The Chicago Daily Tribune.

VOLUME XLII. TUESDAY, JUNE 19, 1883—TWELVE PAGES. PRICE FIVE CENTS.

...VAL AND DEPARTURE OF
...AINS—EXPLANATION OF REFERENCE
...excepted. ...Sunday excepted. ‡Daily.

..., Burlington & Quincy Railroad

...Grove Passenger
...Ottawa & Streator Ex.
...Dubuque & Sx City Ex.
...Grove Passenger
...Pacific Express
...Atchison&Topeka Ex.
...& Denver Express
...Grove Passenger
...Ottawa Express

	Leave.	Arrive.
...c Pacific Express	a12:45 p m	a 3:15 p m
...y & Denver Express	a12:15 p m	a 3:15 p m
...Grove Passenger	b 1:30 p m	b 6:45 a m
...assenger	b 3:30 p m	b 7:45 a m
...Grove Passenger	b 4:30 p m	b 7:40 a m
...& Ottawa Express	b 4:45 p m	b10:40 a m
...Express	b 4:45 p m	b10:40 a m
...& Foreston Express	b 4:45 p m	b10:40 a m
...assenger	b 5:30 p m	b 8:55 a m
...Grove Passenger	b 6:20 p m	b 8:55 a m
...& Dubuque Express	b 9:30 p m	b 6:55 a m
...es, Omaha, Lincoln & Express	c10:00 p m	d 6:55 a m
...Pacific Express	a10:00 p m	d 6:55 a m
...ress	c10:00 p m	d 6:55 a m
...& St. Joseph Night Ex.	a10:00 p m	a 6:55 a m
...Grove Sunday Pas'ngr.	8:30 a m	6:55 p m
...nday Passenger	1:55 p m	10:15 a m
...Grove Theatre Train.	b11:30 p m	b 7:00 a m

bDaily, except Sunday. cDaily, except ... dDaily, except Monday. *Saturdays to ...

...e, Amboy, Rock Falls, and Sterling trains ... arrive from Central Depot, foot of Lake-st.

..., Milwaukee & St. Paul Railway
...pot: Corner Madison, Canal, and Adams-sts. ...Offices, 61 and 65 Clark-st., 47 Monroe-st., ...Pacific Hotel, and at Depot.

	Leave.	Arrive.
...Special	* 8:00 a m	* 7:00 p m
...a Express	* 3:05 p m	* 2:00 p m
...e Express	* 5:00 p m	*10:15 a m
...mowoc, Sparta, St. P., Minne'p'lis, etc.	§11:30 a m † 9:00 p m	§ 3:00 p m ‡ 7:00 a m
...y, Menasha & Appleton	*11:30 a m	* 4:00 p m
...Point & Ashland	† 9:00 p m	‡ 7:00 a m
...a, Madison, Prairie du ...owa, Dakota, & Min'esota	† 9:00 p m	‡ 7:00 a m
...s, Palmyra, Madison, ...u Chien, and Way	*11:30 a m	* 7:00 p m
...e and Mineral Point	*11:30 a m	* 4:00 p m
...ille (Daily)	5:40 p m	8:50 a m
..., Janesville & Madison	*12:05 p m	* 4:20 p m
..., Cedar Rapids, McGreg...onCity, Algona & Mitchell	*12:05 p m	* 2:15 p m
..., Sioux City & Yankton	† 9:10 p m	‡ 7:10 a m
...Bluffs, Denver & San ...co Fast Express	§12:05 p m	§ 2:15 p m
...Bluffs, Omaha & Denver	† 9:10 p m	‡ 7:10 a m
...Rockford	* 4:00 p m	*10:25 a m
...cial Fast Express	* 5:15 p m	* 8:45 a m
...nday	4:00 p m	10:25 a m

...go, St. Louis & Pittsburg R. R.
(Pan-Handle Route.)
...Sleeping-Car Berths, and particular informa-...regard to time of trains, etc., can be obtained ...Offices of the Company—65 Clark-st., corner ...ph, 121 Randolph-st., Grand Pacific Hotel, ...roe-st. (opp. Palmer House), and at Union ...ger Station, Adams and Canal-sts.

	Leave.	Arrive.
...s, Pittsburg, Philadel-...New York Express	* 9:10 a m	‡ 6:55 a m
...s, Pittsburg, Philadel-...New York Fast Line	† 9:00 p m	* 6:00 p m
...ti, Columbus, Louisville ...napolis Express	* 9:10 a m	* 6:00 p m
...ti, Columbus, Louisville ...napolis Express	§ 9:00 p m	§ 6:55 a m
...ort Accommodation	7:00 a m	8:30 p m
...ort Accommodation	* 3:00 p m	*11:25 a m

...t Sunday. §Daily. †Except Saturday. ‡Ex...day.

...Shore & Michigan Southern R. R.
...ffices at depots, Van Buren-st., head of La ...wenty-second-st., and Forty-third-st. Ticket ...ight office under Sherman House, and tickets ...in the Grand Pacific Hotel and 47 Monroe-st.

	Leave.	Arrive.
...Main Line)	* 7:35 a m	* 7:40 p m
...New York & Boston Ex.	* 9:00 a m	* 7:40 p m
...k Fast Express (daily)	§ 3:30 p m	§10:30 a m
...N. Y. Express (daily)	§ 5:15 p m	§ 8:00 a m
...Express	*10:20 p m	* 5:50 a m
...n Express (daily)		4:40 p m

...rdays leave at 11:20 p. m. §Daily. *Sundays ...

...sh, St. Louis & Pacific Railway
...Depot, Fourth-av., south of Polk-st. State-st. ...cars and Wentworth-av. cars pass within one ... Ticket Offices, 109 South Clark-st., 47 Mon-..., and Grand Pacific Hotel.

	Leave.	Arrive.
...s, Kansas City & Color-...xpress	* 8:45 a m	* 7:55 p m
...s, Texas& New Mexico Ex	§ 9:05 p m	§ 7:25 a m
...Burlington & Keokuk Ex.	* 8:45 a m	* 7:55 p m
...& Pekin Special	§ 9:05 p m	§ 7:55 a m

*Daily except Sundays.
...Palace Sleeping Cars from Chicago to St. ...Kansas City, and Peoria Parlor Day Coaches ...volving chairs, Reclining-Chair Sleeping Cars ...to St. Louis and Kansas City. No change of ...ches Chicago to St. Louis or Kansas City.

...icago & Grand Trunk Railway.
...Fourth-av., between Polk and Taylor-sts. ...-Offices 103 South Clark, 47 Monroe-st. ...Pacific Hotel, Palmer House, and at Depot.

	Leave.	Arrive.
...Chicago Passenger	† 9:10 a m	† 6:30 p m
...c & Pacific Ex. (daily)	§ 5:30 p m	§ 7:40 a m
...Day and Expresses	§ 9:00 p m	§ 7:45 p m
...aiso Accommodation	† 4:35 p m	† 9:40 a m
...Lawn Accommodation	†12:00 n'n	† 2:45 p m
...land Accommodation	† 6:20 p m	† 7:45 a m

...y. †Except Sunday. ‡Except Saturday.

...burg, Ft. Wayne & Chicago R. R.
...depart from and arrive at Union Passenger ...n, corner Canal and Adams-sts., West Side. ...t Offices at 65 Clark-st., 47 Monroe-st., Grand ...e Hotel, and in the Station, Chicago.

	Leave.	Arrive.
...	* 8:40 a m	* 6:55 p m
...Express	§ 5:00 p m	§10:40 a m
...c Express	§ 5:40 p m	§ 6:40 a m
...	§11:30 p m	* 8:00 a m

...pt Sunday. §Daily.

Baltimore & Ohio.
...Lake Front, foot of Monroe-st., and foot of ...ty-second-st. City Offices, 83 Clark-st., 47 Mon-...and Grand Pacific Hotel.

	Leave.	Arrive
...g Express	* 8:10 a m	* 5:40 a m
...press	§ 5:10 p m	§ 8:35 a m
...Express	§ 9:40 p m	§ 7:20 p m

*Sundays excepted.
...e B. & O. trains run via Washington City, and ...line running its entire trains through from ...to New York without change. ...ew and elegant B. & O. Sleeping-Cars between ...and New York daily at 8:10 a. m., 5:10 and ...

...ville, New Albany & Chicago R.R. Company—"Monon Route."
...22 Randolph-st. Depot, Fourth-av., near Polk-...icket Offices, Palmer House and Grand Pacific ...

	Leave.	Arrive.
...xpress	* 8:00 a m	* 8:50 p m
...ille & Florida Express	§ 7:45 p m	§ 7:20 a m

Kankakee Line.
...foot of Lake-st. and foot of Twenty-second-...icket Offices at Depots and 121 Randolph-st. ...Pacific Hotel, and 47 Monroe-st.

	Leave.	Arrive.
...ati, Indianapolis & Louis-...Day Express	* 9:10 a m	* 6:10 p m
...ht Express	§ 8:00 p m	§ 7:00 a m

Chicago & Atlantic Railway.
...Fourth-av., near Polk-st. Ticket Office 119 Washington-st.

	Leave.	Arrive.
...ork Express	† 8:55 a m	* 7:40 p m
...c Express	* 5:15 p m	* 8:10 a m
...gton Accommodation	† 2:50 p m	†12:15 p m
...nt		* 6:40 p m

...y. †Daily except Sunday.

..."Nickel-Plate"—New York Chicago & St. Louis Railway.
...s depart from and arrive at Union Depot, ...uren-st., as follows:
...e Chicago 7:55 a. m., Chicago time.
...to Chicago 8:00 p. m., Chicago time.
...ates or information call on nearest agent of ...mpany, or address N. A. SKINNER, Commer-...gent, or CHAS. H. ROW, Agent. Office, 81 ...t., Chicago.

Goodrich Steamers.

TIME TABLES.
...E DAILY for Racine and Milwaukee ... { 9 a m / & 8 p m
...for Sheboygan, Manitowoc, Luding-...n, and Manistee ... at 9 a m
...for Kewa'nee, Sturgeon Bay, Menomne. at 9 a m
...aturday's Boat leaves ... at 8 p m
...and Haven, Muskegon, Grand Rapids, ...c., Monday, Wednesday, and Friday ... at 7 p m
...een Bay, Escanaba, etc., Saturdays ... at 9 a m
...nkfort, etc., Tuesdays and Saturdays ... at 9 a m
...y excepted. Office and Docks foot Michigan-av.

...AMBURG AMERICAN STEAMSHIP CO.
...ONIA (new) June 14 | GELLERT ... June ...
...TIA (new) June 16 | WESTPHALIA ... June ...
...to Plymouth, London, Cherbourg, Hamburg ...d points in the south of England: ...cabin, $100; second, $60; steerage, $30; first ...on Saturday steamers, $65 and $70; round trip at ...d rates. Prepaid steerage tickets from Ham...r Havre, $24. C. B. RICHARD & CO., General ...ger Agents, 61 Broadway, New York. FEL...HAL & KOZMINSKI, 80 and 82 Fifth-av., Chi-...gents. Send for Tourists' Gazette.

STATE LINE
...sgow, Liverpool, Dublin, Belfast, and London-...from New York, every Thursday. First Cabin ...$75, according to accommodation. Second ...$40. Steerage, $26.
AUSTIN, BALDWIN & CO.,
...oadway, N. Y., and 166 Randolph-st., Chicago.
...N BLEGEN, Western Manager.

...an Royal Mail S. S. Line.
...Via Quebec, via Boston, via Baltimore, ...unsurpassed accommodations, all classes ...M AMERICA to principal points in Europe ...M EUROPE to any railroad station in the ...States. Rates moderate. Shortest sea route ...weekly sailings. Safety the governing rule ...LAN & CO., General Agents, No. 72 La Salle-st. ...AS. J. SUNDELL, Manager, Chicago.

CHICAGO SCALE CO.
2 TON WAGON SCALE, $40. 3 TON, $50.
...4 Ton $60, Beam Box Included.
240 lb. FARMER'S SCALE, $5.
The "Little Detective," ¼ oz. to 25 lb. $3.
300 OTHER SIZES. Reduced PRICE LIST FREE.
FORGES, TOOLS, &c.
BEST FORGE MADE FOR LIGHT WORK, $10
40 lb. Anvil and Kit of Tools, $10
Farmers save time and money doing odd jobs.
Blowers, Anvils, Vices & Other Articles
AT LOWEST PRICES, WHOLESALE & RETAIL.

UNPARALLELED SALE!

OF

DRY GOODS.

MANDEL BROTHERS.

121 & 123 STATE-ST.

Incomparably the Greatest Offering of Dry Goods Ever Made in the West!

One Million Dollars' Worth of Attractive Merchandise in Every Department!

AT A

REDUCTION of 25 to 50 PER CENT

The Crowning Opportunity of the Year!

An Event in the Trade Eclipsing all Former Sales. Previous to Adding and Occupying Adjoining Building.

This Sale will be continued, and the Great Reduction advertised in last Sunday's papers will be confirmed in every department.

We are determined to make this sale an unprecedented success, and will continue to offer each day special inducements, prior to the occupancy of our new building.

SPECIAL! SPECIAL!

Carpets. Carpets.

In connection with this Sale we will offer

Body Brussels at -	$1.00 per yard.
Moquettes at - - -	$1.25 per yard.
Tapestry Brussels at	65c per yard.
All-Wool Ingrains at -	65c per yard.

In fact we will offer every grade of Carpet at

Greatly Reduced Prices!

A. G. SPALDING & BROS.,

108 MADISON-ST.

Are offering a very fine line of FLANNEL SHIRTS for Athletic and Camping purposes. Their $3 Shirt, which is made in all the different colors, is superior to any in the market at the same price on account of the excellence of workmanship. They manufacture nearly all they sell in this line.

Their assortment of CANVAS SHOES is very complete, and you can obtain from them any style you want for Base Ball, Lawn Tennis, Boating, Gymnasium, Lacrosse, Running, Bicycle, Camping, or for use on the beach or in the country.

HATS AND CAPS for Base Ball, Lawn Tennis, Bicycle, Boating, Fishing, and Hunting of every style.

BELTS for Base Ball, Lawn Tennis, Bicycle, or other athletic purposes.

In addition to the above articles their store contains everything required by those who take an interest in fishing, boating, tennis, base ball, bicycling, cricketing, archery, croquet, and athletic sports of every description.

Spalding's Journal of Sporting Goods Free.

NO HUMBUG!

Fine Diamonds, Watches & Jewelry!

$60,000 worth, to reduce stock. NO REASONABLE offer will be refused. For this week only, at

Goldsmid's Jewelry Parlor, 97 E. Madison-st.

Remember name and number.

SUMMER EXCURSIONS TO Lake Superior!

The elegant passenger steamers of the Lake Michigan & Lake Superior Transportation Company will leave Chicago for Duluth and all intermediate points each TUESDAY and FRIDAY EVENING at 8 o'clock. Enjoy a delightful trip. Cool atmosphere! Unsurpassed climate! Magnificent scenery!

For illustrated Guides or other information apply to General Office, 74 Market-st. L. M. & L. S. T. CO.

BETHESDA

Mineral Water, carbonated and bottled at the spring. The most delicious Bar and Table Water in the world. Used everywhere. Sold also in bulk in quantities to suit. Bethesda is the standard remedy for every form of KIDNEY COMPLAINT, DIABETES, INDIGESTION, &c., &c. Send for pamphlet.

CHAS. H. BAKER, Agent,
175 Wabash-av., under Palmer House.
TELEPHONE 5462.

Pure drinking water from the Crescent Spring, Waukesha, delivered in any part of the city at

10 CENTS PER GALLON.

Waukesha Mineral Rock Spring Water

The purest and best ever sold in Chicago. We deliver it in 10-gallon cans at 15 cts per gallon from our express, 65 Washington-st. Orders by postal-card or telephone will be attended to the same day. Always get the best.

C. G. OLIN, Manager,
Waukesha, Wis.

THE "MONARCH"

IS TRULY THE KING Of Summer Stoves.

Made with large WARMING CLOSET AND Sliding Lamps.

SEEING IS BELIEVING.

Call, See, and Judge for Yourselves.

TWO SIZES, 3 AND 4 BURNERS.

To meet the demand for low-priced stoves we are selling our two and three burner 1882 pattern at reduced rates.

We make liberal allowances (to residents of Chicago and suburbs) for gas, gasoline, and second-hand oil stoves in exchange. It helps our business to have every one using the best.

THE ADAMS & WESTLAKE MANFG. CO.,
94 State-st., Chicago.

L. MANASSE, Optician,

88 Madison-st., Tribune Building.

Importer of Opera, Field, and Marine Glasses, Telescopes, Microscopes, Barometers, Thermometers, Compasses, Drawing Tools, Transits and Levels, Electrical Batteries, &c.

SIGHT IS PRICELESS. Do not trifle with your eyes, as lost sight never returns. Do not buy Glasses that are not suited to your vision from inexperienced dealers. Superior Lenses and superior facilities combine to give our Spectacles and Eye-Glasses a National reputation.

☞ Artificial Human Eyes inserted without pain.

SWARTHMORE COLLEGE
FOR BOTH SEXES.

Under care of members of the Religious Society of Friends. Thirty minutes from Broad Street Station, Philadelphia. Full College Courses—Classical, Scientific, and Literary. Also a Preparatory School. Location unsurpassed for healthfulness. Extensive grounds. New and costly buildings and apparatus. Academic year commences 9th month (Sept.) 11th, 1883. Apply early to insure admission. For catalogue and full particulars address EDWARD H. MAGILL, A. M., President, Swarthmore, Delaware Co., Pa.

ROSE POLYTECHNIC INSTITUTE, Terre Haute, Ind.—A School of Engineering, Mechanics, Civil Engineering, Chemistry, and Drawing. Manufacturing machine-shops, laboratories, library, cabinet, and models. Address, till Sept. 1, S. S. EARLY, Esq., Sec'y. After that date CHARLES O. THOMPSON, President.

Morgan Park Military Academy.

A Select Family School for Boys. Prepares for College, Scientific School, or Business. Opens Sept. 11, 1883. For full information and catalogue send to Capt. ED. N. KIRK TALCOTT, Prin., Morgan Park, Cook County, Ill.

UNIVERSITY OF VIRGINIA.

SUMMER LAW LECTURES (nine weekly) begin 12th July, 1883, and end 12th September. For circular apply (P. O. University of Va.) to JOHN B. MINOR, Prof. Com. and Stat. Law.

MISS HAINES AND MLLE. DE JANON succeeded by MME. D' OREMIEULX VON TAUBE and MLLE. DE BRUYN KOPS. Improved methods of teaching sent on application. Address No. 10 Gramercy Park.

SITUATIONS furnished teachers. Application form and copy of our "School Journal," sent for postage. Address National School Supply Bureau, 85 Fifth-av., Chicago, Ill.

Pennsylvania Military Academy.

Chester, Pa. Civil Engineering, Chemistry, Classics, English. Degrees conferred. Col. Theo. Hyatt, Pres.

SCHLESINGER AND MAYER.

"Quick!"
"Sharp!"
AND
"Startling Reductions!"

Throughout Every Dep't!

A Waning Season—Balances of Stocks, Etc., the Motive!

We announce for this week (with supplementary notices to follow) an immense Closing Sale of

"White Dress Suitings!"

At 9c	Victoria Lawns in Checks! Langtry Lace Stripes!	At 9c
16c	Dimity Stripes!	16c
15c	Revere Checks!	15c
19c	Loraine Suitings! In Cream India Brocades!	19c
20c	Spring Tide Lawns!	20c
22c	Fine Persian Lawns! Colored Dots!	22c
18c	Figured Swisses!	18c
25c	Swiss Checks!	25c
17½c	Nainsook Lawns!	17½c

NOTICE { "Our Ten-Hour Sale: Sharp!"

"Hosiery Sale"

Of Last Saturday Repeated Today!

State and Madison-sts.

Brand

LADIES' and CHILDREN'S Pictures a Specialty!

CABINETS and CARDS

(Combination Order),

ONLY

$4 Per Doz. $4

We pride ourselves on the QUALITY and ARTISTIC ELEGANCE of our PHOTOGRAPHIC and CRAYON Portraits.

Brand's Studios

210 & 212 WABASH-AV.

SCHOOL BONDS.

Lake City School District, of Wabasha County, Minnesota, have ordered the issuing of bonds of said district, for the purpose of building a new schoolhouse, to the amount of eight thousand dollars in denomination of five hundred each, to bare date July 1st, 1883, payable two thousand five hundred in three years, two thousand five hundred in five years, and three thousand in seven years, bearing five per cent interest, payable semi-annually on Jan. 1st and July 1st of each year. These bonds will be sold to the highest bidder. Sealed bids will be received by the undersigned up to June 29th, 1883, to be opened June 30th, 1883.

Lake City, Minn., is a city of about 3,000 inhabitants, and has not one dollar of bonded indebtedness. Address

C. D. VILAS,
Clerk District No. 4,
Lake City, Minn.

Proposals for Constructing Hospital Buildings at Hot Springs, Ark.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
QUARTERMASTER-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
WASHINGTON, D. C., June 16, 1883.

SEALED PROPOSALS in triplicate, subject to the usual conditions, will be received at this office until 12 o'clock noon on the 20th day of July, 1883, for the construction on the Government Reservation at Hot Springs, Arkansas, of the following enumerated buildings, to be of brick—viz.:

1 Men's Building, 56x30; 1 Hospital, 63x72; 2 Ward Buildings, 130x27 each. These buildings are connected by a continuous veranda. 1 Bath House, 143x37.

All material and labor to be furnished by the contractor. Work of construction to commence by August 20th, 1883, and be completed by July 1st, 1884.

Proposals will be received for construction of any one or more of the buildings, the price for each building bid for to be distinctly stated.

Each proposal must be accompanied by a written guarantee, signed by two responsible persons, to the effect that, if the proposal is accepted within sixty days from the date of the opening of proposals, the bidder will, within ten days after being notified of such acceptance, enter into contract and give bond with good and sufficient sureties, and that in case of failure of the bidder to enter into contract and give bond they will pay the difference between the amount of his bid and the amount for which contract may be made with another party.

The Government reserves the right to reject any or all proposals. A preference will be given to articles of domestic production.

Blank proposals and copies of plans and specifications, together with printed circulars giving full instructions as to the manner of bidding, conditions to be observed by bidders, and terms of contract and payment will be furnished on application to this office or offices of the Depot Quartermasters at St. Louis, Jeffersonville, Chicago, New Orleans, New York, or to the Quartermaster at Hot Springs, Ark.

Envelopes containing proposals should be marked—"Proposals for construction of Hospital Buildings at Hot Springs, Ark.," and addressed to the undersigned.

RUFUS INGALLS,
Quartermaster-General, Bvt. Major-General, U. S. A.

FAIRBANKS' STANDARD SCALES OF ALL KINDS.
FAIRBANKS, MORSE & CO.
Cor. Lake St. & Fifth Ave., Chicago.
Be careful to BUY ONLY THE GENUINE.

A SURGICAL OPERATION.

A "DEEP CUT!"

WE VERY MUCH DESIRE our "regular" customers should reap some benefit from the

TERRIBLE CUT IN PRICES!

AT THE

"SMOKED" WILLOUGHBY, HILL & CO.'S,

Corner Madison and Clark-sts.

The FINEST TAILOR-MADE CLOTHES in this country are being sold at PRICES that will not be seen again. Thousands of "strange" faces are daily seen in our store (also many familiar ones), but we want the "customers" we have "had" for "thirteen years" to share in this good fortune for everybody but the insurance companies. 'Tis almost unnecessary for us to advertise. The goods that have been carried away from our store the week past will "advertise" us for "many" years the "way" we like to be advertised.

Elegant Clothes for Gentlemen! Splendid Clothes for your Boys! Stylish Furnishing Goods! sold for no fault that can be called a fault, simply smoked a little, about the same as your first furnace fire this fall will smoke them.

BUT---"THE PRICE."

No one ever saw nice, modest, pretty, stylish goods sold so cheap, and will not again see it in Chicago, for there are no such goods in Chicago. We are the only house selling the CELEBRATED BROKAW CLOTHES, and they suffer with the rest. Don't buy clothes anywhere else. Believe us, you can not do near as well elsewhere.

WILLOUGHBY, HILL & CO., the "Renowned" Clothiers,

Corner Madison and Clark-sts.

J. L. GATZERT & CO., TAILORS,

Are temporarily at

163 South Clark-st.,

Between Madison and Monroe,

Until the extensive improvements now in progress at their old stand, cor. Clark and Monroe, are completed.

Full Stock on Display

All Orders Executed Promptly.

Wire Screens

In your windows and doors will keep out flies and let in cool air. You can enjoy the benefit of one without the annoyance of the other by leaving your order for Screens at the Factory, 98 North Clark-st., where we guarantee you the best work and the lowest prices to be had anywhere. Send your orders by mail, city or country.

D. McDONALD & CO.,
98 North Clark-st.

FOR RENT.

Flats in the Hotel Albany,

Southwest corner Clark and Indiana-sts.,

Are now completed, AND WILL BE OPEN FOR THE INSPECTION OF TENANTS TODAY (SUNDAY). These flats will be heated by steam and contain all modern improvements and conveniences, elevator, etc. Plans may be seen at my office.

JAS. M. GAMBLE, 40 Dearborn-st.

Interest on City of Chicago Bonds.

CITY COMPTROLLER'S OFFICE,
CHICAGO, June 16, 1883.

City of Chicago Coupons due July 1, 1883, will be paid at the City Treasurer's office if presented prior to the 27th inst. Coupons not so presented will be paid in New York City, at the American Exchange National Bank, as usual.

THEODORE T. GURNEY,
City Comptroller.

If you wish a CHOICE SUBURBAN HOME, don't fail to see

MORGAN PARK,

where you will find the highest land within 40 minutes' ride from the Court-House, unequaled in Cook County for healthfulness, beauty of scenery, good schools, etc., near stations on the C., R. I. & P. R. R., landing you opposite the new Board of Trade Building; no bridges to cross; we are prepared to offer rare bargains in houses, with fine grounds, on long time and low interest; also houses built to suit.

HOPKINSON & SILVA, 123 Dearborn-st.,
Agents for the Blue Island Land & Building Co.

CHAMBER SETS!
PARLOR SUITS!

And a very CHOICE line of late

FURNITURE "Novelties!"

Making the LARGEST, MOST VARIED and COMPLETE STOCK of Fine and Medium Furniture ever exhibited here.

OUR PRICES are LOWER than is usually asked for goods as well made and as desirable in style.

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

C. C. HOLTON,

Between Adams and Jackson-sts.,

224, 226, and 228 WABASH-AV.

No stairs to climb. ELEGANT Passenger Elevator to each of the five floors.

Factory, 24 and 26 Van Buren-st.

N. B.—Our facilities are such that we can FILL ORDERS without delay.

MEN'S UNDERWEAR,

Hosiery, Handkfs.,
Suspenders, Vests, &c.

The unusually large stock shown by

WILSON BROS.,

113 & 115 State-st.,

Will be found to contain all desirable styles in Low-Priced, Medium, Fine and Extra-Fine Qualities.

Prices Always the Lowest.

SPECIAL BARGAINS offered in broken lines of Underwear—20 per cent less than regular prices.

Preston, Kean & Co.
Bankers.

100 Washington-st.,

Receive deposit accounts of merchants, corporations, bankers, and others on favorable terms.

Investments Securities bought and sold, including choice Railroads and Municipal Bonds and Car Trust Certificates.

Letters of Credit issued, available in all parts of the world.

Make telegraphic and cable transfers.

GENTLEMEN DESIRING PERFECT FITTING

SHIRTS!

Made in the most artistic and durable manner, and at reasonable prices, should leave orders with

WILSON BROS.,

113 and 115 STATE-ST.

BY THE USE OF
BLACKMAN'S
Power Ventilator Wheel

BLACKMAN'S VENTILATOR WHEEL PAT. DEC 13 1881 JULY 18 1882
CHICAGO, ILL.

We can remove hot and foul air, steam, smoke, dust, etc., from any building. Can make any hot room cool; can thoroughly ventilate hotels, restaurants, factories, mills, theatres, mines, vessels, laundries, etc.

The Blackman Exhaust Wheels can be seen in successful operation at the following places in Chicago:

THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE, stereotyping and composing-rooms.
ACADEMY OF MUSIC, cooling theatre.
EVENING JOURNAL, press-room.
BROWN, PETTIBONE & KELLY, press-room.
BLAKELY, MARSH & CO., press-room.
J. M. W. JONES Stationery and Printing Co., printing office.
A. ZEESE & CO., electrotypers.
BLOMGREN BROS. & CO., electrotypers.
BEMIS & McAVOY Brewing Co., malt-house.
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The interest coupons due July 1, 1883, on the SOUTH PARK BONDS will be paid at the CHICAGO NATIONAL BANK if presented prior to the 28th inst.

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SATED SOLONS.

The Thirty-third General Assembly Concludes Its Labors and Adjourns.

Scenes and Incidents in the Closing Hours of a Notable Session of the Legislature.

The Compulsory-Education Bill Rushed Through the House at the Last Moment.

The Proposed Strike Commission Defeated—Washingtonian Home—Haines Again Beaten.

Crew's Railroad Bill Vetoed—Last Act in the Drama of "Free Whisky and Cheap Saloons."

SINE DIE.

INCIDENTS OF THE CLOSING HOURS.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., June 18.—[Special.]—The Thirty-third General Assembly has adjourned sine die. Both Houses were in rect disorder throughout the day, members throwing paper balls, hallooing and yelling, pounding the desks with books and pamphlets, and succeeding in smashing windows and knocking glass points from the chandeliers. They were by this means endeavoring to demonstrate how glad they were the session was drawing to a close. The incidents of the day were noteworthy in many respects. The graceful presentation of a handsome testimonial to Speaker Collins was duplicated by the donation of a complete silver service to President Campbell of the Senate. These pleasant affairs were unmarred except by that pusillanimous bear, Quinn of Peoria, who endeavored to get in a resolution substantially accusing Speaker Collins of partiality in his rulings; but it received a storm of hisses and groans from both sides of the House, and was promptly consigned to the waste-basket. Quinn wanted a little assinine notoriety, and he got it. A number of the Senate bills were passed by the House in the midst of a good deal of confusion and delay in the roll-call.

THE LAST HALF-HOUR.

The House further redeemed itself from censure by passing the Compulsory Education bill, which apparently had aroused a good deal of opposition, while only eight votes were cast against it out of a total of ninety-six. The friends of the bill burst into hearty and prolonged applause upon the announcement of the vote, evidently considering it the capsheaf in the good work of the session. Mr. Fairbanks, representing the Eleventh Ward constituency, endeavored to further add to the laurels of the day by getting up the Primary-Elections bill for passage, but this purpose was defeated by a gang of which Abrahams and McNally, representatives of the bummer suffragists, were the leaders. The Habitual Criminals bill was the only one in the list of the criminal-code revision which succeeded in passing the House during the day. The Interlocking Switch and Signal bill was among the failures of the afternoon, and the joint resolution to restore to Mr. Bakewell the forty acres of land donated by him to the State for educational purposes was the last successful measure of the session.

Both Houses adjourned in the usual uproar, and the members upon being let out of school indulged in songs and other manifestations of joy. The members then proceeded to amuse themselves as best they could during the evening, and some of the more enthusiastic are still energetically engaged in decorating the town with a crushed-strawberry hue.

DE MORTUIS.

The Legislature which has just adjourned was peculiarly constituted. To write its epitaph requires no little charity. The stormy scenes of the last six months nearly all arose in the House, and were primarily due to the close political complexion of that body, rendered all the more close by the subsequent desecation of Rook and Wendell from the Republican side. The Bradwell fight and the now historic struggle over the Harper bill consumed, all told, fully one-half of the session, and not only retarded the day of adjournment but the progress of general measures. Out of a total of 1,173 bills introduced, about 100, including appropriation bills, have been or will become laws. Bills were carefully nursed in committee and advanced on the calendar, but a good measure was willingly sacrificed towards the last by men who had consistently labored for it, and who now joined hands in behalf of that greater measure, the High-License bill. All could not go through. They were determined that that should not fail, and it did not. In doing this much, under a disadvantage which no one can fully appreciate who was not in the thick of the fight, the House redeemed itself, even if it had done nothing else.

COMPULSORY EDUCATION AND GOOD ROADS.

But it did something more. The very last of the session it passed the Compulsory Education bill—that measure which has been tried session after session for years, only to be hung upon the calendar when the Legislature adjourned. Senator Walker, of Macoupin, a Democrat, tried it again this year, and at last reaped his well-earned reward. If his satisfaction is dashed with one regret, it must be over the fact that the only votes recorded against it in the Senate some months ago and in the House this afternoon were those of Democrats, unable to the last to overcome their rock-rooted Bourbon proclivities.

The Legislature also lent an attentive ear to the cry for "Good roads," and although it did not pass what was perhaps the best of the lot—Senator Hogan's Permanent Road bill—it wiped out some of the crudities, inconsistencies, and absurdities of the old dirt-road law, paved the way for permanent roads by passing Senator Gillham's Hard-Road bill, and made several useful amendments on the somewhat kindred subject of drainage.

CRIMINAL-LAW REFORM.

The criminal code bills appealed less strongly to the farmers and country members generally, and suffered in consequence. The lawyers, as usual, differed as to their merits. Some favored one which others opposed, and vice versa. After Senator Ray had succeeded in passing several in the Senate, they were slowly ground through or killed in the House Judiciary Committee. Those that got on the calendar as a rule didn't get very far. Ike Morrison, the Chairman of the Judiciary Committee, gave them a cold support where he did not openly oppose them. Kimbrough, Calhoun, and Gregg entertained the most wonderfully diverse views as to the merits and constitutionality of most of the proposed reforms. In short, with the lateness of the session, the fact that no great number as a rule were united on any one bill, and the further fact that the members of the Criminal Lawyers' Union were always alert, it was scarcely to be expected that many would get through the two Houses and go to the Governor. Two of them managed to escape the clutches of the criminals' friends, however, and will serve at least to mark the beginning in the era of criminal-law reform in Illinois. One of these is Senator Fifer's bill increasing the fees of State's-Attorneys and requiring them, among other things, to follow up changes of venue from county to county. Under this act the office of State's-Attorney will become more desirable from a pecuniary point of view, and attract other talent than it does at present. It will also furnish, in the increased fees provided, an incentive to active, honest work, while the provision with regard to changes of venue will do much to thwart the criminals who resort to that sort of dodge to secure delay, run off witnesses, and defeat justice. The other bill referred is that of Representative Tryon, framed by John M. Southworth, known as the Habitual Criminals bill, and designed to adequately punish chronic criminals. It is in these two measures that the friends of criminal-law reform will have to be content for the present, and from their success take hope for the future.

MINES AND MINERS.

Among the important bills which will go upon the statute-books, important especially in endeavoring to solve the labor problem, are the three bills for the better protection of coal miners. One of these provides for State inspection of mines; another for the construction of fire-proof buildings at the entrance to a shaft; and the third for weighing coal at the mines under the direction of an agent to be appointed by the miners.

KNIFED.

Among the good bills which failed are classed those reforming primary elections; against option gambling; the Anti-Gambling bill; the Stock-Yards bills; and the bill for a hospital for the criminal insane. The "Valued Policy" bill was also knifed. It is noteworthy that not an insurance bill save the one in reference to secret-society insurance reached final passage. The bill to establish the Western Hospital for the Insane failed. The existing institutions got large appropriations, with provisions for increasing their capacity, and this shut out the Rock Island scheme completely. The fire-escape bills all went by the board, the recollection of the Newhall House disaster having died out of the minds of members before they came up for consideration. The Railroad, Telegraph, and Express bills, taxing those corporations 2 per cent of their gross receipts, failed once more. The Caton bill and the East St. Louis Bridge-Regulating bill met a sudden death in the House, and the East St. Louis grain inspection measure died of too much pocketing in the Senate.

OLLA PODRIDA.

Springfield people rejoice in the passage of the State-House bill, while Chicago congratulates itself that the Anti-Elevated Road bill becomes a law. The State Weighmasters bill and the Glanders bill also passed. The Pool bills, the Sleeping-Car bills, and the Gas-Regulating bills slumbered with the "Regulators." Rokker's and Haines' grabs and the canal claims are among the failures of the session, after moderate and threatening progress. Rokker's scheme was to print 10,000 copies of the Revised Statutes, at $1.50 each, and Haines' idea was to get about $20,000 for his book on township organization. These plans of public plunder were exposed by THE TRIBUNE, which fought them from the start, and never let up until they were buried beyond all hope of resurrection. All the Democratic measures to provide for electing the Board of Railroad and Warehouse Commissioners and to consolidate the penitentiary boards were fruitless efforts for party capital. All attempts to reform the system of paying members of the General Assembly failed. The average member hopes to get back, and looks with displeasure upon a reform of this sort. The Bucket-Shop bill also failed to get through, and so did the bill redistricting Chicago into new wards, together with the Chicago 2 per cent City-Hall bill. Brockway's Abstract bill failed, but County Clerk Ryan's Fee bill passed, and was signed by the Governor today. There is a general exodus of both Senators and Representatives tonight, and by noon tomorrow the city will be almost deserted by the statesmen, and Springfield will soon have resumed its wonted quiet.

THE HOUSE.

DRAINAGE BILLS.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., June 18.—[Special.]—The last Drainage bills of the Senate series were called up by Mr. Monahan. They were intended to extend the provisions of existing loans for right of way for drainage purposes, and correct illegal organizations. The bills, with one exception, passed.

A VETO.

The Governor sent in a message vetoing the Crews bill to enable railroad companies to extend their lines to points not named in their articles of incorporation. He thinks the bill would be dangerous and hazardous to the rights of the people of the State, as expressed in the policy of the Constitution and laws restricting the operations of railroads; and the effect of it would be to amend special charters of railroad corporations and grant them additional privileges contrary to the Constitution. To allow this bill to become a law would be to allow the officers and Directors of any railroad company in this State to use the surplus earnings of the road, which by law belong to the stockholders, in the purchase and manipulation of railroad stocks and securities in the market, and thus permit them to become powerful speculators in stocks and securities of their own company and those of all other companies formed in other States, with those lines of railroad they may connect with at the borders of this State, or with which they may form a continuous line of travel. The grant of such extraordinary powers would permit them to manipulate the prices of these stocks and securities, and to "freeze out" the smaller stockholders. The Governor especially objects to the last clause of the bill, which is intended to quietly legalize illegal acts heretofore committed.

QUINN AND SULLIVAN.

Quinn, of Peoria, rose to a personal explanation. He had been reported as saying Thursday that Sullivan was a liar. This he denied, and then went on to say he was agitated Thursday when Sullivan made his speech, and supposed he had proved treacherous to the Democracy. He complimented the Republicans for standing solidly together as a party, and said he would separate from them with feelings of admiration for their steadfast course in the House.

Sullivan, of Cook, said he called the gentleman from Peoria a liar. He did it because Quinn's statement was false; and it wouldn't have made any difference if the man was as big as a mountain and as high in authority as the Great Umbrella, he would have done the same thing. He asked the pardon of the House for using the words, but would not withdraw them until Quinn had taken back the statement that he (Sullivan) had "sold out."

THE PROTESTANTS.

There was a brief scene during another effort of the low-license Protestants to file the evidence of the "arising" and "resulting" committee. Mr. Linegar presented a printed copy of the evidence. Mr. Bethea objected to its presentation. The Speaker said he had previously decided what might be done in this case. He held to that view yet. But the journal contained no record that this evidence had ever been taken; and all he could do was to admit this paper as purporting to be a copy of a certain document. That was the only means by which the Chair and the House could be protected from assuming too much.

Mr. Morrison took the position that this document was irrelevant, as it assumed to be the action of a committee, and the House had no knowledge that the committee had ever taken this evidence. He read from Cushing to substantiate the view he took of the matter, and claimed that the House had the right to exclude this foreign matter.

DEBATE.

After the Speaker had ordered the document spread on the records, Mr. Morrison moved to strike the document from the record.

Mr. Haines spoke.

Mr. Bethea contended that the question was whether a protest having been presented to the House the protestants had the right to file another document not a portion of the protest, and also whether, the document having been presented, the House had a right to expunge that document from the record. He claimed that the House had that right, and that the motion to strike out ought to prevail.

Mr. Sexton followed in favor of retaining the evidence and in declaration of the principle that it was right and proper.

Mr. Linegar referred to a case in which certain Republicans submitted a protest and a document which did not purport to be evidence or proceedings of the House.

LET IN.

Mr. Harper expressed himself as entirely satisfied to have the matter go on record; and Mr. Morrison withdrew his objection and motion on condition that Beardsley's stump-speech be stricken out, which was consented to, and the decision of the Speaker was made satisfactory all around.

SOUTHERN NORMAL UNIVERSITY.

The House took up the Southern Normal University bill, and receded from the amendments rejected by the Senate.

SERVING SUMMONSES.

A Senate bill passed providing that in serving a summons it shall not be necessary for a Sheriff to enter thereon the names of all jurors.

AGRICULTURE.

The Senate bill to revise the law in relation to the Department of Agriculture and agricultural societies passed.

Conference committees were appointed on several private-claim bills.

RAILROAD AID.

The Senate bill providing that the liability for aid voted by cities and townships to railroads shall cease Sept. 1, 1883, passed.

A CONFERENCE REPORT.

The Committee of Conference on the Emerson Appropriation bill submitted a report, which was explained by Mr. Pearson, of Madison. It created some discussion, Mr. Day and other Democrats desiring a separate vote on the Board of Health paragraphs, but the House concurred in the report entire by a vote of yeas 78, nays 44. The amounts for the State Board of Health, which had been reduced $2,500, were restored. The House had reduced the Appellate Court expenses in Chicago to $4,500, and the committee increased the amount to $6,200. The committee took off the $8,000 glanders appropriation, and added $5,000 to the fugitive from justice fund.

REWARDING THE SPEAKER.

Mr. Kimbrough, on a question of privilege, referred to the meeting of the House six months ago, the conflicts which had arisen on the floor, the judgment exercised by the Speaker, his fairness, and his candor toward all parties. He would not say all the Speaker had done was right, for that would be fulsome flattery, but the calm judgment of the people of the State would indorse his action in the trying positions which he had occupied. He, therefore, in behalf of the members of the House, presented him a magnificent gold watch and chain in token of their esteem. [Applause.]

Mr. Calhoun, of Vermilion, on behalf of the Republicans of the House, indorsed and emphasized the complimentary words, and was also applauded.

THE SPEAKER'S SPEECH.

Calls for the Speaker followed, and, with evident effort to speak at all, he said:

"GENTLEMEN OF THE HOUSE: I never before faced this House with quite so much embarrassment. When I was elected Speaker I did not deem it proper to say in long, prosy terms, what I would do, for I knew if I failed I would then have done nothing. But I did promise at that time to endeavor to preside with impartiality and fairness. At that time I had no conception of the struggles to follow, either to control myself or to mete out justice to the evenly-balanced factions of the House. I know now there will be some who will not be entirely satisfied, and who will feel that rulings and decisions have not been right. But if you will remember the stormy scenes which have occurred during the session, and the hot blood which was at times engendered, you will, in the quiet of your homes, forgive the shortcomings. No one, not even a god, could preside over a legislative body and fully satisfy all, unless he presided over gods themselves. Now I desire to say that I entertain only respect, friendship, and love for the members of the House, and if at any time hereafter I can do anything for any of you I shall do it with pleasure. If I have in any manner offended any one I sincerely ask pardon, and if I have done any wrong I trust you will throw over my acts the mantle of charity. Gentlemen, I thank you." [Applause.]

Mr. Murray, of Sangamon, offered a resolution of thanks to the Speaker for the impartial manner in which he had presided over the deliberations of the House.

PETTY MALICE.

Mr. Quinn offered an amendment declaring that the Speaker had been impartial except where the demands of the Republican party required otherwise. This studied insult and indecent exhibition of the thing from Peoria was received with hisses and groans, and Murray's resolution was adopted.

AGAINST HORSE-THIEVES.

The Senate bill authorizing the formation of associations for the detection of horse-thieves failed to pass. The House was in complete confusion, members pounding their desks with books, throwing paper-balls, and yelling "No vote." Haines got the credit of killing the bill in revenge on Senator Campbell, who helped bury the Haines grab.

The usual committee was appointed to inform the Governor that the General Assembly was about to adjourn.

SENATE BILLS PASSED.

The Senate bill providing that the share or interest of a stockholder in any corporation may be taken and sold on execution passed; also the Senate bill for the relief of disabled members of the Police and Fire Departments, the Senate bill increasing the punishment of criminals after the first conviction. The Senate Compulsory-Education bill passed after an active effort by Haines to defeat it. It received 84 votes, with only 8 against it, and the announcement was received with tremendous applause. The nays were Abrahams, Baker, Downing, Henry, Quinn, Stevens of Montgomery, Symonds, and Yancey, all Democrats.

The House refused to suspend the rules to take up Kennedy's Lumber-Tax bill, and the Interlocking-Switch bill, both of which accordingly slumbered.

RIGHT ON THE RECORD.

Mr. Collier, who was ill when the vote was taken, was recorded as in favor of the Harper bill. He was barely able to be out of bed, but came to Springfield on purpose to get on the record in favor of the bill.

A DONATION PARTY.

The Senate resolution to return to Mr. Bakewell forty acres of land donated to but not used by the State for educational purposes, at Bloomington, was concurred in.

The committee to visit the Governor virtually reported that the House had his permission to adjourn.

The House concurred in the conference report on a couple of private claims.

THE LAKE-FRONT.

The Senate joint resolution directing the Illinois & Michigan Canal Trustees to employ counsel to defend the State in a suit pending in the Circuit Court at Chicago to determine the ownership of the Lake-Front was adopted, and the House at half-past 6 adjourned sine die with a whoop.

THE SENATE.

CARRY THE NEWS.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., June 18.—[Special.]—Senator Shumway offered a joint resolution providing for the publication and distribution of 5,000 copies of a compilation of the several road and bridge laws passed by this General Assembly. On motion of Senator Merritt the number was changed to 10,000, and the resolution adopted and sent to the House.

RICE'S BLAST.

Senator Rice, still very sore over the manner in which the "piggy-sow" bill and the East St. Louis grain-inspection bill were smothered in committee, arose to a question of privilege, entered his personal protest against this style of throttling measures without giving them a fair consideration, and declared in conclusion that the pretended servants of the people but real servants of the corporations who did such things ought to be the servants of the State in another sense and in another place—namely: at one of the institutions of detention provided by the State, with board and clothing thrown in. Having uttered his protest, but without mentioning names, the venerable Senator from Ogle resumed his seat. Senators Seiter, Rice, Gillham, Shaw, Vandeveer, McNary, and Whiting subsequently presented a formal protest in relation to these two bills, which was spread on the records.

CONCURRED.

The Senate concurred in the House amendments to several bills, including the Militia bill and Senator Torrance's Drainage bill.

NO "STRIKE" COMMISSION.

Senator Gillham's joint resolution providing for a commission of five to investigate the cause of strikes, particularly among the coal-miners, and devise if possible some means of preventing them, came up for adoption, and Senator Ainsworth offered an amendment limiting the time the commission shall draw pay to thirty days in each of the two years, 1883 and 1884, at $5 per day. The amendment went through, but the resolution as amended was knocked out of time by a vote of yeas 9, nays 23.

PASSING HOUSE BILLS.

The following House bills were passed: For erecting detached buildings at the Jacksonville Insane Asylum, $135,000; for erecting a monument to Col. Mulligan at Calvary Cemetery, Chicago, $2,000; for reimbursing Franklin County for money expended in suppressing the Ku-Klux, $1,780; to pay Richard Shinnick for damages suffered by the State's failure to carry out its contract with him for work and material on the Anna Insane Asylum, $5,765; to meet the current expenses of the Southern Illinois Penitentiary for April, May, and June, otherwise known as the Chester Deficiency bill, $30,000, with the emergency clause; the bill limiting the annual payment by the City of Chicago to the Washingtonian Home to $20,000; for balance due the Prosecuting-Attorney of the Alton City Court, $1,000; the general levy bill, raising a total tax for the next two years of $5,000,000. This cleaned up all the House bills on third reading, and the Senate, for lack of anything to do, took a recess until afternoon.

FINAL ADJOURNMENT.

At the afternoon session the Senate promptly concurred in the report of the conference committee on the General Appropriation bill, confirmed several hundred notaries public, and under Senator Condee's leadership jumped on a motion by Senator Merritt to suspend the rules to get in a report from the Committee on County and Township Organization on Haines' book grab. The Senate, by a vote of yeas 16, nays 25, declined to have anything to do with either Haines or his book. And thus was this most persistent of grabbers finally and completely knocked out of time the last day of the session. After concurring and non-concurring in a few conference committee reports on unimportant bills, appointing the usual committee to wait on the Governor, the informing the House that it was ready to adjourn, discharging the other formalities of the closing hours, thanking all the employés, and pasting each other with paper balls and bills and everything else that came handy, the Senators at half past 6 o'clock adjourned sine die.

SATURDAY IN BRIEF.

IN THE SENATE.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., June 16.—[Special.]—As everybody expected, Gov. Hamilton returned the name of George A. Kersten this morning as a Chicago Justice of the Peace to succeed H. A. Kaufmann on the North Side, in accordance with the Senate resolution requesting him so to do. In a very few minutes the Senate went into executive session and Kersten was confirmed by a vote of yeas 38, nays 3—Senators Hogan, Kirk, and Tanner voting in the negative. As it now stands, Prindiville holds over on the South Side and Hawkinson on the North Side.

UNLOADING.

The Appropriation Committee unloaded a big batch of reports, most of them adverse to a lot of private claims by various individuals. Among the claims sat down upon was that of Thomas A. Ragsdale on his contract in connection with the building of the Jacksonville Insane Asylum.

COAL MINES.

Several House bills were taken up on third reading and passed, the only one of special importance being Representative Emerson's measure providing for the health and safety of persons employed in coal mines.

EAST ST. LOUIS GRAIN INSPECTION.

Senator Seiter moved to discharge the Warehouse Committee from further consideration of the House bill extending the system of State grain inspection to East St. Louis. The motion prevailed, and on motion of the same Senator the bill was finally ordered printed and placed on the order of second reading.

THE GENERAL APPROPRIATION BILL.

After working on a number of Senate and House bills on second reading the Senate struck the General Appropriation bill and took up the House amendments thereto. About two-thirds of the amendments were not concurred in.

STATE WEIGHMASTERS.

Senator Reinhart supplied an interesting topic by moving to reconsider the vote by which the Senate yesterday passed the bill for the appointment of State Weighmasters and their assistants.

IT'S A GO.

Finally, after a vast deal of talk, the motion to reconsider was put and lost by a vote of yeas 20, nays 16, having failed to receive the requisit twenty-six votes.

"PIGGY-SOW."

Senator Rice tried to get up the "Piggy-Sow" bill, from the further consideration of which the Committee on Corporations, at Senator Condee's request, had been discharged earlier in the day. The bill had not come back from the committee, however, and the Senate had not ordered it printed, though Senator Rice, as its special champion, had had it printed privately. The point was now made that it had not been officially printed and could not come up except under a suspension of the rules. Senator Rice moved to suspend, and Senator Evans to adjourn. The latter motion was lost, as was also the motion to suspend.

NO STATE INSPECTION AT EAST ST. LOUIS.

Senator Seiter moved to suspend the rules to take up the East St. Louis Grain-Inspection bill. Its opponents tried to adjourn, but failed. The motion to suspend failed to get a two-thirds vote, and was lost. Then the friends of the bill tried to suspend the rules and take up House bills on second reading, hoping to reach it in this way; but the motion was again lost. Like the "Piggy-Sow" bill it was doomed.

REST FROM LABOR.

After concurring in a number of other House amendments to various Senate bills, and an unsuccessful effort to secure an evening session, the Senate at 6 o'clock adjourned until Monday morning.

IN THE HOUSE.

The House passed several Senate bills allowing private claims, including those of William Allen, of Putnam County, for $1,900; Hiram W. White, of Putnam, for $565; and Jacob and Nicholas Lucinger for $290—all known as the Henry and New Haven dam claims.

MILITIA.

The Senate Militia bill was called up, and Mr. Haines withdrew his objections, and the bill passed by a vote of yeas 83, nays 21.

OTHER APPROPRIATIONS.

The Senate bill appropriating $25,300 for repairs and improvements at the Joliet Penitentiary passed; also the appropriation of $4,000 for the purchase of books for the State Law Library at the Capitol; the Senate bill appropriating $128,000 for the Institution for Feeble-Minded Children; the Senate appropriation of $100,975 for the Reform School at Pontiac; the Senate appropriation of $10,000 for the State Laboratory of Natural History at Normal; the Senate appropriation of $5,000 for the Deaf and Dumb School at Chicago; the Senate appropriation of $260,000 for expenses of the Kankakee Insane Asylum; the Senate appropriation to pay the claim of Robert Wilson, of Ottawa, surveyor appointed by the Court of Claims, $2,549.19; the Senate appropriation of $50,000 for the ordinary expenses of the Joliet Penitentiary; the Senate appropriation of $39,950 for the Charitable Eye and Ear Infirmary of Chicago. These completed the entire list of appropriations.

IN MEMORIAM.

The House adopted resolutions of regret on the death of the Hon. James Canniff, member from Monroe County.

DRAINAGE.

Two Senate drainage bills to provide means for the protection of property-owners along the Mississippi River from encroachments by the river, and the Senate bill for the repair and improvement of county ditches and drains for draining overflowed lands were passed.

LIMITATIONS.

The Senate bill providing that notes and judgments rendered by Justices of the Peace upon which no demand has been made may be sued upon ten years after date, passed by a vote of yeas 83, nays 26.

CONSUMING TIME.

The House refused to suspend the rules to take up the interlocking switch bill. Another roll-call followed immediately afterwards on a similar motion, and half an hour was lost without anything being done.

TEACHERS' INSTITUTES.

Mr. Kimbrough called up the Senate bill providing for holding a series of teachers' institutes throughout the State, and it was passed.

ANOTHER ON DRAINAGE.

The Senate bill limiting the construction of drains to drain private lands on to public highways passed by a vote of yeas 77, nays 13.

OLD ARMS.

Mr. Calhoun, of De Witt, offered a joint resolution, which was adopted, providing for the sale of old arms in the State Arsenal by the Adjutant-General, the money received therefrom to go to the military fund.

GENERAL APPROPRIATIONS.

A message from the Senate announced that body's non-concurrence in amendments to the General Appropriation bill. The House insisted on its amendments, however, asked for a Committee of Conference, and appointed Pearson of Madison, Morrison and Taylor of Kankakee as such committee on the part of the House.

LOW LICENSE.

Quinn's License bill was read a second time and ordered to third reading. It will stay there.

EVENING SESSION.

In the evening there was a determination on the part of a few members to break the quorum from the start, and very little real business could be done, although there were ninety-eight members in the House. The House finally adjourned, after reading a few Senate bills a second time, until Monday morning.

VOICE OF THE PEOPLE.

SENTIMENT AT GRIGGSVILLE.

GRIGGSVILLE, Ill., June 18.—[Special.]—The people of this section, almost without exception, are satisfied with the action of the Assembly in its disposal of the Harper High-License bill. The *Transcript* gives the verdict of our people when it said in its last issue that our three Representatives, Worthington, Greathouse, and Moore, in the General Assembly, represented their constituents when they cast their votes for the High-License bill.

AT CLINTON.

CLINTON, Ill., June 18.—[Special.]—The people in this locality are very much pleased over the passage of the Harper High-License bill by the Legislature, and now think that a final quietus has been put upon the sale of liquor and beer in small towns in an unlawful manner. These small doggeries will be closed up, and the people will not be troubled with having unprincipled dealers in their towns. In De Witt County there will be a number closed up. In Clinton and Farmer City the bill does not affect the business, as the license is now fixed at $600 at each place, with a sentiment in the community favoring still a higher license if possible. The new law is highly commended by temperance people, as well as the advocates of saloons, with a few exceptions.

MAJ. WASSON'S DEFICIT.

His Poker-Playing Friends Obliged to Pony Up Their Share of His Shortage.

GALVESTON, Tex., June 18.—[Special.]—The subject of Maj. Wasson's losses is still a general topic of conversation here. It has leaked out that Maj. Wasson divulged the names of all the gentlemen who had played cards with him in Galveston, and it is alleged that Chief-Paymaster Terrill addressed a communication to each one, threatening exposure unless their winnings were returned. One gentleman, who had only won about $200, was induced to give up $1,000 for fear of his playing cards becoming known to the public. Some few refused to give back any that they had won, and others claimed that they were losers in the game. However, the necessary amount of money was raised, but during the last few days there has been a very general condemnation of the method used to induce the gentlemen to make good Maj. Wasson's deficit, and the word "blackmail" is used quite freely in this connection. It now appears that most of the games were played in Maj. Wasson's room, and several of the gentlemen who took part went to the room at his request, and as none of them won a large amount the opinion is expressed that Maj. Wasson lost only a portion of the money he was short at gambling, and that the greater part of it was spent in fast living. The exposure of the friends who played cards with him in his own room has done much to remove the sympathy which was felt for him here.

FOUL PLAY FEARED.

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., June 18.—The schooner Ephriam and Anna was found abandoned at sea last Friday, and is now in the custody of the United States Marshal. There are strong grounds for believing that Capt. Harvey was murdered and his body thrown overboard. The condition of the vessel did not warrant abandonment.

This is the last week. The last week of what? The National Exposition of Railway Appliances.

WASHINGTON.

The Technicalities upon Which Ex-Senator Kellogg Relies for Acquittal.

Brady Narrowly Escapes Arrest, Owing to a Misunderstanding All Round!

Rerdell, in Spite of His Confessions, Walks Out of Court a Free Man.

Hatton Replies to His New York Critics—Manning in Pursuit of a Land-Grab.

A Sensation Caused by the Man Who Is Rattling Around in the Place Raum Filled—Knee-Breeches.

THE STAR ROUTES.

EX-SENATOR KELLOGG'S DEFENSE A TECHNICAL ONE.

WASHINGTON, D. C., June 18.—[Special.]—Senator Kellogg, it is evident, intends to resort to all legal technicalities to destroy the indictment against him. Proceedings were commenced today by the submission of pleas in abatement. These pleas go to the organization of the grand jury and to the means employed to find the indictment. Mr. Kellogg was represented by three attorneys—Judge Shellabarger, who for two years represented him in the Spofford-Kellogg contested-election case in the United States Senate (while Mr. Merrick, who also today appeared against Kellogg, represented Spofford), Nathaniel Wilson, and the noted criminal lawyer W. A. Cook. The law as to the creation of grand juries in the District is complicated, and technical points heretofore have, it is said, been successfully urged against them. Mr. Kellogg's lawyers have another point which, in the catalog of technicalities, may perhaps be quite as effective as the one as to the irregularity of the drawing of the grand jury. It is, that Mr. Ker illegally appeared before the grand jury and urged the indictment. If this point can be sustained, the lawyers say it will be a very serious argument against the indictment. It is a matter of fact that Ker not only appeared before the grand jury, but was very persistent in his statements that Kellogg should be indicted, even after the jury once or twice had declined to find an indictment. It is claimed by Kellogg's lawyers that Mr. Ker failed to take the oath necessary to authorize him to appear before the grand jury. Mr. Ker is commissioned only as a special attorney for the trial of the star-route case, and only took the oath as such. He was not appointed by District-Attorney Corkhill as an assistant of the latter, and did not take the requisit oath. At all events, no such oath is on file in the court. Messrs. Merrick and Bliss both were appointed as assistant District-Attorneys under Mr. Corkhill, and both took the oath required by statute, and their oaths are on file. The law is said to be very explicit that no one can appear before the grand jury as a representative of the Government except the District-Attorney, or some assistant designated by him, who has filed the requisit oath. Unless Judge Shellabarger is very much mistaken, he will be able to sustain this technical defect in the Kellogg indictment, and the legal acumen of Judge Shellabarger will not be denied. It is very possible that Mr. Ker, "the skillful drawer of indictments," may have overlooked this vital technical procedure as a preliminary to his appearance in the grand-jury room. If the pleas in abatement shall not prove successful it is the purpose of the defense afterward to move to quash the indictment, and upon this point the defendants claim to be fortified with the opinions of some of the most eminent criminal lawyers of the country that the indictment is worthless.

BRADY.

James J. Brady narrowly escaped having a bench warrant issued for him today on the application of Mr. Ker. This was in the matter of the last indictment and of one or two others in which he has not given bail. Brady is under $5,000 bail, but it relates to an indictment which has not been tried, and Judge Wylie ruled today that additional bail must be given. This was a surprise to Brady's lawyer, who had not expected to be required to give more bail, and Brady had prepared to leave town for some days.

THE POLITICS OF IT.

Democratic journals are endeavoring to make partisan capital of the star-route trial, which has just failed so disastrously, and charge that the defendants were Republicans, and that some mysterious secret influence of the Administration was used to prevent a conviction. The charge is grossly unjust, so far as it reflects upon the sincerity and integrity of the Administration, and is a mere piece of political clap-trap, having no foundation. As a matter of fact, the star-route defendants are not all Republicans. Dorsey and Brady are Republicans. Vaile is a very pronounced Democrat. Outside of this case the persons who have been indicted for complicity in the star-route matter were nearly all Democrats. The members of the great Parker-Salisbury combination, which took the most money from the Government, are all said to be Democrats. Price is a Democrat. Aside from that, the active prosecutors have been Bliss, Merrick, and Ker. Bliss is a Republican, but Merrick and Ker are not only Democrats, but are extremely partisan Democrats, and Ker now in his public interviews shows partisanship to such an extent as to himself arraign the Republican party. Four or five members of the jury were Democrats. The defendants themselves have probably never been conscious of any interference on the part of the Administration in their favor.

ONE OF THE COLORED JURORS.

One of the lawyers of the Government in the star-route cases in commenting on the necessity for a change in the jury law here, says that he watched one of the colored jurors from beginning to end, and in all that time he never gave the least indication of interest in the proceedings, except when Mr. Ingersoll was talking of Dorsey and Brady's service to the Republican party.

RERDELL'S CASE.

WASHINGTON, D. C., June 18.—In the Criminal Court this morning Rerdell appeared, accompanied by Messrs. Merrick and Ker. Judge Wylie asked Rerdell if he desired to withdraw his plea of guilty of conspiracy in the star-route case. Rerdell answered in the affirmative.

"Under the circumstances," said Judge Wylie, "the court has no hesitation in allowing that to be done. One man cannot be guilty of a conspiracy. The jury has acquitted the others, and that is enough."

Mr. Merrick said: "The Government enters a nolle pros. for him."

The court directed the Clerk to enter a nolle pros., and Rerdell left.

FRANK HATTON.

HE CRITICISES HIS CRITICS AT NEW YORK.

WASHINGTON, D. C., June 18.—[Special.]—Frank Hatton makes a good point on some of the New York papers which have such sharp criticisms on the star-route verdict and on the Post-Office Department. He says that these New York papers are exceedingly virtuous with respect to all postal expenditures west of the Allegheny Mountains, but that they have a blind eye and a deaf ear for wholesale frauds which are practiced upon the postal revenue within the shadow of the New York Post-Office. He refers particularly to the private postal system in New York City, which had deprived the postal revenue of from $800 to $1,000 a day. Yet this system, he says, had been tolerated by the New York local postal authorities until the department at Washington stepped in and broke it up, and the New York papers have scarcely a word to say of this great swindle. Yet, in Chicago, the city Post-Office authorities did not wait for the department at Washington to act, but broke up the scheme on their own motion. When the department undertook to reduce expenditures in the New York office, and proposed to abolish several of the sinecures which had grown up there, there was immediately a universal local protest that the department was being run exclusively in Western interests. Yet Mr. Hatton says he has effected an annual saving of $46,000 in the New York City Post-Office, and the service has not been injured a particle.

MANNING'S LABORS.

THE PROBABLE INCENTIVES WHICH LIE BEHIND HIS DESIRE TO HAVE CERTAIN LANDS "OPENED TO THE PUBLIC."

WASHINGTON, D. C., June 18.—[Special.]—Congressman Manning has had a conference with the Secretary of the Navy on the subject of what are known as the "live-oak lands" in Louisiana, Mississippi, Florida, and Alabama. Some years ago these lands were placed by Congress under the jurisdiction of the Navy Department, in order that the fine live-oak timber which they contained might be preserved for shipbuilding. Mr. Manning maintains that a large portion of these lands are pine lands, and do not contain any live-oak, and he thinks that the lands should be transferred to the jurisdiction of the Interior Department in order that it may become a part of the public domain. The application of Mr. Manning to the Secretary of the Navy of course will be unavailing, as Congress alone can restore these lands to the jurisdiction of the Interior Department. It is not to be forgotten that Mr. Manning, who was a member of the Judiciary Committee of the last House, which did not declare the numerous Southern land grants upon which no work had been commenced forfeited, is recognized as one of the active members in the syndicate which has purchased the charter of the old Gulf & Ship Island Railroad, and which is now attempting to use the decision in the Northern Pacific as a precedent for claiming that this Gulf & Ship Island Railroad is entitled to the land-grant. These live-oak lands are in the region of the Gulf & Ship Island Railway, and if they could be restored to the public domain it is by no means certain that the Gulf & Ship Island Road would not endeavor to claim them as part of its grant. In any event they are such valuable timber lands that if restored to the public domain and opened to settlement the result would be a very considerable emigration to that country. An effort to transfer these live-oak lands or part of them from the jurisdiction of the Navy Department to the jurisdiction of the Interior Department may confidently be expected next winter. If transferred to the Interior Department, while they would not necessarily form a part of the alleged grant of the Gulf & Ship Island Road, they might be considered public lands and be opened to settlement.

THE NEW COMMISSIONER.

EVANS IS TURNING OUT GOOD MEN TO PUT IN INEXPERIENCED PEOPLE.

WASHINGTON, D. C., June 18.—[Special.]—Commissioner Evans has just begun a reorganization of the internal-revenue service, which, he says, is a weeding-out of incompetent men and the substitution of fit men in their places. As a matter of fact it is as far as developed, the putting-out of some very competent men and putting personal friends in their places. Four revenue agents were removed today, and two more have been decided upon, but are not yet announced. These are all men who were regarded as competent under Gen. Raum, and no branch of the public service was more efficiently organized than his, as the whole country well knows. The four agents removed are Charles W. Eldridge, now at Boston, Agent Daniels at Cincinnati, Agent Gustav Clemens of Illinois, and Agent Creager at Grand Haven, Mich. Mr. Eldridge is a man of fine education and a gentleman of high character. He has been in the internal-revenue service since 1865, and is thoroughly acquainted with every branch of the internal-revenue service. He compiled the regulations for the service. His standing for years has been of the very best. In his place a man named Horton, formerly on duty in Kentucky, has been appointed on the recommendation of Ben Butler and ex-Collector Simmons. Horton was dismissed by Gen. Raum. His record exists at some length in Commissioner Evans' office. In the place of one of the others James A. Ray, lately of Kentucky and now of Kansas, has been appointed. Ray was a Deputy Collector of internal revenue in the Second Kentucky District, and about a year ago was reported against for neglect of duty, and removed for this reason, as Mr. Evans knows. In the place of another competent officer, Albert H. Clark, of Mr. Evans' town, is appointed. Mr. Clark was fitted for this official's place by serving a term in the Kentucky Legislature. Another appointee is Dr. D. W. Voyles, of New Albany, Ind. He is a physician much past middle life, with a good practice, and his friends here are wondering what he wants of a special revenue agency. Lastly, Commissioner Evans has intimated his purpose to displace Gen. F. D. Sewall from the head of the force of special agents, and send him away to make a place for one of Mr. Evans' friends here. Gen. Sewall, like Mr. Eldridge, has long been connected with the service, one of the most capable and efficient men in it, of high character and most excellent standing as a citizen. Either one of these gentlemen is far better fitted for the position of Commissioner than Mr. Evans can be till he has had several years' experience. The indications are strong that the thorough organization which Gen. Raum left behind him is to yield, wherever necessary, to the demands of friends who insist that the Commissioner shall become a dealer in petty patronage.

THE COMMISSIONER SHOWS A REPORTER HIS FIRST BASKETFUL OF HEADS.

The matter being called to the attention of Mr. Evans, he attempted to excuse his action by saying that the men removed were incompetent, while those with whom they were to be replaced were better men. "That is all there is in the matter," said the Commissioner. "I can't see why there should be so much of a row raised over a few insignificant places like these. It is my determination to have the best men I can find, and if I learn there are any more in the service who neglect their duties I shall remove them in the same way. That is the kind of a man I am." Warming up with his subject, the Commissioner went on: "I don't want any agents under me to act as spies around this office. I want men for whisky detectives, and that alone. The reports which have appeared in the papers about this matter are instigated, I suppose, by those whom I have removed. That is, perhaps, natural, and I do not object to it so much, as the papers have to print the news. But if others are engaged in stirring the matter up, I may have to remove them too. Indeed, there are one or two more changes to be made anyhow. I take the whole responsibility for these removals upon myself. That is the kind of a man I am. Before I acted, however, I had the President's sanction. I wrote a letter embodying my views on this subject, based upon what I had been able to gather from those in the office who have been here much longer than I, and who certainly knew more about it than I did. This I submitted to the President, and it received his approval. No, there are no charges against these men; I know nothing reflecting on their personal character. They are, as I said before, not up to the standard, and must make room for those who are. That is the kind of a man I am."

SECRETARY FOLGER.

Secretary Folger, when asked why the changes had been made, said: "The whole matter is in the hands of Commissioner Evans. Under the law I cannot interfere; I can only suggest or recommend when I am consulted."

CORKHILL.

HE GETS A SCORING FROM THE DISTRICT COMMISSIONERS.

WASHINGTON, D. C., June 18.—[Special.]—Judge Edmonds, President of the District Commission, has given a sharp reply to the letter of District-Attorney Corkhill in the spinning-jenny controversy, but his suggestions as to the reasons why the District Commissioners make arrests for a grab-bag at a militia fair but permit pool-boxes to run at the race-course will hardly be satisfactory. As to the pool-box business Judge Edmonds says: "As to your suggestion that betting or pool-selling is allowed at the races, we explain that, as we are advised, there is no statute making betting a crime, and it is not a common-law offense. The statute against gambling devices is copied from the law of Maryland, where the courts construe it not to include pool-selling, which is not a device or thing, but simple betting. If you can show the police that this is really not the law, they will gladly give those cases their attention, but they should not, as you are aware, make arrests except for legal cause." With reference to Corkhill's remarks about the fair, Judge Edmonds says: "It would seem that a military company of influential citizens have marched with flying colors though two statutes of Congress carrying the prosecutor with them, and have received only the scratch of a nominal fine, thus bringing the reproach that law and penalty are only for the weak and friendless. You put forth a theory that the law may be violated for religious, charitable, or military purposes. That idea was suggested by the Mormons when prosecuted for polygamy. The answer of the court in that case was, as it would be in this, that the statute makes no exception. Applying your rule to the statute against lotteries there could be no conviction, for they are professedly all for charity. They so advertise. In our judgment the community had better dispense with military companies if they are to be exceptions to the law and organized violators of it. Charity at the expense of crime is too costly."

KNEE-BREECHES.

THE CHICAGO LETTER-CARRIERS WILL BE LET ALONE.

WASHINGTON, D. C., June 18.—[Special.]—"What's all this talk about dressing the Chicago letter-carriers in knickerbockers and sun-flowers?" was the question put to Mr. Gurley, Superintendent of the Free Delivery System, at the Post-Office Department today.

"All I know about it," he replied, "is that a paragraph cut from a Philadelphia paper, to the effect that Assistant-Postmaster Bingham, of that city, had suggested such a plan to the Postmoster. The department has never contemplated such a movement as far as I know of."

Postmaster-General Gresham was away, but Assistants Hatton and Elmer, when their attention was called to the account of the consternation created in Chicago by the "knee-breeches" paragraph, laughed heartily, and said that there was nothing whatever in the story. The breeches have not been considered and are not likely to be.

GEN. CHARLES EWING.

HIS SERIOUS ILLNESS—A SKETCH OF HIS CAREER.

WASHINGTON, D. C., June 18.—Gen. Charles Ewing is lying dangerously ill with pneumonia at his home in this city, and his death is hourly expected. Gen. Ewing is a brother of Gen. Thomas Ewing, of Ohio, and a relative by marriage of Gen. Sherman. He was born in Ohio and studied law, but on the breaking out of the War entered the regular army as a Captain of the Thirteenth Infantry, having previously received military instruction from Gen. Sherman, with whom he lived in St. Louis. He served through the War on Sherman's staff, was brevetted Major-General in 1863 for services at the siege of Vicksburg, brevetted Lieutenant-Colonel in 1864 for services in the Atlanta campaign, and again in 1864 was brevetted Colonel for gallant and meritorious services during the War. He resigned in 1867, and since then has practiced law in this city.

CAPITAL NOTES.

SHORTER TELEGRAMS FROM WASHINGTON.

The President has approved the title to the site for the new public building at Minneapolis.

The issue of standard silver dollars from the mints for the week ended June 16 amounted to 193,499; corresponding period last year, 171,498.

Polacheck has evidently declined the Consulship at Zanzibar, for yesterday the President appointed Frederick M. Cheney, of Massachusetts, to that position.

It is believed at the War Department that the report that Maj. Nickerson was seen at St. Louis last week is true. The War Department officials think he is making his way to the Pacific coast.

Secretary Teller has been compelled to dismiss fifty persons, many of them women, on account of lack of appropriations. He says that to listen to the appeals of some of the latter has been a most painful experience.

The United States steamer Vandalia was signaled off Cape Henry, bound in. She sailed from New York on the 7th inst. for Hayti to look after American interests during the revolution there. Her return at such a time leads to the impression that she must have been disabled at sea.

Oscar Barron, proprietor of Fabyan's and other White Mountain houses, has secured the lease of Willard's Hotel and will open in October. He was favorably known here as the keeper of the Senate restaurant for four years, which was the only gift in the patronage of Vice-President Wheeler.

ASPHYXIATION.

Two Men Lose Their Lives by Inhaling Foul Gases in a Well.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., June 18.—[Special.]—Today while a gang of men were cleaning out an old well forty-five feet deep, one of them, named John Reuter, descended for the purpose of performing necessary work midway between the top and bottom of the well. In a few moments his comrades standing on the ground above were horrified upon witnessing the unfortunate man falling from the seat upon which he had been sitting to the bottom of the well. Martin Reuter, a brother of John, immediately declared his intention of descending the shaft in an endeavor to effect a rescue. He was carefully lowered to the bottom of the well, and once more the silence of death prevailed. Persistent shouting from those above failed utterly to elicit a response, and the excitement became most intense. The news of the occurrence spread with rapidity, and in the space of a few moments hundreds of men, women, and children hurriedly rushed to the scene of the disaster. Ropes and hooks were procured, and as quickly as circumstances would permit the bodies of the two brothers were brought to the surface. The patrol wagon was summoned, and the bodies were taken to the morgue, where they now lie. Investigation as to the cause of the tragedy resulted in proof that both men had been overcome and suffocated from poisonous gases. John Reuter was 38 years of age, and leaves a wife and four small children. Martin was 42 years of age. His wife died about five weeks ago, and five little children are now left orphans and in very poor circumstances. Both men are spoken of as hard working, honest, and industrious citizens, and the news of their sad death created a profound sensation, and the utmost sorrow prevailed in the northwestern part of the city, where both men were well and favorably known.

MYRA CLARK GAINES.

The City of New Orleans Ordered to Levy and Collect a Tax of Two Million Dollars for Her Benefit—Dilema of the Officers.

NEW ORLEANS, La., June 18.—[Special.]—Some time ago Mrs. Myra Clark Gaines obtained in the United States Circuit Court, Judge Billings, a judgment against the City of New Orleans for about $2,000,000. The city refused to pay said judgment, alleging nulla bona, whereupon Mrs. Gaines applied for mandamus compelling the city to levy and collect a tax to pay it. The city moved to quash the petition on the ground of insufficiency of allegation. This was overruled. The case then came up on the merits, Messrs. W. R. Miles, Alfred Goldthwaite, and J. W. Garby Jr. appearing for relator, and Messrs. Charles F. Buck, J. R. Beckwith, and H. C. Miller for the respondent. Mr. Buck asked for a trial by jury. This was overruled on the ground that the proceeding was not on the equity but the law side of the court. After lengthy arguments on both sides the case was finally submitted. Today Judge Billings handed down his decision, which requires the city to levy and collect a tax of a fraction under $2,000,000. Forty thousand are already sequestered. This ruling suspends the operation of Art. 209, of the State Constitution, which limits municipal taxation to ten mills of the assessed value of real estate. The city officers have the choice of a dilema, whether to obey the court in violation of their oath of office or comply with the same and render themselves liable for contempt of court. The decision is regarded as arbitrary and high-handed, and it is generally believed the city officers will decline to obey the writ and stand the consequences. Judge Billings will leave for his summer home in Connecticut as soon as the judgment is signed.

Why are you in such a hurry?

Because I want to ride on the Electric Railway.

Where is the Elecric Railway?

At the National Exposition of Railway Appliances. Ta, ta.

ONE WOMAN'S VICTIMS.

The Second Suicide in San Francisco Within Three Months Caused by a Pretty Girl's Perfidy.

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., June 18.—[Special.]—This morning the dead body of a young man was stretched over the grave of Joseph C. Sanchez in the cemetery. Later in the day it was learned to be George Blamire, a storekeeper at Mare Island Navy-Yard. The suicide is curious from the fact of its being the second victim of one woman. Some months ago Joseph C. Sanchez made the acquaintance of Clara Rennicks, a young and beautiful girl of Irish-American parentage, employed in a beer-cellar. Sanchez was married, but become infatuated with Clara and deserted his family for her, she promising marriage. Clara, however, trifled with him, and last March Sanchez, in a fit of jealousy, shot Clara and then committed suicide. The girl recovered and carried on the old business of beer slinging. In the flirtation, it is said, Blamire cut out Sanchez, and Clara promised to marry him, but when the appointed time came she refused. Sunday morning the couple saw the girl's family off for Portland. Later in the day Blamire went to the Odd-Fellows' Cemetery, inquiring for Sanchez's grave, and this morning was found with a bullet-hole through his temple. The girl has left her lodgings and no trace of her whereabouts can be discovered.

THE LIQUOR QUESTION.

Legal Aspects of the Saloon-License Question in Milwaukee.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., June 18.—[Special.]—Mayor Stowell expressed a desire that the saloon cases decided against him by Judge Mallory be carried to the Supreme Court, but he says the city law officers have but little heart in the proecution, and it is not probable that the cases will be carried further.

When asked what course he will pursue, the Mayor said: "I shall continue as before. Certainly the midnight order will be inoperative, and I never claimed that I could enforce it without the power of revocation to back it. I know that it has worked well, even during the short time it has gone into effect. The assistant in the Municipal Clerk's office informed me last year that Judge Mallory would dispose of between twenty and thirty cases every Monday and over half a dozen on other days. Now the latter number is considered large for Mondays, and on other days there are not more than two or three drunk and disorderly arrests. I vetoed the Hinsly ordinance because I thought the Aldermen would comply with my request to lay it over for action until they could fairly test the effect of the order, but they passed the measure, and the result will soon be apparent in the increase of crime, the opening of concert saloons, and a repetition of last year's scenes."

It is held by some of the best lawyers in the city that Judge Mallory's decision in the Miller & Holtz case threatens to disturb the legality of licenses which have been issued during the last thirty years. This conclusion is reached on the assumption that, the power of revocation being vested in the Common Council and by them not transferable to any other body or individual, the refusal to grant licenses is subject to the same conditions. As the Mayor has been granting the licenses, all which have been obtained in the city are null and void, and even those granted this year are not good in law. Under advice of the City-Attorney the City Clerk will issue them, notwithstanding this unwonted objection. The licenses issued for years having been illegal, the saloonkeepers who have been selling under them are liable to arrest for selling liquor without licenses. This would only include a term of six years past, according to the statute of limitations. The fine is not less than $25 nor more than $50. If, therefore, anything should be done in the way of prosecuting the saloonkeepers, they would be fined $50 at the highest, and receive [illegible] license money, profiting to the extent of [illegible] by the operation.

Wholesale Liquor-Dealers Beaten by the Operation of the Iowa Law.

DES MOINES, Ia., June 18.—[Special.]—Pierce Shortall, of Palo Alto County, today filed petitions in two suits in the District Court against Kiewert Bros., of Milwaukee, for the recovery of $3,182 and $938, being money paid for liquors sold him by the defendants since the year 1871. Not long ago Kiewert Bros. sued Shortall for money due on account. The action came up in the Federal court, and it was decided that the plaintiffs could not recover, as the goods were sold to the defendant for the purpose of being sold at retail contrary to the State law, and that they were so sold. This decision of the Federal court is in harmony with the rulings of the State Supreme Court. It is upon this decision that Shortall bases his action.

Aliens Refused Saloon Licenses in Philadelphia.

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., June 18.—The City Solicitor has handed to the County Commissioner an opinion in the case of Philippo Lorgo, an Italian saloonkeeper, who had made application for a liquor license. A protest against the granting of the license had been made on the ground that Lorgo was not a citizen of the United States, and therefore not entitled to a license. Lorgo's counsel, however, contended that as his client had taken out his first papers, or "declared his intentions to become a citizen," he was a citizen for all purposes except voting. The question was referred to the City Solicitor, who holds that a man does not become a citizen on a simple declaration of intention, and that Lorgo is not entitled to receive a license. The Commissioners will therefore refuse to grant a license to Lorgo or any other alien who has taken out only his first papers.

STATE AFFAIRS.

Southern Dakota Moving for Admission to the Union.

HURON, Dak., June 18.—[Special.]—Delegates to the Southern Dakota Convention are arriving in large numbers, the object, as shown by the call, being to consider the propriety of calling a Constitutional Convention to adopt a Constitution to be submitted to the people in the counties lying south of the forty-sixth parallel, the same convention to elect two United States Senators, and, thus organized, knock at the doors of the next Congress for admission. There are some thirty counties to be represented by 300 delegates. A large wigwam has been erected. The convention will be called to order tomorrow. Rumor has it that quite a number of men are coming from the northern portion of the Territory to oppose a division. All the delegates are in favor of a division, and warm work may be expected.

The rumor is well authenticated that the crowd coming from the northern part of the Territory, and who are not in favor of a division on the forty-sixth parallel, has been stopped at St. Paul and will not come.

A circular setting forth the objects of this convention is being framed and will be presented tomorrow. The Rev. Wilmott Whitfield will call the convention to order at noon tomorrow. Among the delegates named for Permanent Chairman are [illegible] Caulfield, of the Black Hills, and Bartlett Tripp, of Yankton. The latter-named place will probably be selected for holding the Constitutional Convention at a date about Sept. 1. There is but one sentiment, and that is division of the Territory on the forty-sixth parallel and admission as a State. Excitement runs high. The hotels are all full, and accommodations are scarce. F. A. Kingsbury, of Watertown, Chief Clerk in the House of Representatives, is named as Secretary.

No Special Session of the Colorado Legislature.

DENVER, Colo., June 18.—[Special.]—Gov. Grant today decided not to call a special session of the Legislature. Therefore the capitol-building question is necessarily deferred for two years.

People now realize that this is the last week of the National Exposition of Railway Appliances.

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of Clara Rennicks, a young
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age, employed in a beer-cel-
Sanchez was married, but be-
infatuated with Clara and deserted
nily for her, she promising marriage.
however, trifled with him, and last
Sanchez, in a fit of jealousy, shot
and then committed suicide. The girl
red and carried on the old business of
inging. In the flirtation, it is said,
re cut out Sanchez, and Clara promised
rry him, but when the appointed time
she refused. Sunday morning the
saw the girl's family off for Portland.
in the day Blamire went to the Odd-
ws' Cemetery, inquiring for Sanchez's
and this morning was found with a
-hole through his temple. The girl has
r lodgings and no trace of her where-
s can be discovered.

HE LIQUOR QUESTION.

Aspects of the Saloon-License Question in Milwaukee.

WAUKEE, Wis., June 18.—[Special.]—
r Stowell expressed a desire that the
n cases decided against him by Judge
ry be carried to the Supreme Court,
e says the city law officers have but
heart in the proecution, and it is not
ble that the cases will be carried further.
en asked what course he will pursue,
Mayor said: "I shall continue as before.
inly the midnight order will be in-
tive, and I never claimed that I could
ce it without the power of revoca-
to back it. I know that it has
ed well, even during the short
it has gone into effect. The assistant
e Municipal Clerk's office informed me
year that Judge Mallory would dispose
tween twenty and thirty cases every
lay and over half a dozen on other days.
the latter number is considered large
Mondays, and on other days there are
nore than two or three drunk and dis-
rly arrests. I vetoed the Hinsly or-
nce because I thought the Aldermen
ld comply with my request to lay
over for action until they could
y test the effect of the
r, but they passed the measure,
the result will soon be apparent in the
ease of crime, the opening of concert sa-
s, and a repetition of last year's scenes."
is held by some of the best lawyers in
city that Judge Mallory's decision in the
er & Holtz case threatens to disturb the
lity of licenses which have been issued
ng the last thirty years. This conclu-
is reached on the assumption that the
er of revocation being vested in the Com-
Council and by them not transferable to
other body or individual, the refusal
grant licenses is subject to the
e conditions. As the Mayor has been
nting the licenses, all which have been
ined in the city are null and void, and
n those granted this year are not good in
. Under advice of the City-Attorney the
Clerk will issue them, notwithstanding
unwonted objection. The licenses is-
d for years having been illegal, the sa-
nkeepers who have been selling under
m are liable to arrest for selling liquor
hout licenses. This would only include
erm of six years past, according to the
tute of limitations. The fine is not less
n $25 nor more than $50. If, therefore,
ything should be done in the way of prose-
ing the saloonkeepers, they would be
ed $50 at the highest, and receive $300
ense money, profiting to the extent of $250
the operation.

holesale Liquor-Dealers Beaten by the Operation of the Iowa Law.

DES MOINES, Ia., June 18.—[Special.]—
rce Shortall, of Palo Alto County, today
d petitions in two suits in the District
urt against Kiewert Bros., of Milwaukee,
the recovery of $3,182 and $938, being
ney paid for liquors sold him by the de-
dants since the year 1871. Not long ago
ewert Bros. sued Shortall for money due
account. The action came up in the Fed-
l court, and it was decided that the plain-
could not recover, as the goods
re sold to the defendant for
purpose of being sold at retail
trary to the State law, and that they were
sold. This decision of the Federal court
n harmony with the rulings of the State
preme Court. It is upon this decision that
ortall bases his action.

iens Refused Saloon Licenses in Philadelphia.

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., June 18.—The City
licitor has handed to the County Commis-
ner an opinion, in the case of Philippo
rgo, an Italian saloonkeeper, who had
de application for a liquor license. A
otest against the granting of the license
d been made on the ground that Lorgo
s not a citizen of the United States, and
erefore not entitled to a license. Lorgo's
unsel, however, contended that as his
ent had taken out his first papers, or "de-
red his intentions to become a citizen," he
s a citizen for all purposes except voting.
e question was referred to the City Solic-
r, who holds that a man does not become
itizen on a simple declaration of intention,
d that Lorgo is not entitled to receive a
ense. The Commissioners will therefore
fuse to grant a license to Lorgo or any
er alien who has taken out only his first
pers.

STATE AFFAIRS.

uthern Dakota Moving for Admission to the Union.

HURON, Dak., June 18.—[Special.]—Dele-
tes to the Southern Dakota Convention are
riving in large numbers, the object, as
own by the call, being to consider the pro-
iety of calling a Constitutional Convention
adopt a Constitution to be submitted to the
ople in the counties lying south of the
rty-sixth parallel, the same convention to
ect two United States Senators, and, thus
ganized, knock at the doors of the next
ongress for admission. There are some
irty counties to be represented by 300 del-
ates. A large wigwam has been erected.
he convention will be called to order to-
orrow. Rumor has it that quite a number
men are coming from the northern portion
the Territory to oppose a division. All the
elegates are in favor of a division, and warm
ork may be expected.
The rumor is well authenticated that the
rowd coming from the northern part of the
erritory, and who are not in favor of a di-
ision on the forty-sixth parallel, has been
opped at St. Paul and will not come.
A circular setting forth the objects of this
onvention is being framed and will be pre-
ented tomorrow. The Rev. Wilmott Whit-
eld will call the convention to order at
oon tomorrow. Among the delegates
amed for Permanent Chairman are Barney
aulfield, of the Black Hills, and Bartlett
ripp, of Yankton. The latter-named place
ill probably be selected for holding the
onstitutional Convention at a date about
ept. 1. There is but one sentiment, and
hat is division of the Territory on the forty-
ixth parallel and admission as a State. The
igwam will seat 800 people. Excitement
uns high. The hotels are all full, and ac-
ommodations are scarce. F. A. Kingsbury,
f Watertown, Chief Clerk in the House of
epresentatives, is named as Secretary.

o Special Session of the Colorado Legislature.

DENVER, Colo., June 18.—[Special.]—Gov.
Grant today decided not to call a special se
ion of the Legislature. Therefore the ca
tol-building question is necessarily deferr
or two years.

People now realize that this is the last wee
f the National Exposition of Railway Ap-
pliances.

POLITICAL.

Dan Voorhees, of Indiana, Still Freely Denounces a Revenue Tariff.

He Frankly Acknowledges that the Bourbons Are Opposed to Civil-Service Reform.

Sunset Cox Booming Himself for the Next Speakership Among Admiring Hoosiers.

Gathering of the Leading Democratic Politicians of Ohio at Columbus—Hoadly Ahead.

The Methodist Wing of the Ohio Prohibitionists Will Hold a Convention of Their Own.

DAN VOORHEES.

THE TALL SYCAMORE'S VIEWS ON THE TARIFF AND THE CIVIL SERVICE.

TERRE HAUTE, Ind., June 18.—[Special.]—Senator Voorhees has declared time and again, and continues to declare, that the Democrats lost Indiana in 1880 because of the "tariff-for-revenue-only" plank in the Cincinnati platform, and that if that issue be made next year the State will treat it the same way. The Senator is now at home, resting from political and professional work. This town has great attractions for him. He likes to walk through the quiet streets, fresh with air from fields of young grain, and rich with spacious homes earned from the clattering industries over which black smoke is curling at the edge of the town. The soft and genial sky is a perpetual delight to him, and the brown soil and glistening meadows fringed with woodland warm his big heart, as a boy's is warmed when school is out. "This has been my home," he says, "for twenty-six years, and I shall die here."

In the course of a talk about the part that Indiana will play in the next campaign the Senator repeated his declaration with regard to the tariff plank, and said he didn't believe the Democrats would undertake anything of the kind again.

INDIANA AND THE TARIFF.

"We will be all right in Indiana," he said, "if the National platform is to be drawn with care and good sense, as I believe it will be. The declaration upon the tariff ought to be in plain language, and ought to express fairly the sentiment of the mass of Democratic voters, not of theorists. A tariff 'for revenue only' is an impossibility. Any tariff that is laid must protect to some extent. If men want to advocate free trade let them do it, but no one ought to be allowed to commit the Democratic party to that theory, for the party voters won't subscribe to it. The tariff operates as a tax. Free trade would do away with the custom-houses, abolish the duties on imports, and levy a direct tax on the people for the support of the Government. In other words, it would increase general taxes $200,000,000 a year, and people would have less to pay taxes with than they have now, for labor would be cheapened and industry discouraged. The people of Indiana won't help to bring about any such result. Taxes are already quite heavy enough, and are well adjusted; industry is active and prosperous and labor happy. We owe largely to a protective tariff an industrial condition in Indiana whose annual product is $200,000,000. There is no State and no place in the world of the same territory that is so rich in natural wealth and opportunities as is Indiana. We want to develop under the best conditions, and with those which have so far favored us we are very well satisfied. We don't believe in helping monopolies or anything of that kind, but rather in a tariff system for revenue, laid with the idea of protecting home industry and advancing us to the higher planes of wealth and prosperity. Look at our State and see how a tariff that protects has helped and will help us. We are the last State timbered with hard wood this side of the great Western forests. This has not only made our timber valuable, but has led to the manufacture in this State of wagons, plows, mowers, reapers, and every kind of farm implement on a scale so extensive that a market is found for them both in this country and abroad. Our furniture manufacturers ship to nearly every country in the world. They have taken first prizes for fine work wherever they have exhibited during the last fifteen years. In the southern part of the State we have the largest glass factory in the world, at which, owing to a protective tariff, such progress in manufacture has been made that there is no glass of any quality superior to that which is turned out there. Our stone-quarries and clay-beds are as good as can be found. We have the best coal that is mined. It was discovered only about fifteen years ago, but its value was at once recognized, and now the bulk of the products of the Superior and Missouri iron-mines are is brought here for treatment. After paying transportation, we are able to turn out iron at $13 a ton, against $19 at Pittsburg. The coal-fields cover an area of 7,000 square miles, or one-fifth of the State. Their development has hardly begun. The block coal, as it is known, burns to ashes white as hickory. It never cakes or runs together. These qualities enable the blast to force the flame through the contents of the furnace, thus avoiding danger from chilling, and reducing the ore without the preliminary process of cooking. We have to use no charcoal, as they do at Pittsburg. This serves the purpose of both coal and charcoal. No coal has yet been discovered west of this State suitable for the manufacture of iron. This will develop our industry immensely, because in addition to the present trade the great West will soon be looking to us for their iron and steel, as the East looks to Pennsylvania."

PROTECTION ARGUMENTS.

"We have here a town whose growth illustrates the result of a policy of protection. The place has been settled for sixty years. The population after forty-five years was about 17,000. Then the nail factory and other industries started here, and the population has increased steadily at the rate of 1,000 a year, so that in fifteen or sixteen years we have nearly doubled our numbers. Factories within a radius of ten miles give employment to over 5,000 workmen, and they and their families furnish an active and hungry market to the farmers hereabouts for vegetables and the like. A market for corn was provided at a distillery which until last winter used 4,200 bushels a day, paying Chicago prices for it, sometimes more, and saving farmers transportation and delay. So we have a community here, as all over the State, which is happy and prosperous, and asks only to be allowed to continue so. There are not less than 15,000 manufacturing establishments in the State, employing at least 75,000 hands, nearly all voters. If any one supposes that any of these people, or the farmers who supply them food, or the tradesmen of whom they buy, will support a movement designed to strike at a system under which they flourish, and on which they are more or less dependent, especially when they they know that a change to free trade would impose direct taxation, as well as cheapen labor and hamper industry—I say if any one supposes this he will find himself much mistaken. There is no one in this State who believes in such a change. Talk of what Mr. McDonald or Mr. Hendricks may believe other than what I have said is without substantial warrant. President-making is no concern of mine. My ambition is within and for Indiana. But when it is charged that the leaders here are of different minds regarding the great issues affecting the industries and prosperity of the State, I know better. The relations of Mr. McDonald, Mr. Hendricks, and myself are cordial, politically as well as personally. The tariff plank in the State platform of last year declared for a revenue tariff with incidental protection, designed to foster our industries. I wrote it, and Mr. McDonald stumped the State with me in its favor. The tariff planks in the Pennsylvania and North Carolina platforms were drawn in the same spirit, almost in the same words, and the people approved them, as they did here. The National platform must make a similar declaration to carry the country. If it should, I can go through this State with it and get a Democratic majority of 12,000 votes.

MANUFACTURES IN THE SOUTH.

"What I said about the industries of Indiana applies with even greater force to the condition of the South. The iron wealth of Virginia, yet undeveloped, is larger than that of Pennsylvania. West Virginia, Eastern Kentucky, and Tennessee, Georgia, and Alabama are all included in the great Eastern iron-belt that begins in New York and has been the source of much of Pennsylvania's power. Manufactures are getting a foothold in the South. In the address I made at the opening of the Atlanta Cotton Exposition I advised the people there to build mills for themselves, and thus keep at home the profits both of production and manufacture. They are doing it, and now turn out as good cotton goods of the coarser qualities as are made anywhere. This has given an impetus to Southern enterprise, and it will grow until that entire country will be demanding protection for her industries. An era of great prosperity is before the South.

"The free-trade cry comes mainly from New England. That section has been protected so long as to be able to stand alone and compete with the world, and now wants to crush out possible rivals in this country. The South no doubt is already making inroads on the New-England trade in coarse cloths, and it would be a very nice thing for New England to get back that trade and be sure of holding it. Interests more powerful than New England's, however, will maintain a tariff that will recognize and encourage growing industries. Under this policy, devised and carried on by the best minds of our history, part of the country has been made strong; the greater part still needs assistance. It is the policy urged by Jefferson, Madison, Monroe, Jackson, and such men, and I believe is still favored by the mass of the Democratic party."

A MACHINE VIEW OF CIVIL-SERVICE REFORM.

"Do you look for an issue next year over civil-service reform?"

"I certainly do. The present law is a fraud and humbug. Its purpose, as openly avowed on the floor of the Senate, was to perpetuate the power of Republican office-holders. That is a fine kind of reform for Democrats to contemplate. Does any one suppose that if such a law were passed under a Democratic Administration, and a Republican should be elected to the Presidency, it would bind him in the selection of his agents, or bind them in choosing their assistants? No Republican Administration has yet shown a disposition to intrust either executive or clerical work to persons of different political belief. That is right. It isn't natural and it would be unwise to commit the administration of affairs to political opponents. Nor should the Democrats be expected to do it if they attain to power. I wouldn't believe in turning every Republican out of office. Some who have been long in public service ought to be retained. But if Democrats succeed public affairs ought to be administered by Democrats and Democrats ought to do the necessary clerical work. The passage of the bill was a piece of sharp business on the part of the Republicans. There was no sentiment about it. They saw a chance, even if they should go out of power, to keep their friends in office, and they grabbed at it. They looked at it from a practical standpoint. I am a believer in practical politics. The work of the party in power ought to be performed by its friends. This so-called reform will be a short-lived thing. The expenses of the commission are about $25,000 a year, I believe. Perhaps the money may not be forthcoming next winter. Then if the Republicans should want to join issue with us on that thing a year from now we will be ready for them."

Riding later in the day with the Senator through the town of his pride, an avenue of black maples, forming nearly an archway for a half mile on one of the prettiest streets, ended in a broad country road, the Senator presently reined in his horse at a puddle. A cow, standing with several others safely near the fence, took fright, and switching back into the road jogged across the puddle ahead of the horse.

"What a fool a cow is," I remarked.

"Yes, what a fool a cow is," responded the Senator, "and a goose. A cow and a goose are the greatest fools I know of, except a man who thinks a tariff can be laid without protection."

F. W. E.

COX'S BOOM.

THE LITTLE STATESMAN FROM NEW YORK MAKING A GOOD CANVASS FOR THE NEXT SPEAKERSHIP.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., May 18.—[Special.]—The Democratic State officers and local politicians gave the Hon. S. S. Cox of New York an informal reception tonight. He is spending two or three days in the city preparatory to delivering an annual address before the undergraduates of Asbury College at Greencastle on "The Material Forces of Our Age" tomorrow night. Owing to sickness in his family he had been prevented from completing his address at home, and came to Indianapolis to put it in shape. There is a suspicion that his visit has something to do with his canvass for the Speakership, and the fact that a Cox boom is quite apparent in Democratic circles tends to strengthen belief in the suspicion. The Indiana delegation has been heretofore supposed to be solid for Randall, but the "little Joker" in all probability will secure a few votes for himself. "Randall is bad medicine," said a leading Democrat today. Congressman Ward, of Lafayette, will vote for anybody to defeat Randall, and that influence can doubtless be secured for Cox. A strong feeling of favor for his candidacy developed today, and two of the State officers were heard to remark that Cox "would at least divide the Indiana delegation, if he did not receive its solid support." The sentiment seems to be "Anything to defeat Randall." During Mr. Cox's stay in Greencastle he will be the guest of Congressman C. C. Matson, and it is presumed the Speakership will receive due consideration around the festal board.

AN INTERVIEW.

In regard to the Speakership, Mr. Cox said that he would go into the caucus backed by New York solid, twenty-one votes, and he felt that his chances for election were excellent.

"The tariff is absorbing attention, Mr. Cox; what contribution to the discussion will you make?"

"I prefer not to talk of politics. I talked so much when in Congress that I am now taking a vacation and a rest. I have been making tariff speeches since 1856, and my views may be found on almost every page of the *Congressional Record*. The other day I looked up my commencement oration at Brown's University, and I find that I am still advocating some views on the tariff that I set forth then, and really have not learned much that is new about it. I am not myself a free-trader, in the sense that revenue should be raised by a direct levy, and I think that none of my party is."

PRESIDENTIAL.

"The old Presidential ticket (Tilden and Hendricks) is receiving notice?"

"Yes, I know. But I don't care to dismember myself by discussing that subject in an interview. I am a candidate for the Speakership of the House, and if there is any suiciding to be done I propose to do it myself."

"What are the Democratic prospects in Ohio and in Indiana?"

"I think the Democrats will carry Ohio. The liquor question will lose the Republicans votes, for they have already lost many of their good drinkers. Indiana will not get anything in the way of Presidential nominees unless she unites on one man."

Mr. Cox would go no further in his remarks on the political horizon, and declined to express any sentiments on the McDonald boom.

OHIO DEMOCRATS

GATHERING AT COLUMBUS — HOADLY AHEAD.

COLUMBUS, O., June 18.—[Special.]—The Democratic State Convention is but three days away, and the preliminary arrangements for that great event are already completed. The advance guard of candidates and delegates are on the ground. All the available rooms in the hotels of the city have been engaged, and the outlook is strong for the largest State Convention ever held by the Democracy of Ohio. Tomorrow will witness the arrival of an additional number of delegates, and by Wednesday the political pot will be at boiling point. That evening the district delegations will be at work, and immediately afterward the committees selected at these meetings will commence work. Judge Thurman was last Saturday elected a delegate to the State Convention from this city, and it is said that he will be either Chairman of the Committee on Resolutions or permanent Chairman, the latter place being his choice on account of the attempt of Ward's and Geddes' friends to start the report that they would spring his name on the convention so as to defeat the nomination of Judge Hoadly. From present indications Judge Hoadly will be nominated on the first ballot, if not by acclamation. The fight outside of the Governorship will amount to nothing until the time comes for choosing the State Central and Executive Committees. It is the intention of the Payne, McLean, and Bookwalter factions to throw John G. Thompson, Thurman, and Pendleton overboard, so that all combinations made for the election of members of the Legislature will be opposed to the reëlection of Pendleton. It is known as a fact that Judge Hoadly favors Congressman Paige as Chairman of the Central Committee and Thompson as Chairman of the Executive Committee. What success Hoadly will have in case he is the nominee is something that will not be known until after the convention adjourns. While Gov. Foster was in Washington he said that the Republicans of this (Franklin) county had a good chance to elect three members of the House of Representatives. This statement will be verified in October next as sure as fate, for today the Democratic County Central Committee officially announced that the lucky candidates of last Saturday's primaries for the above positions are as follows: E. W. Young, Casper Lowenstein, and Allen O. Myers. The last-named is in the employ of the *Enquirer*, and can be easily beaten on account of his personal unpopularity. While the Democracy are fighting among themselves, the Republicans are united and determined on a victory in Ohio next October. The Directors of the Columbus *Times* Printing Company held a meeting this evening to consider the propriety of placing the name of O. Myers in the paper as a candidate for Representative. John G. Thompson is a large stockholder in the Columbus *Times*, and it is certain that he will do everything in his power to defeat O. Myers. Mr. Thompson need not worry himself any. The Republicans of this county will take care of him. About midnight Gen. Ward arrived, and immediately proceeded to the residence of Judge Thurman, where he held a consultation until very late. He is not as confident as he was two weeks ago, and the reason assigned by him is that he is poor and not able to put up the filthy lucre to the many leeches that ask for it.

OHIO PROHIBITIONISTS.

A SPLIT IN THE PARTY.

CINCINNATI, O., June 18.—[Special.]—It was expected that the action of the recent Prohibition Convention in Columbus would receive attention at the Methodist meeting today, and there was an unusually large attendance. As it turned out, there was little said, but that little was of rather a significant character. The Rev. Dr. W. L. Barnard, who was so severely criticised by the convention, said that he wished to announce a second Prohibition Convention would be held in Columbus. Its purpose would be to assist in securing the adoption of the prohibition amendment to the Constitution, and it would have no reference to any ticket or party. Hitherto the prohibition movement had suffered from its friends as well as from its enemies, and it was high time that some results were achieved. This could only be done by preventing the use of prohibition by any party to further its own ends, and it should, therefore, be placed in the field as an extra party issue. He enjoined the preachers present to urge upon their congregations the necessity of being represented at this convention. He looked, he said, for great results at the next October election. The Rev. Dr. Walden then stated the time for holding the convention had not yet been definitly settled upon, but it would take place after the Democration Convention, and after a decision was rendered on the Scott law. Clubs, he said, were now being formed, and the outlook was most encouraging. He knew a dozen Democrats who would not only vote for the prohibition amendment, but would take the stump for it.

OGLESBY.

PREPARING FOR THE NEXT CAMPAIGN.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., June 18.—[Special.]—Gen. Dick Oglesby has been in the city for a couple of days, in consultation with members of the General Assembly relative to the campaign of 1884. His friends who accompany him say he is fairly in the field for the Republican nomination for Governor, and that if the nomination comes to him with anything like cordiality he will accept it and make a vigorous canvass of the State. They also declare that no manipulation of the party machine can overcome the popular sentiment in his favor. That he has received great encouragement from the Cullom men in the Senatorial contest, and that he is daily in receipt of pledges of support from all sections of the State. His presence here at this time is intended as the origin of a "boom" in his behalf, to be increased upon the return of members of the Legislature to their constituents. It is also said that Oglesby was requested to become a candidate distinctively opposed to the Logan element, but this he declined, with the declaration that if he could not be the candidate of the whole Republican party he would not be a candidate at all. He earnestly pronounced against any factional fight, either for himself or for any one else.

THE TURF.

Annual Races of the St. Louis Jockey Club.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., June 18.—The St. Louis Jockey Club continued its annual meeting today. Owing to many postponements the second and third days' programs were bunched, which placed four stake races on the card, including the Brewers' Cup. The attendance was large, the weather hot, the track in fair condition, and the betting lively.

First race, one and one-eighth miles, club purse $250, all ages—won by Eli Marks, Bernice second, Calleron third. Time, 2:01.

Famous Stake, for 2-year-old fillies, three-quarters of a mile—won by Tattoo, Cora Baker second, Lady Merton third. Time, 1:19.

Merchants' Exchange Stakes for 3-year-old fillies, mile and a quarter—Neva first, Brocade second, Maid of Kildare third. Time, 2:18½.

Selling race, one mile—Eli won; Manitou second, Joe Starks third. Time, 1:45½.

St. James Hotel Stakes, for 2-year-old colts, seven-eighths of a mile—Won by Bob Miles; Buchanan second, Conkling third. Time, 1:27.

Brewers' Cup, sweepstakes, $100 each, half forfeit, with $1,000 added, two and a quarter miles—John Davis and Checkmate were the only starters. John Davis won as he pleased. Time, 4:08.

Chester Park Running Meeting.

CINCINNATI, O., June 18.—Today was the first of the Chester Park running races. The weather was cool, with a very heavy shower just before the races, making the track muddy. The attendance was light.

First race, all ages, one-mile dash—Tittlebat, Mammonist, Edwin A., Barney Aaron, Galway, Viron, Little Buttercup, Katie G., Mystery, Highflyer, Roy S. Cluke, and Biddy Dowling entered. Roy S. Cluke first, two lengths ahead of Mammonist, second, Little Buttercup third, Edwin A. fourth. Time, 1:51¾.

Second race, Ohio Derby Stakes, for 3-year-olds, mile and a half dash. Standiford Keller, Pilot, Orange Blossom, and Mollie Moore started. Pilot won, ten lengths in front of Orange Blossom, second; Standiford Keller third. Time, 2:55.

Third race, all ages, three-quarter mile heats. Metropolis first, Red Fox second, Malasine third. Time, 1:23, 1:24¼.

Fourth race, mile dash over four hurdles. Pat Crogan and Fisherman started. Fisherman threw his jockey at the first hurdle, and Pat Crogan won by almost a walkover. Time, 1:56½.

Races at Brighton Beach.

BRIGHTON BEACH, N. Y., June 18.—Rain made the attendance small at Brighton Beach:

Mile, for all ages—Won by Pope Leo, Flower of Meath second, George Hakes third. Time, 1:46¾.

One and one-eighth miles, all ages—Taken by Cromwell in 2:02¼; Little Katie second, Skylark third.

Brooklyn Handicap, one and one-quarter miles—Won by Monk in 2:16; Keno second, Itaska third.

Three-quarters mile, for beaten horses—Won by Hickory Jim; Lena second; Maggie C. third. Time, 1:18¼.

SEVEN PEOPLE DROWNED.

SENECA, Kas., June 18.—News in regard to the rain-storm Saturday night is coming in today. All the big streams in the county are overflowed, and there is scarcely a bridge but what is damaged or carried away.

At Bakersford Thomas Akins and family attempted to leave their home, which was threatened with destruction by water, and take Mr. Borari, wife, and children along. There were eight in the wagon, which was caught in the current of Turkey Creek and upset. Seven of the party were drowned, Mrs. Borari alone escaping. She lodged in a tree, but was rescued fourteen hours afterward. Her baby was washed from her arms and drowned.

WIND AND FLOOD.

The Last Forty-eight Hours Made Memorable by Tempest and Deluge.

Eastern Ohio and Western Pennsylvania Swept by Small Tornadoes.

The Spectacle at Steubenville, O., of a Funnel Crossing the Ohio River.

The Mississippi Very High at St. Louis, and Low Districts Submerged.

A Levee Broken Above Memphis—Two Hundred Houses under Water in Nebraska.

TORNADOES.

IN ILLINOIS, NEAR MENDOTA, SUNDAY AFTERNOON.

MENDOTA, Ill., June 18.—[Special.]—The vicinity of Arlington, nine miles southwest of this place, was visited with a terrific storm Sunday afternoon. The day had been somewhat showery, and about 3 o'clock in the afternoon the clouds seemed to mass, with the general appearance of a heavy thunderstorm. The first indication to the people who were watching the storm that a cyclone was coming was a rumbling sound, similar to that of a train of cars, and, with such rapidity did the storm move that a place of safety was scarcely reached before its path was laid. Nine houses and barns were blown down and trees uprooted. The large barn of William Oakley was entirely demolished and several horses killed. The house of Mr. Sheldon was caught up and hurled against a large tree. The entire family was in the cellar and escaped uninjured, except with slight bruises from stones from the foundations of the house falling on them. The dwelling of Mr. Wheeler was entirely destroyed. A flock of sheep were caught by the storm and carried a distance of ten or fifteen rods in an adjoining field, killing but two or three. The path of the storm was not over twenty rods wide. It seemed like a great funnel, and moved in circles, leaving wreck and ruin behind it. The unfortunate people are receiving every attention from their neighbors.

AT STEUBENVILLE, O.

STEUBENVILLE, O., June 18.—[Special.]—A terrific cyclone struck this city this evening about 6 o'clock, inflicting enormous damage on our little community. The path of the storm was about 300 yards wide, and, coming over the high hills which bound the city on the west, it struck the northern portion of the city, carrying everything before it. North of Seventh street hardly a house escaped damage. The large brick residence of Mrs. Harry Caldwell was entirely demolished, the roof being hurled through the air for several hundred feet. The residence of the family of the late fighting Colonel McCook, of Rebellion fame, was also in the path of the storm and was almost entirely destroyed, the chimneys being blown down, the sides caved in, and the roof blown away. All the houses in that vicinity suffered greatly. The upper end of Fourth and Third streets were also in the line of the cyclone, and houses, fences, stables, outhouses, chimneys, grape-arbors, trees, etc., were scattered in all directions. Several persons narrowly escaped death, and many are more or less injured. At the home of Mrs. Reynolds a large orchard of apple and pear trees was completely demolished, every tree being torn up by the roots and literally blown out of sight. A wing of the residence of ex-Mayor Marion was blown away. At the Clinton paper-mills the storm was terrific, and the mills are much damaged. The telegraph-wires are down in all directions. When the storm struck the river the scene is described as grand in the extreme. The air was filled with boards, boughs of trees, and flying débris of all kinds. When the water was reached the wind seized hold of the river and twisted and whirled the water into foam, forming a water-spout over 100 feet in hight, which gyrated across the Ohio and broke on the West Virginia shore. The storm lasted about fifteen minutes, but no rain fell. The storm took a straight course, commencing on Seventh street and going straight to the river, demolishing everything before it. Hundreds of people are on the grounds viewing the ruins. To give some idea of the force of the wind, a team of horses standing on Ross street were lifted from their feet and carried across the street and up against the houses on the opposite side, sustaining serious injuries. The sight of the storm was magnificent—the huge clouds flying in all directions with fearful rapidity and coming together with terrific force, making a noise like the rushing of many waters. Steubenville has been very fortunate regarding storms heretofore. High hills on every side give the city shelter, and this one was virtually the first of any magnitude that ever visited this city. The total loss will reach $30,000.

IN AND AROUND PITTSBURG, PA.

PITTSBURG, Pa., June 18.—[Special.]—A cyclone passed over Burgettstown, Washington County, Pa., late this evening, destroying buildings, killing cattle, uprooting and twisting the largest trees, and spreading destruction in its path. The path of the storm was about 100 yards wide. A great many houses were unroofed, and some were entirely demolished. Strange to say, no one was killed or seriously injured as far as known, but there were many narrow escapes. Altogether, over 500 cattle and sheep were killed. A large cow was carried in the air over half a mile and let down unhurt. A large oak tree was twisted off at the roots and carried nearly a mile, falling on a barn and killing two or three cattle and a horse. The ground was covered with hailstones, many of them weighing over six ounces.

PITTSBURG, Pa., June 18.—Shortly after 7 o'clock this evening this section was visited by one of the heaviest rain and hail storms ever known. In this city the hail came down as large as eggs, and rain fell in torrents, filling streets and cellars. No damage more severe than the breaking of skylights was reported, however. Outside of the city the storm partook of the nature of a cyclone. Specials to the *Dispatch* and *Commercial-Gazette* state that through Washington and other southwestern counties, houses and barns were unroofed, trees uprooted, and cattle killed. The damage to railroads from washouts and landslides and to telegraph wires was also great, but so far no loss of life is reported. The storm did not last an hour, and was from the southwest. Specials say the track of the cyclone was from 100 to 400 feet, and in many places everything was swept as if by a broom.

IN IOWA, SUNDAY NIGHT.

DECORAH, Ia., June 18.—[Special.]—A small cyclone passed over this place about 6 o'clock last evening. Trees were broken down, fences demolished, and some other damage done. A German woman named Hanprichst, afflicted with heart-disease it is supposed, died of fright during the storm.

CEDAR FALLS, Ia., June 18.—[Special.]—A frightful-looking storm passed northeast of this place between 6 and 7 last evening. No damage in this vicinity.

IN IOWA LAST NIGHT.

DES MOINES, Ia., June 18.—[Special.]—An incipient cyclone struck the town of Colfax at 8 o'clock tonight. The tent of the Free Methodist camp-meeting, where twenty-five persons were holding prayer, was demolished. E. Jayne and Mrs. Thomas Fisher were somewhat injured. Glass in several store-windows was broken, and boards from a lumber-yard were scattered over the northwest part of the town. A large derrick, used in boring mineral wells, was blown down. The wind came from the northwest, and the west part of the town only was affected.

CHURCH BLOWN DOWN.

HUNTINGTON, Ind., June 18.—[Special.]—The United Brethren church in the southern part of the county was blown down yesterday during a wind storm. Loss, $1,000.

A COURT-HOUSE DAMAGED.

CLEVELAND, O., June 18.—A severe storm visited Millersburg this afternoon. It tore out the corner of the court-house, leaving the edifice unsafe, tore up numerous trees, unroofed several houses, and the accompanying hail did great damage to crops in that region.

HEAVY RAINFALL.

BLACKBERRY STATION, Ill., June 18.—[Special.]—We had the heaviest rain of the season Sunday and Sunday night. The rain-fall was 2.80 inches.

HEAVY STORMS.

TWO HUNDRED HOUSES SUBMERGED.

LINCOLN, Neb., June 18.—[Special.]—Later particulars of the storm of Saturday night show that it was general over Eastern Nebraska, also that it was the worst storm that has been known in the State for years. In this county a good deal of property was destroyed, and as many as a hundred houses are surrounded by water on the low lands adjacent to this city. Nearly all the bridges in the county are swept away, and the same reports come from other portions of the State. Over 100 houses in Tecumseh, Richardson County, are under water. Travel by rail is seriously interrupted, many miles of track being washed washed out, and several of the roads suffer great loss. The loss by drowning of hogs, sheep, and cattle will aggregate several thousand dollars.

THREE MEN KILLED AND SEVEN INJURED BY LIGHTNING.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., June 18.—[Special.]—Information was received here today of a terribly fatal stroke of lightning which descended among a number of stockmen near Ravenna, Mo., Saturday last. A sale of thoroughbred cattle was taking place at the time on the farm of R. S. Light, and as a sudden thunder-storm arose many of those in attendance took shelter in a barn, the balance going into the dwelling-house of Mr. Light. It was about 10 o'clock a. m., and the men had been in the barn but a few moments when it was struck by lightning, and James Berry, John Bowers, and George Wyatt were instantly killed, and seven others injured, though not seriously. The men killed were prominent stockmen and farmers, and all leave families. Bowers was an Englishman, who had only been in America a few months.

A BRIDGE DESTROYED.

CHATHAM, Ont., June 18.—This afternoon a terrific hurricane, with rain, passed over this section. The wind struck the bridge of the Erie & Huron Railway, constructing across the Thames River, utterly destroying it. There were five men on the bridge at the time, all of whom jumped into the river. Two were injured, not seriously. The loss falls on the contractors, a firm in Buffalo. Several trees were uprooted and other damage done.

GREAT DAMAGE IN VAN BUREN COUNTY, MICHIGAN.

DETROIT, Mich., June 18.—Reports from Van Buren County indicate that a heavy rain-storm, almost a waterspout, visited that section yesterday afternoon, washing out roads, railroad culverts, highway bridges, and plowed fields at a great rate. The damage to property must be considerable.

THE RIVERS.

THE MISSISSIPPI BOOMING AT ST. LOUIS.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., June 18.—[Special.]—The river is still on the rise, and the indications favor a flood second only to that of 1844. The Missouri tributaries are all swollen by late rains, and four or five feet more water at least is looked for at this point, it being already thirty-one feet and a half above low-water mark. The levee is nearly submerged, and old-timers say there is water enough heard from to set every building on the river front afloat. Should this prove true great damage will result. The warehouses on the levee stand just above the reach of all but the highest floods. The cellars are flooded every year, but it is not once in ten years that their first-story floors are wet. All goods are moved from the cellars every spring, but warehousemen generally take their chances on everything above the cellar. Just now some of them are removing their goods, but many will be caught unless the rise stops tomorrow. Considerable damage has already occurred in a small way in the lower parts of the city. A number of families have been driven from their houses.

East St. Louis looks like pictures of Venice.

At St. Charles the Government derricks are in danger, and the great embankment of the Wabash Road at the south end of the St. Charles bridge is seriously threatened.

THE LATEST DISPATCHES FROM ST. LOUIS.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., June 18—Midnight.—The river-gage of the signal service at St. Louis tonight marked thirty-one feet ten inches, which is twenty-two inches above the danger-line. Nearly the entire surface of the Levee along the river front is submerged, and steamers find it very difficult to load and discharge cargoes. All the cellars of business-houses along the Levee are nearly filled with water, and a rise of another foot will inundate the first floors of most of the stores. No damage is reported, as all goods have been removed to safe places. Considerable low land in the northern part of the city is covered with backwater, and the lumber-yards along the river are threatened, but so far no property has been seriously harmed. It is expected the rise will reach thirty-five feet at this point, which will be higher than for several years, but property along and adjacent to the river is so well protected that not much damage is anticipated. A good deal of low land in East St. Louis is flooded by back-water, and some families have been obliged to move from their houses, but no serious damage has yet been done. The bottom-lands at different points along the Lower Missouri River are submerged, and crops injured to a greater or less extent, but no reports are yet received of any great damage. All the tributaries of the river in this State both north and south are high, and many small interior streams are out of their banks and doing much damage to crops, farm property, and railroad and highway bridges. Trains are greatly delayed, or abandoned altogether, and travel is seriously interfered with.

REPORTED BREAK IN A LEVEE.

MEMPHIS, Tenn., June 18.—[Special.]—It is reported here by pilots of steamers from above that the Mississippi River has at length cut through into Hatchie Lake, about ten miles above here, and a large volume of water is now pouring through the new channel. Some anxiety is felt here as to the probable result of this new break of the Mississippi. As yet it is impossible to speculate upon the effect it will have on property that lines the bank of Wolf River in the northern portion of the city and into which stream Hatchie River flows. Valuable lumber and cotton-seed mills, together with large railroad interests, compresses, and the elevator may feel the effect, but time alone will demonstrate it. The damage to Memphis, if any, will come should the main channel of the river follow through the cut-off, which at present does not seem likely to occur.

AT KANSAS CITY.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., June 18.—[Special.]—Great fear is felt here that the Missouri River will again overflow its banks and that the scenes witnessed two years ago are to be repeated. The Missouri River at 6 o'clock tonight stood at twenty-two feet above low-water mark and is rising slowly. The Kaw River, which empties into the Missouri at this point, rose four feet from Saturday night to Sunday night, and a big rise in the Missouri is reported from points between Omaha and Atchison.

A DESERTED VILLAGE.

At 3 o'clock this afternoon the water broke through the embankment at Harlem, opposit Kansas City, and the residents at once began moving out, and by dark all had left.

RAILROADING UNDER DIFFICULTIES.

The tracks of the Hannibal & St. Joseph, Wabash & Kansas City, St. Joe & Council Bluffs were also submerged at Harlem about the same time, and miles of the road are now under water to the depth of from one to five feet. The Chicago train of the Chicago & Alton Road and the Missouri Pacific trains for St. Louis departed this afternoon over their own lines. The Hannibal & St. Joseph and Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific trains are now run over the Missouri Pacific track on the west side of the Missouri River to Atchison, and thence over the Cameron Branch of the Hannibal & St. Joseph Road to Cameron Junction, where the main line is reached. The Omaha trains to and from the north on the Kansas City, St. Joe & Council Bluffs Road also use the Missouri Pacific track to Atchison. The present state of things at Harlem will last several days, even though the Missouri River remains stationary. All Western trains for the mountains and San Francisco and Southern trains are moving on time.

LATER—The river tonight is twenty feet and rising slowly. The village of Harlem, opposit here, is deserted. As far as known but little damage has yet resulted from water in the river, although there is loss in places on account of freshets and very heavy rains. Reports do not indicate any alarming rise as yet in the river above this point.

DROWNINGS.

There were two deaths by drowning here today, a colored girl and a boy.

A TOWN INUNDATED.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., June 18.—Advices from Western Missouri and Kansas say the heavy rains of the last few days have raised nearly all the rivers and small streams in that section, and the indications are for unusually high water in the Missouri River. The Town of Corning, forty miles north of St. Joseph, on the Kansas City, St. Joe & Council Bluffs Railroad, and also on the Missouri River, is inundated and several houses entirely swept away. About four miles of the railroad is under water. All the roads in Western and Central Missouri, except the Missouri Pacific, are badly washed, and trains are generally abandoned.

It looks as though serious trouble, not only to the railroads, but to all the river towns and bottom-land farms, is to result from the present or threatened condition of the rivers.

SIGNAL SERVICE.

THE DAILY BULLETIN.

OFFICE OF THE CHIEF SIGNAL OFFICER, WASHINGTON, D. C., June 19—1 a. m.—For the South Atlantic States, generally fair weather, southwest to northwest winds, and slight changes in temperature and pressure.

For the Gulf States, local rains, partly cloudy weather, light variable winds, stationary or lower temperature, and generally higher barometer.

For Tennessee and the Ohio Valley, slightly cooler and generally fair weather, preceded by light showers in Tennessee, southwest to northwest winds, and higher barometer.

For the Lower Lake region, local rains in the east portion, fair weather in the western portion, southwest to northwest winds, higher barometer, and stationary or slight fall in temperature.

For the Upper Lake region and Upper Mississippi Valley, fair weather, northerly to westerly winds, higher barometer, and slight changes in temperature.

For the Missouri Valley, fair weather, light variable winds, stationary or higher barometer, and slight changes of temperature.

The Mississippi River will rise at points near Cairo, St. Louis, and Keokuk. It is one foot ten inches above the danger line at St. Louis, and will reach the danger line at Keokuk and Cairo during the week.

The Lower Missouri will continue rising.

Cautionary signals continue at Alpena, Mackinaw City, Grand Haven, Erie, Cleveland, Sandusky, Toledo, Detroit, Port Huron, Sandbeach, and Bay City.

For Colorado fair weather.

BULLETIN.

The storm which was central in the Upper Lake region this morning moved slowly to the northeastward and is now central in the north Lower Lake region. Brisk and high southwest to northwest winds are reported from the Lake region tonight. Local rains prevailed in all districts except the South Atlantic States, followed by clearing cooler weather in the Lake region, the Northwest, and the North Ohio Valley.

Southerly to westerly winds continue in the Southern States and the Ohio Valley, with slightly warmer weather, and northwesterly winds prevail in the Upper Lake region and the Northwest.

Fair weather is indicated for the Lake region and the Upper Mississippi and Ohio Valleys Wednesday.

GENERAL OBSERVATIONS.

CHICAGO, June 18—10:18 p. m.—The following observations are taken at the same moment of time at the stations named:

Stations.	Ther, 2:18 p. m.	Ther, 10:18 p. m.	Wind.		Rn	Weather.
Albany	67	64	S....	Fresh..	.04	Lt rain
Bismarck	69	60	N.W.	Light...	0	Clear.
Buffalo	77	69	S....	Brisk...	.08	Cl'dy.
Cairo	90	79	N.W.	Light...	0	Clear.
Cheyenne	62	56	S.E..	Light..	0	Fair.
Chicago	77	70	S.W.	Fresh..	0	Clear.
Cincinnati	84	79	W...	Light...	.18	Fair.
Cleveland	81	70	W...	Fresh..	.67	Clear.
Davenport	75	77	W...	Fresh..	0	Cl'dy.
Denver	78	64	N.E.	Fresh..	0	Clear.
Des Moines	76	67	N.W.	Fresh	.20	Clear.
Detroit	74	67	W...	Fresh..	.33	Fair.
Dodge City	86	68	S.E..	Fresh..	.03	Fair.
Dubuque	77	..	......	......	....	......
Duluth	75	66	W...	Light...	0	Clear.
Erie	80	70	S.W.	Fresh..	.30	Cl'dy.
Escanaba	..	60	N.W.	Light...	.03	Cl'dy.
Fort Buford	69	60	N.E.	Fresh..	0	Clear.
Fort Garry	68	54	N ...	Brisk...	.09	Th'ng.
Galveston	85	83	S.E..	Fresh..	0	Cl'dy.
Indianapolis	83	72	N.W.	Light...	0	Clear.
Keokuk	78	71	W...	Light...	0	Clear.
La Crosse	77	70	W...	Fresh..	.06	Fair.
Leavenworth	76	72	N.W.	Light...	0	Clear.
Louisville	91	79	S.W.	Light...	0	Clear.
Marquette	54	58	N.W.	Light...	.13	Clear.
Memphis	91	78	N.W.	Light...	.03	Fair.
Milwaukee	72	70	W...	Fresh..	0	Clear.
Moorhead	73	59	N.W.	Fresh..	0	Clear.
Nashville	94	80	N.W.	Fresh..	*—	†L rain
North Platte	77	68	E....	Fresh..	0	Clear.
Omaha	78	71	N.W.	Light...	.03	Clear.
Oswego	78	68	S....	Fresh..	.33	Lt rain
Pittsburg	88	72	S....	Fresh..	1.02	Cl'dy.
New Orleans	86	82	W...	Light...	*—	Cl'dy.
Port Huron	80	67	W...	Brisk...	.15	Clear.
Shreveport	94	85	N....	Light...	0	Clear.
Springfield, Ill.	80	71	W...	Light...	0	Clear.
St. Louis	85	73	N.W.	Fresh..	0	Fair.
St. Paul	69	67	N.W.	Fresh..	*—	Clear.
St. Vincent	70	56	N.W.	Fresh..	0	Fair.
Toledo	82	72	S.W.	Fresh..	*—	Clear.
Vicksburg	91	80	S....	Light...	*—	Clear.
Yankton	77	65	N.W.	Light...	0	Clear.
Minnedosa	56	58	N.W.	Fresh..	.08	Clear.
Concho	97	82	S.E..	Fresh..	0	Clear.
Little Rock	90	78	......	......	*—	Clear.
Mackinaw	70	56	W...	Brisk...	.05	Cl'dy.
Stockton	96	81	S.E..	Fresh..	0	Clear.

*Too small to measure. †Thunder-storm.

LOCAL OBSERVATIONS.

Time.	Bar.	Ther.	Hu	Wind.	Vel	Rain	Weather
6:18 a. m.	29.671	74.5	80	S. W..	13	1.09	Cloudy.
10:18 a. m.	29.678	73.0	64	S. W..	20	......	Fair.
2:18 p. m.	29.702	78.9	58	S. W..	21	......	Cloudy.
6:18 p. m.	29.753	76.5	60	W......	11	......	Clear.
10:18 p. m.	29.785	70.0	76	S. W..	9	......	Clear.

Maximum temperature, 80.5.
Minimum temperature, 66.5.
Mean daily barometer, 29.719.
Mean daily thermometer, 73.3.
Mean daily humidity, 71.

A RUSH OF WATERS.

Breaking of a Reservoir at Smartsville, Cal., Carrying Everything Down in the Deluge.

SMARTSVILLE, Cal. June 18.—The Milton Hydraulic Mining Company's reservoir containing 650,000,000 cubic feet of water, burst this afternoon. The rush of water was irresistible and swept everything in its path. It raised the middle of the Yuba River 100 feet. The roar of the rushing water was heard for several miles. It carried away all the bridges. Several lives are reported lost, but this is unconfirmed. The loss at the reservoir is $75,000.

AN ACCIDENT ON SHIPBOARD.

About midnight last night two sailors named Peter Munson and Peter Krewin, employed on the schooner Schuylkill, were employed in taking up the centreboard, when the rope they were using snapped in twain. The recoil of the rope struck Kerwin in the head and chest with terrific force, killing him instantly. Munson was also struck by the recoil, and sustained a compound fracture of the right arm and the dislocation of his right shoulder. Kerwin's body was removed to the morgue, and Munson was taken to the Alexian Brothers' Hospital. Both men were married and have families. Kerwin lived in this city, but Munson's home is in Buffalo, N. Y. At the time of the accident the schooner was lying just inside the harbor.

KILLED BY A LOCOMOTIVE.

CLEVELAND, O., June 18.—Mrs. Lowry, aged 70 years, while driving across the railway track at Clyde this evening was struck by a locomotive and instantly killed. The horse was fatally injured and the buggy smashed to splinters. She was deaf.

THE HOSTILES.

Agent Wilcox Opposed to Receiving the Renegades at the Reservation.

Secretary Teller Indorses His Action—The Military to Hurry On to the Prisoners.

Belief of Wilcox that More Trouble Will Follow Unless the Apaches Are Treated Gently.

Agent Wilcox Opposed to the Reception of the Renegades at San Carlos—Secretary Teller's Views.

WASHINGTON, D. C., June 18.—[Special.]—Secretary Teller today received a telegram from Agent Wilcox at San Carlos to the effect that Gen. Crook had announced that he was coming into the reservation with about 400 of the prisoners recently captured in his raid after the Apaches. The agent makes a most strenuous protest against the carrying out of this program on the part of the military as dangerous and unjust. Dangerous in the fact that the bucks now returning may at any time after they have been properly fed and rested take to the warpath again and commit acts of murder, rapine, and child-stealing similar to those for which they have just been apprehended. Unjust also to the peaceable Indians who have remained loyal to the Government and true to their pledges and promises. The reservation Indians are much opposed to the bad ones being turned in among them, having no sympathy with them whatever, and desiring nothing so much as their proper punishment.

Secretary Teller, on receiving this dispatch, immediately wrote to the Secretary of War that the agent at San Carlos could not receive the Indians captured by Gen. Crook, for the reason that there was no fund provided for their maintenance by Congress through the Interior Department, and that these Indians who had cost the War Department so much trouble should not, in his opinion, be allowed to go unpunished and turned among good Indians to be fed and taken care of as though they were returning prodigals. In Secretary Teller's opinion they should be treated as prisoners of war, or as felons, and compelled to endure restraint of some kind or be put to work to earn their keep. The War Department has an appropriation of $25,000 for the support of Indians of this very class, and the Secretary of War will no doubt direct Gen. Crook not to burden the Interior Department with their maintenance.

While Secretary Teller declines to receive or support the bucks of the captured party he sees a chance to put his civilization scheme of educating Indian children into practice, and will therefore take without further ceremony or question as many of the captive children as he can provide places for in the Indian schools now in operation. The young ones at least the Secretary is determined shall not grow up to become terrors to civilization and an expense to the Government. The first Indian school ever established grew out of the capture of a number of Cheyennes on the war-path. With them were a few children, for whom the authorities had no proper accommodations. It was suggested that they be sent to the colored school at Hampton, Va. The makeshift produced wonderful effects, and gave origin to the idea of a separate and special school. The hostile Kiowas were treated in a similar manner. The bucks were removed to a region remote from that they had been depredating in. They are now as peaceable as any of the tribes, and are so well pleased with their altered circumstances that they have petitioned to be allowed to remain where they are in the Indian Territory, and want to have more of their children educated.

Fears at Wilcox That No More of the Hostiles Will Surrender Unless Assured of Good Treatment.

WILCOX, Arizona, June 18.—It is understood that the Indian Agent at San Carlos will not receive the captured hostiles. Serious results may be anticipated. The hostiles now ready to surrender near the Mexican line will not do so unless first assured of good treatment and a home at the reservation. Runners who have already deserted return to the line with this intelligence. There are from 150 to 175 able bodied Indians yet to surrender. It is feared there will be a repetition of the 19th of April, 1882, where the hostile Apaches came into the reservation and took out forcibly Loco and his followers. The reservation Indians fear the Chiricahuas, and would make a very weak resistance. The Indians fear Crook. If his judgment prevails all will be well. Otherwise trouble is still ahead. The Indians still out are well armed and have plenty of ammunition.

OBITUARY.

Death of Ex-Congressman George B. Rodney, of Delaware.

WILMINGTON, Del., June 18.—Ex-Congressman George Bridges Rodney, the oldest lawyer of the Delaware bar, died at Newcastle yesterday.

[The deceased was a man well-known in the history of Delaware. He was born at Newcastle, in that State, in 1803, receiving a classical education and graduating from Princeton College in 1820. He was first sent to Congress as a Whig member of the Twenty-seventh Congress, and was reëlected by the remarkably close plurality of nine votes over his Democratic opponent. He served as a Congressman from May 31, 1841, to March 3, 1845. He again came into some prominence as a delegate to the Peace Congress at Washington in 1861.]

Daniel J. Pinckney.

The Hon. Daniel J. Pinckney, an old resident of Illinois, died Sunday evening at the residence of his son-in-law, Mr. George Gilson, No. 129 Thirty-fifth street. He was about 73 years old, and came to this State from New York over forty years ago. He was formerly President of the Rock River Seminary, and represented Ogle County in the Legislature. He leaves a wife and four children. The remains will be taken to Mount Morris, Ogle County, for interment.

Edward Lynch.

The funeral of Edward Lynch, who was lost on the schooner Wells Burt the night of May 20, will take place from the corner of Ontario and Wells streets at 10 a. m. today. The funeral party will go by carriages to Calvary Cemetery.

A BALL IN THE BREAST.

A Man Mysteriously Shot at Lawndale.

A mysterious shooting affray is furnishing the police with employment just at present. About 9 o'clock last night the Hinman street police were notified that a man was lying on Ogden avenue, near Lawndale, shot in the breast. The patrol wagon with a squad of men was rushed to the indicated locality, and a young Swede was picked up, placed on a stretcher, and removed to the County Hospital. There it was ascertained that his name is Charles Beckman, and that he is employed as a laborer by a plasterer named Crane. He boards with Albert Waters, at Lawndale, and started for home about 8 o'clock last night. His story is a rather remarkable one and seems almost improbable. He says he left the transfer car at the terminus of the track and started for Waters' house, which is at the corner of St. Louis avenue and Twenty-second street. He noticed that four men—one of whom was about forty years of age while the others were young men—got off the car with him, three walking in front of him and one behind him. Suddenly he heard a shot and felt that he had been struck. The men went on without offering him any assistance, and he might have been there till now if he had not been discovered by some passers by who notified the police.

At half-past 11 o'clock Chief Doyle and Lieuts. Shea, Ripley, and Stanton started for Lawndale to endeavor to unravel the mystery.

The hospital authorities say that the wounded man will probably recover.

In addition to the officers mentioned above, Capt. O'Donnell and Lieuts. Blettner and Darrow, with about forty men, fifteen from Desplaines street, ten from the Harrison Street Station, and the remainder from the Twelfth and Hinman Street Stations were rushed out to the scene of the shooting in the police patrol wagons. About the first man interviewed by the police was a car-driver named Tompkins, who drives the transfer car. He says that he knows by sight all the passengers who were on with him on the trip of which Beckman speaks, and knows that they are all residents of Lawndale and all regular passengers going out about that time every night.

The Tribune.

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AMUSEMENTS.

McVicker's Theatre.
Madison street, between Dearborn and State. "The Power of Money."

Grand Opera-House.
Clark street, opposit new Court-House. C. C. C. Opera Co. in "Iolanthe."

Hooley's Theatre.
Randolph street, opposit the new Court-House. Augustin Daly's Company in "7-20-8."

Haverly's Theatre.
Monroe street, between Dearborn and Clark. Haverly's Mastodon Minstrels.

Academy of Music.
Halsted street, near Madison. Mattie Vickers and Chas. Rogers in "Paste and Diamonds."

Olympic Theatre.
Clark street, between Randolph and Lake. Variety entertainment.

Baum's Pavilion.
Corner Twenty-second street and Indiana avenue. "Pocahontas."

Exposition Building.
Lake Front, opposit Adams street. National Exposition of Railway Appliances. Day and evening.

TUESDAY, JUNE 19, 1883.

THE PRICE OF THE TRIBUNE REDUCED.

Hereafter there will be a reduction of rates to yearly and weekly subscribers to THE TRIBUNE. For purposes of comparison we subjoin the old rates and the new:

	Old rate.	New rate.
Daily edition one year	$12.00	$10.00
Daily and Sunday one year	14.00	12.00
Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday	6.00	5.00
Monday, Wednesday, and Friday	6.00	5.00
Saturday edition, double sheet	2.00	2.00
Sunday edition, sixteen to twenty-four pages	2.00	2.00
Daily delivered by carrier in city, per week	0.25	0.20
Daily and Sunday delivered in city, per week	0.30	0.25
Single copies	.05	.05

The price to newsvenders and newsdealers generally after the 18th inst. will be $2.50 per 100 for week-day issues of THE TRIBUNE, and at the same rate for smaller orders. The wholesale price of the Sunday issue will continue at $3 per 100. By this reduction country dealers can sell THE TRIBUNE to regular customers for 25 cents per week, instead of 30 cents, as heretofore, and the daily, including the Sunday edition, for 30 cents per week, instead of 35 cents, and still make a good profit.

This reduction in price will involve no diminution in the size or style of THE TRIBUNE. Its expenditures for news will continue on the same great scale as before. Its editorial and local departments will be kept up to the high standard of efficiency for which they have long been noted. It shall be our constant effort to make THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE unrivaled as a newspaper in the United States or the world.

FAIR weather with northerly to westerly winds and slight changes in temperature are predicted for today in the Upper Lake region.

JUDGE HOADLY has the pole for the Democratic nomination for Governor in Ohio, and unless the unforeseen comes to the front on convention-day will win the race.

A MADRID paper, *El Globo*, has been suspended for thirty days for insinuating that the Queen's departure for Bohemia was due to the infidelities of King Alfonso with one of the ladies of the court.

THE late rains have swollen the Western rivers and the Mississippi is on the boom at St. Louis, the indications favoring a flood second only to that of forty years ago. East St. Louis is nearly all under water.

GEN. CHARLES EWING, who distinguished himself at Vicksburg during the War, and was brevetted Major General, is lying at the point of death in Washington. He has been practicing law in that city for the last sixteen years.

JOHN DEVOY, the editor of the *Irish Nation*, who had accused August Belmont of misappropriating the funds of an Irish society, was found guilty of libel. The jury recommended the clemency of the court and the chief prosecuting witness joined in the prayer. Devoy will be sentenced today.

YESTERDAY Adolph Ehrke, of Chicago, while somewhat under the influence of liquor, fired two bullets into the face and neck of his wife and then turned the revolver upon himself with fatal effect. The woman is now lying at death's door. The couple were married in November last. They lived unhappily together, and last week Mrs. Ehrke filed a bill for divorce. The husband, learning of this, became enraged, and after attempting murder had better success in suiciding.

THE last scene in the star-route farce was completed yesterday, and there was no occasion for Col. Ingersoll's aid. Rerdell, who had pleaded guilty and turned State's evidence, came into court, accompanied by Messrs. Merrick and Ker, of counsel for the prosecution, and asked permission to withdraw his original plea. Judge Wylie allowed it to be done, and stated that, as the other star-route operators had been acquitted, one man could not be held guilty of conspiracy. A nolle pros. was accordingly entered, and Rerdell retired.

ONE of the incidents of the closing hours of the Legislature was the presentation of a gold watch and chain to Speaker Collins as a token of personal esteem and a tribute to the fairness with which he discharged his official duties on many trying occasions. Quinn, of Peoria, exhibited an unlooked for boorishness in declaring that the Speaker had been impartial except where the interests of the Republican party required otherwise. The Peoria man was greeted with groans and hisses, and when he resumed his seat was shriveled sufficiently to crawl into a keyhole and draw it in after him.

NOT long ago Mrs. Myra Clark Gaines, the champion litigant of this country, obtained a judgment against the City of New Orleans for about $2,000,000. The city refused to pay, alleging "no goods." Mrs. Gaines thereupon applied for a mandamus to compel the levying of a tax to satisfy her judgment. After some legal sparring Judge Billings issued the mandamus. This decision suspends the constitutional provision limiting municipal taxation in any one year to 10 mills of the assessed valuation of real estate. It is more than likely that the officials will refuse to obey the writ.

THE lard investigation drags its weary length behind the closed doors of the Directors' room in the Board of Trade building. Prof. De la Fontaine was recalled yesterday, and testified that since his last appearance on the stand he had subjected the lard of "James Wright & Co." to four additional analyses, all of which established the correctness of his former conclusions. Two of the old employés of the packing-house swore to having seen tallow dumped into "Tank No. 4," which seems to be one of the bones of contention, owing to the alleged system of secret pipes connecting it with the lard-room. The prosecution here rested, and the defendants will take their turn today.

SENATOR KELLOGG intends to plead legal technicalities against the indictment charging him with complicity in the star-route frauds. Pleas of abatement were presented yesterday. These charge irregularity in the organization of the grand jury and the unlawful presence of Mr. Ker in the jury-room when he so persistently urged the finding of the indictment. It appears that Mr. Ker had not been appointed an Assistant District-Attorney, and hence had no legal right to appear before the jury in that capacity. His commission as special attorney may have, in his opinion, warranted his presence there, but Kellogg's counsel will insist on the strict letter of the law.

THE high-toned poker-players of Galveston are very much disgruntled. It is stated that Maj. Wasson, the defaulting Army Paymaster, who lost some $20,000 of Government funds at the seductive game, turned informer, and "squealed" loud and long on the coterie with whom he was in the habit of playing, and to whom he asserted he had lost the money. This exposé was made use of to recover the money, and it is stated that one individual who had been a winner to the extent of $200 turned over $1,000 rather than have his name get into print. Others of the winners state that they played at Maj. Wasson's room, at his request, and think that they are the victims of a polite blackmail. The moral of this is: Refrain from "jack-pots" and "three of a kind."

AMERICAN railroads are not proving a present benefit to the masses of the Mexican people if the comments of the Monterey correspondent of the Galveston *News* are to be believed. He says that while the higher classes of the Mexicans may favor progress and international comity, the masses of the people want their country to themselves, and bitterly oppose the revolution in trade brought about by the railroads. They want no labor-saving machines, refuse to use anything but the burro as a means of transportation, and prefer the venerable wooden plow of ten centuries ago to the keen-bladed coulter of Moline. It is possible that the correspondent's gloomy views were inspired by a generous libation of throat-burning pulque and a dyspeptic meal of frijoles and chili paste.

BOARD OF TRADE PRIZE-RING.

There were signs in the fluctuations on the Board of Trade yesterday that the trouble which seemed to have culminated Saturday had not really come to an end. Prices showed a lack of the hard-pan quality that marks real bottom. Even the fierce reaction of last week did not bring quotations down to the average that might be taken as their normal values in the absence of the cruel manipulation that has been so potent in our markets ever since the scanty European crops of late years. Wheat and provisions are both still very much higher than they used to be before the corners of the last four years raised prices to a pitch of chronic inflammation.

It is an open secret that the cliquing of the Board of Trade markets extends far beyond the deal in lard. The success of some of the more ambitious corners of the last twenty-four months has encouraged those millionaires who are willing to make some more millions "forestalling" the food of the people to repeat their experiments. Fourteen millions were put into the attempted lard corner, and millions more are credibly reported to be staked in operations in wheat and corn to make fortunes out of the subsistence of the multitude. The Board of Trade was instituted to do a legitimate work, but it is being rapidly prostituted into an instrumentality to serve the purposes of financial sluggers. To such an extent is this being carried that the popular belief that prices on the board are "cliqued" is at last beginning to interfere sensibly with the business of the board. People are coming to be afraid to venture on its floors for fear of walking into some trap laid by these cornering millionaires, or of being caught in some whirlwind ripening from the wind sown by them.

Once the Board of Trade was composed altogether of modest traders, but now here, as in almost every other department of American industrial life, a few big dealers, with their superior wealth and inferior morality, are gradually overcoming the crowd of little ones, and the board is practically made up of a few monopolizing capitalists and their numerous retinue of brokers. The law of the State against corners—corner being only an abbreviated term for the methods of these monopolists—remains a dead letter. It is impossible to enforce it against offenders so powerful. The rule of the board against corners has also been rescinded. The Board of Trade has substantially been surrendered by its members and the public to be a prize-ring for monetary pugilists.

There could be no greater mistake than to suppose this to be a matter that concerns the board alone or Chicago alone. If the usefulness of the Board of Trade is crippled by an unscrupulous abuse of its powers and facilities by a few rich men apparently willing to do anything to become more rich the whole body of society suffers with this paralysis of one of its members. The institution that has been built up by the community for the purpose of making true prices for the food of the world cannot hold its place long after it is discovered that it is used only to manufacture false prices. It is a fact, though as little as possible has been said about it, that the entire trade of Chicago in lard has been almost suspended by the facts made public about adulteration. The effect on the business of the board of producing adulterated prices will be similar. If some means are not found of restoring the board to its true functions of exchanging real things, if some way is not provided by which the little trader may have some other useful work to do than merely to make a mouthful for the big trader, the board will be fatally injured.

No matter how many times the courts of this State may decide that the Board of Trade is a "voluntary association" and a private body, the fact will still be that it is the most important public institution in the State of Illinois. Making money seems to be so entirely a matter of private concern that the estimable gentlemen who have joined the board and frequent it solely for the purpose of making money by no means realize that they are really public characters. In truth, the public itself does not yet recognize this. It knows that the prices of its food are made on the board, and it knows that they can be made nowhere else. But it has not yet risen to the recognition of the fact that the natural monopoly of the railroad in transportation and the board's acquired monopoly of dealing in food and fixing its prices are open by precisely identical arguments to supervision. Secret meetings of "settling committees" to determine at what price the combatants shall settle who have been engaged in a struggle that has doubled the price of wheat, and secret meetings of "Directors" to look into the adulteration of lard, are an extension of Star-Chamber abuses that are endured only because exercised in a new field where the public has not yet thought out its rights.

MAYOR HARRISON'S NULLIFICATION ORDINANCE.

The City Council at its meeting last night went through a cut-and-dried program. The ordinance making the saloon year end June 1 was passed, whereupon the Mayor pulled out of his pocket an elaborate veto message and proceeded to have it read, to the great edification of his saloonkeeping constituents, who were present in large numbers. He first explained the legal weakness of the ordinance—that, as pointed out by THE TRIBUNE a few days ago, no licenses can be issued which shall run beyond the municipal year, which ends April 1; and then proceeded to suggest a remedy, in the shape of an ordinance making the saloon year end on the first Monday in April. Between the beginning and close of his message were many words of commiseration for the hapless saloonkeepers, their families, and their landlords, thousands of whom he professed to believe would be at once reduced to utter pauperism. He also denounced the high-license act and sought to use against it a number of stale and exploded arguments. It was, in short, a special plea for the saloonkeepers, as if they were the majority of the community, and an attempt to show them that he was still faithful to their interests, and would do all that he could for them. His amendment was then adopted by the Council, and of course met with his instant approval. It provides, in substance, that between now and the 1st of July any person may take out a saloon license to sell malt and spirituous liquors, which shall run to the 1st of April, or nine months, on paying therefor the sum of $103, which is at the rate of $138 for twelve months. After July 1 no license can be issued, says the Mayor, at lower rates than those fixed by the law of the State, but he adds, significantly, that he does not know when the Council will pass an ordinance complying with that law. The rush of men desirous of taking out licenses between now and the end of the month began last night, and it is probable that within two weeks 4,000 will avail themselves of the nullifying measure of the Mayor. When prosecutions have begun, however, as they will within three weeks, for selling by virtue of a license granted at lower rates than those fixed by the State law, many who are now rushing forward with their money will be inclined to wish that they had not tried to take advantage of any such lawless scheme.

THE STAR-ROUTERS AND THE NEWSPAPERS.

The star-route gang in the first moments of their jubilation indulged in clamorous threats to sue the newspapers which did not believe in their innocence for libel. We regret to learn that as their jubilation has cooled down they have abandoned the newspaper-suing project. Perhaps the magnitude of the scheme prevented, for, with one or two insignificant exceptions of subsidized newspapers, the entire press of the country, without regard to its partisan bias, believed and still believes them to be thieves, and has no doubt that under the thin pretense of "expediting the mail service" they stole millions of dollars from the Public Treasury.

The result of this trial is in one way a conviction of the jury system itself, as well as a conviction of our criminal procedure. The case was literally lawed to pieces until nothing of it was left. It lasted for seven months. Its testimony covers no less than 6,000 pages—5,500 too many. The lawyers on both sides harangued a jury of less than the average ability for a month, one of them gabbling nine days. The frauds on the Government reached into the millions, and how much the profits of each contractor were will probably never be known. The expense to the Government reached hundreds of thousands, and yet the five defendants were acquitted.

Probably very few people expected that the jury would bring in a unanimous verdict of guilty, while very few believed they would bring in a unanimous verdict of not guilty. In such a complicated case, the general opinion was that the jury would disagree. Nothing is more difficult to prove than a conspiracy, but that these twelve men should have argued that the defendants were not guilty transcends the limits of human belief and argues that they were interested in finding the verdict. A correspondent of one of our contemporaries suggests a phase of the Scotch practice which might have been satisfactory in this case. The hard-headed, practical Scotchmen have these verdicts in criminal cases: guilty, not guilty, or not proven. In the star-route cases the jury may have thought the charge was not proven according to Col. Ingersoll's views of the law and the testimony, but whether it did or not, if it brought in any verdict, it had to say guilty or not guilty. It may have thought, as every one else thinks, that they were guilty, though the conspiracy may not have been proven, and had they had the option of the Scotch form of verdict they could have said "not proven." Such a verdict would have been more consistent, for it would not have declared them guiltless, but simply that they were to be released because the evidence was not technically sufficient, while the original charge would still have hung over them, and the case could have been reopened at any time when additional evidence had been secured.

The result of this case is a disgrace in every way to the administration of law and justice in this country, and it will make many people seriously ask the question whether the jury system is a blessing to the country, whether the criminal procedure is not a farce, and whether there is not something radically wrong in the whole system of criminal law that can impose such a verdict as this on the country. The verdict, of course, must stand in law, but it has not purified the moral standing of the defendants in any way. The entire country still believes them guilty of swindling the Government, just as it did before the verdict was rendered. There is no question that the court believes it, or it would never have intimated that while the verdict must be accepted it would not give satisfaction elsewhere. In view of the unanimous discontent of the people and the press, perhaps it would be as well for the defendants to recall their counsel, if the fees already paid have not consumed all the profits from their frauds, and instruct them to commence suits for libel against the press. They need not go to the trouble of suing all the papers in the United States, but can select any one responsible paper that can pay damages, if convicted. They need not be afraid that they will not have a good, square fight on their hands, and the star-route thieves can be promised that the bottom facts will come out and that the true inwardness of their rascality will be developed. If they can convict the paper of libel it will be a more valuable verdict to them than the present one, and they may in reality claim to be guiltless. A verdict in their favor after such a trial would be a clean bill of moral health, and they certainly cannot ask for a more thorough test for establishing their innocence and convincing the public, which now believes them guilty of all that has been charged against them, that it is in error.

The New York *Times* steps forward and tenders its services as defendant in a star-route libel suit. It says:

> The *Times* does not acquiesce in the verdict and will continue the warfare.
>
> The *Times* began the warfare upon this gang of plunderers from a deep conviction of public duty. It believed them to be guilty. The proofs of their guilt which it has unearthed are as complete and irrefutable as the proofs upon which it made its fight against the Tweed ring. In that fight it was not discouraged by repeated reverses. It acquiesced in no verdict save that which sent Tweed to the Tombs. It will not acquiesce in the verdict of acquittal rendered yesterday, because it believes these men to be guilty. It believes that the Republican party owes it to itself and to the Nation to convict and punish them. Therefore it will continue the warfare.
>
> If this course should be unsatisfactory to Thomas J. Brady, Stephen W. Dorsey, or any other star-route thief, and they choose to attempt to vindicate themselves in libel suits, the *Times* will welcome the opportunity to do the Republican party and the country the grandest service of which it is capable by proving in a court of law that they are thieves and that it has told the truth in calling them such.

CHICAGO LARD AND CINCINNATI "GALL."

The Cincinnati *Commercial-Gazette* has a diatribe against the wickedness of Chicago, which is likened to that of the Scriptural Sodom and Gomorrah, on account of the alleged adulteration of lard at this point. The same Scriptural treatment of the subject would suggest that Cincinnati should take the beam from its own eye before searching for motes in other eyes.

The Chicago people do not undertake to pass upon the quality of Cincinnati lard. It is probably soft, like most things which emanate from Cincinnati. For the rest, it cuts no great figure in the lard trade of the world and attracts no special investigation. Arguing from analogy, however, it is natural to conclude that Cincinnati lard is no better than other lard; how much worse it is the manufacturers alone can tell. But it is only reasonable to suppose that the lard used in the general trade is very much the same; Cincinnati manufacturers and dealers are in the habit of keeping track of such things, and if the Cincinnati article were materially purer than the lard produced elsewhere the fact would be very generally known and fully recognized in the demand and price. The greater purity of Cincinnati people has been abundantly displayed, and if Cincinnati hogs and the product of the same were so much superior to the rest of their kind all the Cincinnati modesty could not conceal the fact from an admiring world.

There is another consideration which makes it probable that Cincinnati lard is no purer than Chicago lard. One of the adulterants for lard is cotton-seed oil. Cincinnati has a special pipe-line running into the cotton-seed country. Some years ago it pledged its credit for the construction of a direct railroad to the South, and it is not reasonable to suppose that cotton-seed would deliberately avoid that straight-cut, air-line route to lard manufacture in order to make a circuitous turn and come around to Chicago. If the *Commercial-Gazette* people are interested in showing that Cincinnati lard is all pure leaf, as they maintain inferentially, we would advise that they should employ Chicago chemists to make a strict analysis of some of the stuff not gotten up especially to stand the test. Until something of this kind is done, or perhaps as a means to avoid such a test, the lard manufacturers of Cincinnati should muzzle some of the Cincinnati editors.

The cool ignorance of the larded editorials in Cincinnati is illustrated by the fact that the adulterated lard of Chicago is represented as purporting to be "leaf lard." As a matter of fact, the commercial article is known as "prime steam lard," and the rules of the Board of Trade of Cincinnati, as of the Board of Trade of Chicago, recognize as "straight" the mixture of the fat renderings from the heads, sides, and other parts of the hog, and the "leaf" of the animal furnishes only about one-third of the lard in its regular, legitimate, and normal condition. When the Cincinnati hog editor cries out that "only a few years ago a destruction by fire fell on Chicago so signal and complete that the conclusion that it was a judgment was unavoidable," and further predicts that the fate of Sodom and Gomorrah awaits it because it does not furnish pure "leaf lard" for the article known as "prime steam lard," it is evident that Cincinnati has been spared any recent visit of the fool-killer.

It may be well enough to add that absolutely pure lard at this time of year would melt into oil even in Chicago, and in the average temperature of Cincinnati it would run off almost as rapidly as the Ohio River in flood-time. What the Chicago Board of Trade is engaged in just now is an effort to expose any deleterious system of adulteration which may have been followed, and by such exposure to put a stop to it. We doubt whether the Cincinnati Board of Trade has the courage to go into such an investigation; and, if we were to judge by the experience of the Chicago Board of Trade with Cincinnati operators, we should say that there is not enough honesty in the trade circles of that city to assure a thorough investigation even if there were courage enough to undertake it. Indeed, we should think that the Cincinnati editor would avoid Chicago Board of Trade topics as an extremely delicate subject which might suggest reminiscences not at all creditable to the average business integrity of his community.

THE ENGLISH RADICAL PROGRAM.

Mr. Joseph Chamberlain, in his startling speech at Birmingham last week on the occasion of the Bright celebration, made a bold bid for the succession to Mr. Gladstone. He is now the acknowledged leader of the English Radical party, having completely outstripped Sir Charles Dilke, who grows conservative with age, and his only competitor for the official mantle of the grand old man is Mr. Childers, the present Chancellor of the Exchequer. The Marquis of Hartington seems to be out of the race. The Radicals will have nothing to do with him. They might, if Mr. Chamberlain was content, take Mr. Childers for a time, as his record while in Australia is quite radical enough to suit them, but he is not so aggressive or so pronounced as Mr. Chamberlain, and, moreover, the Radicals are afraid that he might fall under Whig control.

Mr. Gladstone cannot continue much longer to lead the Liberal party. It is a knowledge of this that leads Mr. Chamberlain to announce the platform on which he seeks the leadership. That platform is: Universal suffrage, payment of members of the House of Commons, the disestablishment of the English Church, and representation in Parliament on the basis of population, as in the United States. No wonder there has been a flutter in the Whig dovecotes at this bold program. The Whigs were willing to concede a reduction of the franchise and the redistribution of seats so as to give the large centres of population a large representation. But they will stoutly resent any further radical demands. They are not yet prepared to go so far in the direction of an English Republic as universal suffrage, and though most of them are willing to admit that the support of the Episcopal Church by the State cannot be defended on any sound political grounds they will oppose, as Mr. George Russell, one of their number, says in the current number of the *Nineteenth Century*, "disestablishment not for the church's sake, but for their own." They will say with the Whig Peer whom Mr. Russell quotes: "As long as the church is established we can kick the parsons. But once disestablish it, and, begad! they will kick us."

The question of the payment of members is also a sore question with the Whigs. The British Commons is now a rich man's club. The members are with the exception of the Irishmen retired merchants, landlords, or their protégés. A poor man cannot afford to enter Parliament. If members are paid the reign of the purse and the plutocracy will be ended. Ambitious, but not overwealthy, young men—young lawyers and young journalists, who make the very best legislators—farmers and artisans will find their way into Parliament, and the landocracy and the shopocracy will in many instances be sent to the sphere which they are best suited to, private life.

The most important plank, perhaps, of the Chamberlain program is that which contemplates representation based on population. At the present, under what is euphemistically called "the historical plan," there is nothing like a fair representation of the people. Little boroughs with but a couple of thousand inhabitants have a representative in Parliament, while counties and cities with populations of over 250,000 have but two. The boroughs of Richmond and Ripon, with only 1,700 voters, have two representives in Parliament, while the Leith District in Scotland, with 10,033 voters, has but one representative. Rutlandshire, with 1,736 voters, has two members, while Rochdale, with 11,172 voters, has but one. The inequality is still greater in Ireland. Down Patrick, with 304 voters, has one member, the County of Down, with 13,085 voters, has but two. Portarlington has one member representing its 126 voters, while Dublin City, with 14,000 voters, has but two, and Belfast, with 21,000, has but the same number.

This scandalous state of affairs the Radicals think has lasted long enough. Mr. Chamberlain voices their opinions. He has determined to make the issue, and the Whigs will have to yield to the inevitable in a short time or betake themselves to the Tory camp, where many of the Radicals would wish they were even now.

"I DECLINE TO ANSWER."

The Directors of the Chicago Stock Exchange are business-men and are intrusted with the duty of so managing its affairs as to promote the business interests of the exchange and its customers. We understand that the plan of introducing oil gambling—although entirely foreign to its original purposes—into its proceedings is receiving the favorable consideration of the Directors. The protests that have been made to this perversion of the exchange from a legitimate use to an illegitimate one are drowned out by the promises of lots of commissions from the worthless crowd that want to play hazard with oil.

Before the public of Chicago are invited by the Directors to come upon the exchange to buy and sell oil, we desire to acquaint them in advance with the kind of tiger they will find themselves bucking. The following selections from the testimony taken by the New York legislative committee that investigated corners, which has just been printed, will show how much the syndicate that have established a permanent corner in the oil market are disposed to tell about oil or their control of it, or anything else. The witness under examination is John D. Rockafeller, President of the Standard Oil Company:

> "What are the names of your associates in the Standard Oil Company?"
> "I decline to answer."
> "Are any of the Directors of the National Transit Company (Pipe Line) connected pecuniarily or officially with the Standard Oil Company?"
> "I decline to answer."
> "Who are the Trustees of the Standard Trust?"
> "I decline to answer."
> "Are you one of them?"
> "I decline to answer."
> "By what official name is this trust known among those interested?"
> "I decline to answer."
> "Has it not paid dividends at the rate of 6 per cent a year on $70,000,000 of alleged stock since its organization?"
> "I decline to answer."
> "What is the business of that trust?"
> "I decline to answer."
> "Has not the property, substantially, of the Standard Oil Company, including shares of stock owned by it in other companies, been conveyed to, and is not such property now held by, that trust?"
> "I decline to answer."
> "Has that trust ever made to your knowledge any returns to the State?"
> "I decline to answer."
> "Has that trust, to your knowledge, ever paid any taxes in this State?"
> "I decline to answer."
> "Did not that trust in the year 1881 divide $10,000,000 among its owners?"
> "I decline to answer."
> "Does that trust deal in crude oil—buy and sell it?"
> "I decline to answer."
> "How many refineries of petroleum have been absorbed by the Standard since its organization?"
> "I decline to answer."
> "Is it not true that the Standard and the Standard Trust purchase, refine, and sell 90 per cent of the petroleum produced in this country at this time?"
> "I decline to answer."
> "Who makes the contracts with the railroads for the oil shipped to New York?"
> "I decline to answer."
> "Is not the rate you pay 25 per cent less than shippers not connected with your concern can get?"
> "I decline to answer."
> "Has the Standard Oil Company recently gone into the business of raising cattle?"
> "I decline to answer."

And so on for hundreds of questions. This was all the sovereign State of New York, by which this concern had been incorporated, could find out about it and its operations. This is the antagonist the Directors of the Chicago Stock Exchange intend, if they are not misrepresented, to invite the Chicago public to meet in a friendly game of speculation. We think they had better leave oil gambling to worse men.

THE PNEUMATIC TUBES.

The pneumatic-tube line, if it can ever get beyond its projectors' heads, will solve the question of rapid transit of freight, if not of passengers, between here and New York. It is possible that if the tubes were made large enough and the engines powerful enough ladies and gentlemen could be blown through the tubes from Chicago to New York, or *vice versa*, though the disjected and fragmentary condition in which they would arrive at their destination would naturally disincline them to repeat the experiment, if there were enough of them left to make the return trip. It is claimed that grain will be improved in making the trip, but we do not fancy that commercial travelers, ladies en route to the seashore, or travelers of any sort would find themselves radically improved. Leaving humanity out of consideration, it is possible that all kinds of parcels and even grain in bulk may be transmitted by this lightning underground route upon the general theory that nothing in these days can be considered impossible. In laying the tubes, however, it seems to us that a radical mistake is made at the very outset in the proposition to lay certain portions of the pipe through fields, along the sides of country roads, and on the bottoms of fences. Every one knows the danger to which railroad tracks and telegraph lines are exposed in remote country places. Would not the pneumatic tube running across the fields or along a fence offer a temptation to mischievous boys or malicious tramps? It is proposed to start the tubes at 6 o'clock in the morning. Suppose about 9 o'clock, when they are fairly crammed with valuables flying to New York, some villainous marauder should quietly cut the tube about midway between here and there. What is to hinder him from having a field full of booty in about two minutes, consisting of letters, parcels, diamonds, jewelry, samples of grain, dry goods, and money packages?

In these days, when everything is possible, it is unwise to assume that the pneumatic tubes will not be a success, and it may not be a mere dream or wild vision of fancy that before long the grain crop of the West will be traveling from Chicago to New York and the products of the East from New York to Chicago at the rate of about five miles a minute. What will then become of the railroads and the lake marine? Much of their business must be taken away from them, though it is probable that they will still carry iron-ore, coal, stone, and lumber, which cannot be puffed through tubes owing to their weight and size. The establishment of the tube line will do a great deal toward breaking up monopolies and unjust freight discriminations, for a time at least. Eventually some one will get a corner on them, however, and run up the prices, and we shall be no better off than we are now. Let us have the tubes nevertheless. Four hours between here and New York is too great a temptation to be slighted. But if the grain can be blown from here to New York, why can it not be blown from New York to Liverpool right into the faces and eyes of the "blarsted Britishers"? It will not be creditable to the pneumatic-tubers if they stop with New York.

THE Supreme Court says that a license is not a contract with the municipality that issues it. When the 1st day of July shall come around the State law will require that saloons shall pay at the rate of *not less* than $500 for their whisky and wine or $150 a year for their beer privileges, no matter from what day their old license was dated. It will be the duty of the Common Council to pass an ordinance carrying out this State law; if it fail to do so, the recalcitrant Aldermen will violate their oaths. More than this, if no ordinance be passed to put the State law in force there will be no license for rum-selling in this city, and every saloonkeeper will be subject to fine and imprisonment for selling liquor without a license. The law of Illinois is as follows:

> Whoever not having a license to keep a dram-shop shall, by himself or another, either as principal, clerk, or servant, directly or indirectly, sell any intoxicating liquor in any less quantity than one gallon, or in any quantity to be drank on the premises, or in or upon any adjacent room, building, yard, premises, or place of public resort, *shall be fined not less than $20 nor more than $100, or imprisoned in the county jail not less than ten nor more than thirty days, or both, in the discretion of the court.*

The saloonkeepers will be prosecuted vigorously, and the penalties will be enforced. They may appeal their cases one day, but they will be prosecuted again the next day if they still continue to sell without a license conforming to the State law. They will be the first to cry out for a license on any terms, and if they do not the cost of litigation, the high fees they will pay the lawyers, and the aggregate of their fines will be added to the license fee they must pay in the end. The saloonkeepers will be the losers by any attempt to defeat the new law.

THE selection of Bismarck as the Capital of the "Future Great" does not seem to give satisfaction to the people of the Territory living south of the 46th parallel. A convention has been called to meet in Huron—and the delegates are arriving in large numbers—to consider the propriety of holding a constitutional convention to draft an organic law to be submitted to the people, the same convention to elect two United States Senators, and when thus organized the people are to demand admission to the sisterhood of States. The Bismarckians and the people north of them are much worried over the action of their southern brethren, and will do all in their power to prevent a division of the Territory. It would seem at this distance as if the scheme for the partition of the Territory was in the interest of two otherwise rival railroad corporations, which have undertaken to fight the Northern Pacific because of its success in securing the location of the Capital on its line.

LAST evening the people of Steubenville, O., were treated to a genuine tornado. It came bounding over the hills, near the town, cutting a swath about 300 yards wide, and destroying everything in its path. The old homestead of the "Fighting McCooks" was wrecked beyond recognition. The Clinton paper mills were much damaged. As the storm approached the river the scene was fearfully grand. The air was filled with boards, boughs, and débris of all kinds, whirling and flying around an invisible centre. As soon as the furiously-revolving wind reached the river's edge it seized the water in its relentless grasp, whirling it into a spout at least 100 feet high. This phenomenal exhibition swayed and whirled across the river, and broke on the West Virginia shore. The storm lasted about fifteen minutes, and in that time inflicted damage to the extent of $30,000.

THE proposed excursion of the Chicago Stock Exchange into the slippery field of oil speculation does not seem to the New York *Commercial Bulletin* to be a very promising scheme. It calls the prevalent penchant in gambling circles for pipe-line certificates a "craze," and expresses the opinion that the Lake City has now all the opening it needs for speculation. If there is such a thing as gambling, it is the current buying and selling of oil. The report in our Philadelphia dispatches that a syndicate has been formed with $15,000,000 capital to buy up all the oil in the market is not very plausible, since there is no syndicate in this country that would venture with only $15,000,000 on an independent operation in a field where it is known of all men that a single corporation with many times that amount of capital has absolute control of the markets.

GEORGE HANKINS, a professional gambler, appealed from the judgment rendered in his case by Judge Gary's court, but the Supreme Court has sustained the law as interpreted in the lower court. The attorney for the gamblers has admitted that the decision is conclusive, and that the gamblers cannot avoid the penalties. It has been demonstrated that the gamblers can be convicted and that the law can be enforced. The same law provides imprisonment in the County-Jail for not less than six months for the second offense and imprisonment in the penitentiary for not less than two years for the third offense. This decision furnishes the Mayor the opportunity to suppress gambling in Chicago if he desires to do so, and deprives him of his last excuse for not doing so. A single prosecution for a second offense will do the business. The gamblers will close up their dens if they see the County-Jail and the penitentiary ahead of them. Will Mayor Harrison do his duty?

THE owners of fifteen tugs, which have made a superlative nuisance of themselves by emitting unwholesome volumes of smoke every time they pass under a bridge, were before the Armory Police Court yesterday, and pleaded guilty. In extenuation they urged that they had tried nearly every smoke-consumer yet devised, but had found nothing that would satisfy the demands of the ordinance. Dr. De Wolf suggested that hard coal be used instead of the dirty slack with which the furnaces were fired. This suggestion struck the tugmen on the raw, and they at once began to plead additional expense, and the difficulty in getting all the tug-owners to comply with the suggestion. The cases were continued till Friday to give the tugmen an opportunity to hold a convention and discuss the hard-coal solution of the difficulty.

THE Illinois Legislature has adjourned at last. It might have adjourned two months ago and yet have accomplished much more than it has done. It was the victim of obstruction organized by the Liquor League to defeat the new license law, and carried out by the Democratic minority under the leadership of the hybrid Haines. The object of the conspiracy was defeated and the license law was passed, but the State has been put to an enormous expense, has been disgraced by several scandals, and has been cheated out of some useful legislation, particularly in the way of criminal-law reform, by means of Democratic subserviency to saloonists and corrupt influences. This record will not help the Democratic party's prospects in this State.

THE long contention over the Macoupin County bonds has ceased, as the people, by a majority of 900, resolved yesterday to refund the outstanding debt at 6 per cent. Many years ago Macoupin County erected what was then considered the finest court-house in the State, and issued some $2,000,000 in bonds bearing 10 per cent. When the hard times came on the people declined to pay the principal or interest. Suit was entered by foreign holders of the bonds, and a judgment was obtained, but the county officials refused to levy the tax. The arrangement entered into by vote of the people was proposed by the bondholders, and will prove satisfactory to all the parties in interest.

PROF. ELISHA GRAY, the electrician, replying to Prof. Swing and the editor of THE TRIBUNE, claims that they misunderstood what he said in regard to the exemption of cities on the shore of Lake Michigan from visitation of cyclones, saying:

> I did not say that a cyclone could not come to the lake region, but that the meteorological conditions necessary to *form* cyclones are not ordinarily found on the lake shore. History proves this to be true. We do not know of a single instance where a funnel has formed on the lake shore. In rare instances they have formed fifty or one hundred miles west of Lake Michigan, and have accumulated such a store of energy as not to be able to spend their force before reaching the lake. The Racine cyclone is a notable instance, and is perhaps the most violent one occurring on the lake shore since the settlement of this part of the country.
>
> Ordinarily, cyclones are short-lived, and spend their energy within a few miles, from one to fifty, sometimes, however, running for over 100 miles. In almost every case, then, a cyclone that forms fifty miles away from the lake will spend itself before reaching it, and rarely does a funnel of great magnitude form nearer than fifty miles.

The Professor also expresses it as his opinion that "the immediate cause of the terrific force of the cyclone is electricity," and declares: "We can manufacture miniature cyclones in the laboratory, with no other force than electricity, that show all the characteristics of their larger brethren."

[CINCINNATI *Commercial-Gazette*.]—When the Democrats of Ohio come to face the situation they will find themselves compelled to accept a square test on these two questions, over which they have heretofore pettifogged and straddled as the wind happened to blow in this or that quarter. To contend with the Republicans on the tariff, they must flatly oppose protection, either direct or incidental; and to antagonize the Republicans on the liquor problem they must openly resist the taxation of the traffic as provided by the Scott law and make themselves the apologists and defenders of free whisky. That is their dilema, and they cannot escape it by any sort of sophistry or trickery. There is no room left them to dodge or quibble. Things have changed materially since the last election in Ohio, and they will find that the Republican party, like the boy the mule ran over, if not so handsome as it was before the accident, has a great deal more sense.

The Republicans, standing upon the principle that the taxation of the retail liquor traffic is right, and that the Scott law, if not the perfection of wisdom, is not far wrong in details, occupy a position far removed from the extremists who have been the disturbers of the State. The Republican attitude is at once affirmative and conservative. The Democracy have not defined their position, and may not be able to do it.

[DUBLIN *Nation*, June 9.]—The Irish people continue to leave their native country for America at a rate which should satisfy the most ardent admirer of emigration. Mr. Trevelyan and his friends will note with satisfaction, doubtless, that if the workhouses are not becoming crowded the accommodation on board the transatlantic steamships is being taxed to an unprecedented extent. Friday week the steamer Belgravia, of the Anchor Line, sailed from Valentia Harbor, taking with her no less than 763 persons from the Cahirciveen Union. Of this number 471 were adults and 292 were children. In a fortnight another vessel of the same line, the Furnessia, is to drop anchor in the same bay to enable 560 more people to embark. From the neighboring union of Kenmare, 30 families, or 150 souls, left for Canada in the Lake Champlain Saturday. This makes a total of 640 persons who have emigrated from the Kenmare Union. A similar story comes from the Westport district, 290 persons having left Westport Friday week for Galway, where they embarked on board the Phœnician. Further northward the same sad scenes are taking place. Wednesday 80 emigrants, the first batch out of 300 persons selected by the Inspector of Emigration, left Carrick-on-Shannon for Londonderry, whence they will sail for the United States. Wednesday, also, 100 persons left Roscommon for Queenstown, en route to America.

[NEW YORK *Times*.]—The splendid gift which has been made to the German Hospital by Mrs. Ottendorfer and her husband, the owner of the New York *Staats-Zeitung*, is not to be measured by its extent alone, though the expenditure of $150,000 in buildings of permanent usefulness in the work of the institution is in itself munificent. But this act of generous philanthropy is still more marked by the wisdom which has planned it. Mrs. Ottendorfer presents the land and building for a perfectly fitted dispensary, in which every convenience is offered for the free treatment of the poor, whatever may be their disease, and to this Mr. Ottendorfer adds the building and land for a circulating library and reading-room of an unusually extensive character. The cost of fitting the library with books and journals will be borne by Mr. Ottendorfer, outside the sum given for building. These givers at least understand the rare art of giving wisely, and every one will hope that they may live long to enjoy the fruits of their efforts to promote the bodily and mental health of their fellow-Germans in the United States.

"ASSISTED emigrants" do not come to this country from Ireland alone. Recently a scheme to assist impoverished Icelanders to come to this country has received considerable encouragement, particularly in England, and in a few weeks about 300 people of the northern island will be landed at New York. It is proposed to locate them in Dakota. It is very doubtful whether they will be a very desirable addition to the population. Their mode of life, the lack of ventilation in their cabins, their fish diet, have tended to stunt their mental and physical growth. Nearly all of them have some degree of education, but it is exceedingly limited. They are far inferior to their kinsmen of the Scandinavian Peninsula.

[DUBLIN *Nation*, June 9.]—The Parnell tribute now amounts to nearly £14,000 [which is equal to $70,000]. Since Friday week the daily acknowledgments have ranged from £38 to £416, the average daily receipts being for six days £238. It is eminently satisfactory to notice that handsome parochial contributions continue to reach the Central Committee from "the priests and people" of a large number of districts. From the United States news comes that the Irish race there are now earnestly at work in the matter. The appeal to the Irish

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America to join in the national tribute to Mr. Parnell was issued Wednesday. It seems to be one of the most influential documents ever published on behalf of the national cause in that country. It bears the signatures of the officers of the Irish National League in America, and it is signed also, we are told, by eight Congressmen, five Judges, six millionaires, ten Catholic priests, three Protestant ministers, the Mayor of St. Paul, the National delegate of the Ancient Order of Hibernians, and by 200 representative men from all States of the Union.

DURING the year 1882 there were imported into the United States nearly 12,000,000 of eggs at an average price of 15 cents per dozen. The New York *Times* thinks that in view of these facts the interests of the American poulterer should be protected, and that the American hen should have a representative in the Ways and Means Committee. Sam Randall, if elected, will doubtless attend to this matter.

THE Youngstown correspondent of the Cleveland *Herald* emits an alarming thought in this passage:

> A soldier Democrat said: "Our party is preparing another Bookwalter campaign. Hoadly is to be nominated because he is rich, and after he is on the ticket it will be discovered that the contents of his barrel will be altogether too thin when it comes to spreading out all over the State."

CAPT. COWDON is crusading in Louisiana in favor of the outlet system to protect the low country from overflows. He is causing the planters to send delegates to the Levee Convention called for the 18th at Baton Rouge. The St. Martinsville *Observer* of June 2 says of Cowdon's speech at the court-house that it commanded attention and that his speeches to the planters at various points are doing much good.

AN adherent of the Pope was boasting the other day that Leo XIII. compelled Bismarck to go to Canossa, whereupon an Irish listener remarked: "Be jabers, if he did, Parnell made the Pope 'come down to Limerick.'" It was the same Irishman who replied to the remark that the Pope had put his foot in it, "No, he put his *toe* in it."

PERSONALS.

The German journals announce that the Duke of Saxe Coburg-Gotha, brother of the late Prince Consort of England, has written a history of the years 1848 and 1849, which will be published soon.

Senator Thurman is reported as saying that the only regret of his life was that he had gone into politics. He would have been a happier and a better man if he had obeyed his original impulse and stuck to farming.

In a recent lecture on "Fairyland" Mr. Ruskin quoted some criticisms from M. Ernest Chesneau's little book on "English Painting." M. Chesneau is a French Ruskin. "You may take his judgments," Mr. Ruskin said, "for my own; they are quite as careful, and being in French—the true language of criticism—they are nearly always better put."

Another anecdote is recalled of John Brown. On one occasion there was a large concourse at Perth to view Queen Victoria's progress from the saloon to the breakfast-room. When the train stopped a sheaf of telegrams was handed in to the royal saloon, and directly afterward the courtiers in attendance were seen to put on a visage de circonstance, which it is their business to assume at a moment's notice when required. John Brown then rushed along the gangway in advance of the royal party, and on reaching the crowd of spectators bawled out: "There maun be no cheerin'—Christian's baby is dead!"

[London *Truth.*]—Alexandre Dumas, in the notes to the private edition of his dramas which he is now publishing for his friends, tells a good story of Rossini, which will not, however, I fear, please the Wagnerites. One day an artist called on the maestro and found him at the piano. "What! you are practicing?" "Yes, my friend—and why not?" "Some of your own music, I suppose?" "No, you are mistaken." "Whose, then?" "Wagner's." The artist approached the piano. "Why!" he exclaimed, "the music is upside down." To which Rossini, smiling, replied: "Yes, it is true, but I have tried it the other way up, and *ca n'allait pas.*"

[Washington Letter.]—Gen. Sherman is the champion kisser of America. He never kisses boys or babies, but he lets no pretty girls escape. If he had but devoted himself as assiduously to the babies as he has to their big sisters he might have been President before this. A lovely girl, with ripe, red lips, who has known the General all her life, was suddenly seized by the gallant hero, about noon the other day, right in front of the Ebbitt House, and smartly kissed square on the lips. She didn't mind the kiss, of course, but she didn't like the publicity. She frowned fiercely on the General as she thought of the picturesque scene of a moment before, and then said sharply: "How dare you, General, treat me so?" "Tut, tut, child," said the grizzled veteran, "I'm old enough to be your father; yes, your grandfather. Don't let's have any foolishness over a little matter like a kiss." And the frown passed away in a smile. A near friend of the General estimated recently that the General had had 100,000 kisses since the War; "and the old gentleman says," he continued, "that when he is about to die he wants the eight prettiest girls in the neighborhood to gather around him and kiss him to death. He wants a taste of Heaven before he dies."

AMUSEMENTS.

Opening of the Mastodon's Second Week at Haverly's.

Last evening Haverly's Mastodon Minstrels opened the second week of their engagement with a change of bill and the introduction of some novelties. The audience was a large and appreciative one. Walter Hawkins' soprano song, "Teresa," was repeatedly encored, and J. Carroll Johnson's new witticisms created a great deal of amusement. William Henry Rice, the new female impersonator, is quite new indeed. A laughable burlesque on "The Banker's Daughter" concludes the entertaining program. This is the last week of the Mastodons, as they close their season here next Sunday evening.

C. C. C. C.

The Chicago Church Choir Company opened a week's engagement at the Grand Opera-House last evening. "Iolanthe" was the bill, and there was a good house. The company has for the last week or so been under the stage management of Mr. Fred Dixon, lately of the Boston Ideals, and has been so drilled as to bring out the business of the piece to much better advantage than in previous performances. "Iolanthe" will be repeated till Thursday night, when "Patience" will be presented. Next week the company, fully organized, will go upon the road.

At the Other Theatres.

At Hooley's "7-20-8" entered upon its third week with a large and fashionable audience. This play has made a decided hit and it could be kept on the boards with profit several weeks more. Its last presentation, however, occurs next Sunday evening. "The Power of Money" was presented at McVicker's last evening before a fair house. Next week it will be seen at the Criterion. Baylie & Kennedy's "Bright Lights" gave their variety and mesmeric entertainment before an appreciative audience at the Olympic. At the Criterion Miss Phosa McAllister, manageress of an opera-house in Minneapolis, presented "The Millionaire's Daughter" at the Criterion before a good house. Mattie Vickers and Charles Rogers presented a new play last evening at the Academy before a fair audience. Further mention will be made hereafter. At the Lyceum and at Baum's Pavilion the houses were good.

Amusement Notes.

The "skipper" on William H. Crane's yacht was drowned the other day at Cohasset during a sudden squall.

Mariande Clarke, the English comedian who played "Hearts and Hampers" at Baum's Pavilion last week, is looking for a summer garden to run on shares.

McKee Rankin and Frank Curtis have arranged to star Mr. and Mrs. George Knight in "Otto, a German," next season. With proper managerial handling this ought to be a success.

Eddie Manning, who is a member of Haverly's Mastodons, was an adopted son of the lamented Billy Manning, and will be remembered by old Dearborn Theatre habitues as "Little Eddie," the clever clog-dancer.

Marie Prescott will bring out Oscar Wilde's new play "Vera" at the Union Square Theatre some time in August. Wyndham follows her, then comes Joseph Jefferson, after which the regular season opens with "Storm-Beaten," a dramatization of Robert Buchanan's "God and Man."

James H. Meade, whose name has been associated with the proposed new Casino on Dearborn street, arrived in the city from New York Sunday. He says the announcement of his plans in THE TRIBUNE was a little premature. His backing will come from a party outside of the profession, who goes into the scheme merely as a speculation.

FOREIGN.

France Presents an Ultimatum to China and Demands an Immediate Answer.

A Scramble for a Toy Produced the Horror at Sunderland, Eng., Saturday.

Bright's Political Opponents Call Him to Task in the House of Commons.

Thomas Power O'Connor Alludes to "the Vain Old Age" of the Great Quaker.

Seven Members of the Black Hand in Spain Sentenced to Death—A Turkish Battle Friday.

CONQUEST.

FRANCE SUBMITS HER ULTIMATUM.

PARIS, June 18.—[Special Cable.]—The following is cabled today from Shanghai: Events in China arising from the Tonquin question are becoming critical. France sends here a special envoy, M. Tricou, who was formerly Minister to Egypt, and latterly to Japan. China sends Li Hung Chang, the Grand Secretary, to Shanghai with power to confer with the French Ambassador. Li Hung Chang arrived a few days ago. He displayed much pomp, living in the foreign quarter, a thing unknown previously in a high Mandarin. M. Tricou arrived last week. He had several conferences. The German Minister, Herr von Brandt, the English, Russian, Italian, and Spanish Ministers have returned home. The American and Japanese Ministers are now the only envoys in China.

M. Bouree, the former French Minister, who has been recalled, leaves today. M. Bouree says that he made a settlement satisfactory to the honor of China, in the meantime reserving for France her practical rights in Annam. The arrangement was approved by two of the Ministers, but was disavowed by M. Challemel-Lacour, and M. Bouree was summarily ordered home in disgrace.

M. Tricou has delivered to Li Hung Chang his ultimatum rejecting the Chinese suzerainty of Annam, with the alternative of war, and demanded an immediate answer. Should Chinese soldiers be found in Annam they will be shot as bandits by the French. Should China make a movement of troops or ships to Annam it will be regarded as an act of war.

Japan is deeply interested in the Tonquin question. There is a curious rumor exciting alarm in Japan to the effect that Li Hung Chang means suddenly to arrange matters with France and throw his forces against Japan, with whom there is an ancient grievance. Japan watches the situation with anxiety, and is spending large sums upon naval and military armaments. I cannot trace the rumor to any responsible authority. Li Hung Chang denies such a purpose.

England has not shown her hand. The new Minister's reputation makes the appointment popular in foreign circles, but it is rumored that he is distasteful to China. Li Hung Chang depends on the peaceful disposition of Mr. Gladstone.

Russia is passive during the absence of the Minister to look after Russian interests on the northern frontier. It is thought that Russia naturally would take advantage of a war to extend her dominions, as she did in 1860. Disquieting rumors are prevalent already in reference to the northern frontiers. Russia complains of Chinese aggression. Li Hung Chang regards these complaints as pretexts for further annexation.

The American Minister strenuously urges a settlement, regarding Li Hung Chang as the sole statesman favoring progress in China, and would regard his fall as throwing China into the arms of a reactionary party, gravely wounding foreign interests. He can see no glory in a great nation like France fighting the Chinese.

Le Hung Chang was interviewed by your correspondent. The Chinese statesman said: "I am very anxious to arrive at a settlement with France if France shows a disposition to make a settlement. Now, as time always has been, time is China's best friend. I shall not despair of preserving peace until I have appealed frankly to the sense of justice and honor of the great French people. I firmly believe that they will never support a Ministry that wantonly infringes and violates the rights of China, hitherto undisturbed and consecrated from time immemorial. I was always alarmed for the preservation of peace so long as M. Gambetta was the exponent of French ambition. When M. Gambetta died I felt relief. I now see it makes no difference. If war comes it will be because war is forced upon China; it will be because China is driven to the wall."

Mercantile and foreign sentiment is warlike. War means business, and Western adventurers who seek enterprise, glory, and aggrandizement in Asia would welcome war, because they think the destruction of the Chinese army and navy, and consequent financial trouble, would inevitably place the vast Empire at their mercy.

In the opinion of many war would act as a volcanic influence, opening China violently to foreign methods of trade. It has been the policy of Li Hung Chang to accomplish this steadily, gradually, and surely. He is anxious to construct railroads and telegraphs, and is willing to accept any foreign agency that would really benefit China. At present it is impossible to foresee the result. Li Hung Chang has memorialized the Emperor. M. Tricou demands an immediate answer to his ultimatum. A few days must decide. Meantime there is much excitement and anxiety, and there are disquieting rumors concerning the movement of Chinese troops. The British fleet is at Chefoo.

FERRY AND GREVY.

PARIS, June 18.—President Grévy is opposed to taking extreme measures against Anam, not wishing to alienate the sympathy of England and America. Prime Minister Ferry, on the contrary, favors an energetic course.

COMMANDER RIVIERE.

Commander Rivière is the lion of the print-shop windows. The portraits of him are not good. No artist has caught the singularly intellectual expression of his face. Every day since the tidings of his death reached France literary friends have been sending to the journals letters received from him from Cochin, China. He was an indefatigable writer, and even when prostrated by illness was a lively correspondent. The Chamber, while wishing to enable the Government to avenge his death and to enforce treaty rights, is ill-disposed for an expedition which would lead to the permanent occupation of Tonquin.

THE INNOCENTS.

FURTHER PARTICULARS OF THEIR RUTHLESS SLAUGHTER.

SUNDERLAND, June 18.—The excitement over the catastrophe in Victoria Hall Saturday night, by which nearly 200 children lost their lives, continues intense. Some children who escaped say a report was spread through the gallery at the close of the performance that the child who first got out of the hall would get a prize, and consequently a rush was made for the doors. Most of the bodies of the victims will be buried together in a long trench.

Sir Henry Frederick Ponsonby, private secretary of the Queen, has telegraphed to the Mayor of Sunderland that her Majesty directs him to state that she is terribly shocked at the awful calamity in Victoria Hall Saturday, and her heart bleeds for the sufferings of many bereaved parents. She prays God to support them in their terrible distress. Sir Henry also says her Majesty is most anxious to hear how the injured children are.

Several children who left the exhibition before the accident occurred state that they saw a man just before the rush partially close the door on the landing, where the disaster took place. It will be proved at the inquest of the bodies of the unfortunate little ones that a man bolted the door ajar in order to facilitate the distribution of toys to the children as they were leaving the premises. The box containing the toys had been placed in position in readiness for distribution of the prizes, and was standing near the door.

The number of deaths has reached 197.

JOHN BRIGHT.

HIS FOES IN THE HOUSE OF COMMONS.

LONDON, June 18.—Sir Stafford Northcote, the Conservative leader, this afternoon in the Commons called attention to John Bright's speech at Birmingham last Thursday. He declared Bright's statement that the Conservatives were in alliance with the Irish rebels in thwarting the House from doing its work was unfounded, and moved that the utterances of Bright might be declared a breach of privilege.

Mr. Bright, who was much cheered on rising, responded. He said he had a right to speak with great freedom to his constituency. The term "alliance," he said, was capable of a meaning he did not intend, but it was the one that first occurred to him. Perhaps he ought to have been more careful, but affirmed that there was combined action between the Conservatives and the Irish members in both debate and division to worry and destroy the Ministry. He was pained to witness the manner of some of the members of the House who clamored at the Premier. Such conduct was a modern innovation. Mr. Bright commented on the existence of societies in America, which were disloyal to the British crown, and which were sending funds to similiar disloyal societies in Great Britain. If, he said, the Irish members of Parliament would disavow connection with the disloyal societies in America, and declare their loyalty to the crown, he would withdraw the word rebel, and apologize for having used it.

Thomas Power O'Connor member for Galway, also addressed the House. In the course of his speech he alluded to Bright's "vain old age," which remark elicted loud protests from many members.

Mr. Gladstone followed O'Connor. He declared that the portion objected to of Bright's speech at Birmingham was not a breach of privilege. He (Gladstone) was sorry for the remarks which had just been made by Mr. O'Connor concerning Mr. Bright's declining years, and regretted the course taken by some members in regard to the Birmingham affair. As a matter of fact, he thought Mr. Bright's explanation entirely satisfactory.

Northcote's motion that the utterances of Bright be declared a breach of privilege was rejected—151 to 117. The division was almost entirely a party one in character. The Parnellites voted with the Conservatives in favor of the motion.

MARK LANE.

THE BRITISH GRAIN TRADE.

LONDON, June 18.—The *Mark Lane Express* in its review of the grain trade of last week says: Rain is greatly needed, but the crops promise a fair return. The trade is unchanged. Native wheats are becoming scarcer and rates are firm. Trade in foreign wheat is not encouraging. The number of arrivals continues large, and prices are practically unchanged. Off-coast cargoes are inanimate. There were seventeen arrivals and three sales; there was no demand for futures. Flour is lifeless; prices remain unchanged. The same may be said of foreign flour. Barley and oats are unchanged. Foreign is slow and unchanged. Maize is slowly cheapening; mixed American sold Friday at 27s 3d. Sales of English wheat last week, 44,364 quarters, at 42s 9d, against 24,632 quarters, at 47s 5d, the corresponding week of last year.

SEVEN DEATH SENTENCES.

THE GARROTE AND THE BLACK HAND.

XERES, Spain, June 18.—The trial of seventeen members of the Black Hand Society for the assasination of Boracoaz, a member of the society who was suspected by the chief of being an informer, has been concluded. Seven prisoners were found guilty and sentenced to death, eight were sentenced to seventeen years' imprisonment, and two were acquitted.

THE FLEEING QUEEN.

AN EDITOR PUNISHED FOR SPEAKING OF THE SPANISH SCANDAL.

MADRID, June 18.—*El Globo* has been sentenced to suspension for thirty days for printing scandalous insinuations regarding the departure of the Queen for Bohemia.

[The story is that the Queen of Spain has fled with her babies because of the scandalous conduct of King Alfonso.]

WAR IN THE EAST.

A BATTLE FRIDAY.

CATTARO, June 18.—It is reported a battle was fought Friday between Turks and Albanians in the Hotti district. It is said the killed and wounded on the Turkish side numbered 250, and that the Albanians also suffered heavily.

GOSSIP AND NEWS.

BISMARCK'S VICTORY.

BERLIN, June 18.—The great Reichskanzler has just added another leaf to his laurels. He has carried his budget in the face of the violent opposition of the National Liberals, who see in Prince Bismarck's schemes to obtain an independent revenue for the Empire, by buying up railroads, creating tobacco monopoly, and the inauguration of a protectionist policy, a death-blow to all hopes of representative government in the Fatherland. The Parliamentary session closes this year, as hitherto, with the martial strains of the Kaiser's message, which recalls the days of Imperial Rome.

Prince Bismarck's victory, together with his suddenly throwing over the Progressists and siding with the Ultramontanes, with the view of establihsing a modus vivendi with the Vatican, has completely cut the ground from under the feet of his adversaries, and, to quote the expression of a moderate German paper, "has sounded the deathknell of German Liberalism." Cassandra-like warnings, nevertheless, are prevalent. The Conservatives are warned that their success forced Edward Lasker across the Atlantic, and now Rudolph von Bennigsen, who is regarded as head and shoulders above all other German Liberals, and as preëminently the man of the future, has become wearied and discouraged at the uphill task of making German representative institutions a reality. At last he has retired hopeless from the struggle.

GLADSTONE DISGUSTED AND DISCOURAGED.

LONDON, June 17.—Government business in Parliament is making so little progress that another conference of the party is suggested to endeavor to smooth matters over. Intense dissatisfaction is expressed among the Liberals, and particularly among the Whig supporters of the Government, at the manner in which business is conducted. It is said in the lobby of the House of Commons that the new rules of procedure which were intended to suppress obstruction and facilitate the passage of new measures have been found impracticable. We are close upon midsummer, and not one single Government measure has yet been passed. Even the Radicals admit the paralysis of legislation, blame the Government for its want of tact and firmness, and talk of an appeal to the country. The confusion which exists has been rendered even worse by dissensions arising from Mr. Chamberlain's speech and the declaration of the Government policy during the Bright celebration at Birmingham.

SALA'S OPINION OF THE CORONATION.

Mr. George Augustus Sala has returned from Moscow. He says that the real story of the coronation pageant has not been told. The mobs cheered by order of the police. The officials simulated a confidence they did not feel in the loyalty of the people, but were actually in constant dread. All the telegrams sent were carefully scrutinized and adapted. The newspaper dispatches were opened and doubtful passages obliterated.

SPAIN.

The Spanish Government contemplates a grand celebration of the 400th anniversary of the discovery of the American Continent. The King has suggested festivities at Madrid, Granada, and Huelva. Señor Castelar's project is that Spain, England, America, Portugal, and Italy should unite their squadrons in a demonstration voyage from Palos to San Salvador.

GALLAGHER.

The dynamite convicts at present in Milbank Penitentiary are about to be sent to Dartmoor. They admit good treatment so far.

OPERA.

Messrs. Abbey, Grau, and Coppleston are hunting for artists in Milan, and have engaged Vianesi as conductor for the Metropolitan Opera-House in New York.

RAVAGES OF WAR.

The Albanians are resisting Hafiz Pasha with a spirit worthy of their ancestors, King Pyrrhus and Ali, the famous Lion of Janina. Hafiz is surrounded on all sides by the people of the country; his stragglers are killed, and he is obliged to send for reinforcements. Ghastly scenes of bloodshed and desolation have occurred. Castrati, Schalla, and Scoschi villages have been sacked and burned. Women and children are perishing by the hundred. Diplomatic wiseheads recall the results of the Herzegovinan insurrection of 1875, and are now using every means to conceal from public attention the new bullet-holes in the treaty of Berlin and the new pitfall for the armed truce of Europe. It is reported here that Austria has made propositions to Italy with a view to the radical solution of this chronic Albanian question.

THE MUNICH EXHIBITION.

Our Munich correspondent sends the following:

"There is a feverish activity about the preparation of the Glass Palace Art Exhibition. The number of specimens of painting and sculpture deemed truly worthy of the exposition far surpass the most extravagant expectations. Visitors would do well to postpone their arrival until the middle of July at least, as it will be impossible to see them to the best advantage sooner. France is already well represented by numerous excellent Meissoniers, Rosa Bonheurs, Bonnats, and Lefebvres. Italian sculpture is one of the best features. About sixty pictures by American artists have arrived. The King of Spain sends a private collection, including twenty of the best works of the celebrated Spanish artist, Madrazo."

AMUSEMENTS IN VIENNA.

Our Vienna correspondent telegraphs as follows:

"The pleasure-loving Viennese lingered to hear the new prima donna, Fräulein Braga, on her first appearance in the part of Carmen at the Hofopern Theatre before the general *sauve qui peut* to the watering-places. Fräulein Braga is pretty, sings correctly, and promises to become a general favorit and a first-rate actress. She betrayed, however, a nervous timidity not altogether displeasing in so young a débutante. The outdoor gayety of the Volksgarten concerts was interrupted by frequent drenching rains and thunder-storms regularly every afternoon. Two men were killed by lightning on the streets, and a young girl in Heiligenstrasse was struck dead 200 yards from her parents' house."

ELECTION IN ROME.

ROME, June 4.—The ballot yesterday between Ricciotti Garibaldi, son of the General, who, at the close of the first contest on Sunday, May 27, had polled 2,200 votes, and Prince Fabrizio Colonna, who received 1,500, for the vacant seat in Parliament for Rome, caused unusual excitement, although, after all, only one-third of those on the register of electors voted. At the first contest the votes were divided between the five candidates then put forward, and it was expected that Sig. Palomba would have been returned. But when it was found that Ricciotti Garibaldi, who stood as a nominee of the notorious Coccapieller, was highest on the list, all other interests combined against him. The canvassing became most active. An influential committee, headed by the venerable statesman and Senator Count Mamiani, was organized to support Prince Colonna. Coccapieller's newspaper brought all the force of abusive language to bear upon the other side, with the final result that Prince Colonna was returned by 5,400 votes, against 3,200 given to Ricciotti Garibaldi.

CABLE NOTES.

Pierre Alissoff, a Russian Socialist, has been expelled from France.

Parnell starts on his proposed trip to America about the middle of September.

The German Liberal statesman, Herr Lasker, sailed Thursday last from Southampton by the steamer Werra for New York.

Tricot, the ringleader of the Anarchists in Lyons, France, has been arrested for taking part in the demonstration in Ricamerie Cemetery, on which occasion he delivered a violent harangue.

Hentsch is the name of the telegraph official arrested in Schoneberg, Germany, on a charge of high treason on the strength of a document found in the Krazewskid House at Dresden.

Sabadine, who drove Overdank, the bomb-manufacturer, across the Austrian border, and was placed on trial last Saturday on the charge of high treason, was found guilty and sentenced to death.

Herr von Bennigsen, replying to an address presented by the Hanoverian members of the German Reichstag, said he had resigned from Parliament convinced that his conciliatory policy had no chance of success. He could only hope that opinions would change.

At a meeting in Paris to commemorate the death of Garibaldi several members of the Chamber of Deputies made speeches advocating the erection of a monument to Garibaldi on the Franco-Italian frontier as a symbol of a feeling of harmony between the people of the two nations.

The festivities at St. Petersburg in honor of the coronation of the Czar have ceased with the exception of a fête to be given to the Russian officers by Admiral Baldwin, of the American navy, on board of his flagship. De Giers and other members of the Cabinet and members of the Diplomatic Corps will be given a grand dinner on board the United States steamer Lancaster.

In the chancery division of the Court of Appeals at London Judge Chitty dismissed the petition of Rosenberg for the custody of his daughter, a Jewess, who left her home in New York to reside in Leeds, and afterwards entered a convent in Middlesborough. The lady is now in Paris, outside of the jurisdiction of the court. The Judge refused to allow costs to the Lady Superior of the convent, though he believed she had acted from motives of charity in causing the removal of Miss Rosenberg to Paris.

The Chamber of Mises en Accusation at Paris gave judgment in the affair of the sequestration of Mlle. Monasterio. The Correctional Chamber had already declared itself without jurisdiction because the alleged sequestration extended over more than ten days. The decision today is that there is no case either against the mother, who had a good income of her own, and therefore did not require to live upon her daughter Fidelia, or any of her alleged accomplices. Three persons are to be tried, not for the false imprisonment of Mlle. Monasterio, but for invading the domicile of her deceased friend, Mme. Chalenton.

LATE LOCAL ITEMS.

James Hardy, the street-car driver who was stabbed in the left breast Sunday evening in a mysterious manner, is lying in a dying condition, the knife-blade having penetrated the lung. The police are still in the dark as to the identity of his assailant.

Two night scavengers, whose lamps were numbered 30 and 36, respectively, were guilty of a most contemptible trick last night. Driving into the alley between Sherman street and Fifth avenue south of Polk street they opened the slides in the back end of their wagons and dumped the foul loads into the alley. Fortunately some citizens caught one of the fellows, and both will be prosecuted for violating the city ordinance regarding the disposal of night-soil. It is a trick with these fellows to dump their loads in some such manner to save a trip to the dumping-ground, and they deserve all the law can give them.

LORNE AND LOUISE.

OTTAWA, Ont., June 18.—Lorne, Louise, and suite left this evening for Quebec en route for the fishing-grounds.

THE NORTHWEST.

News Gatherings from the Territory Tributary to Chicago.

The Rev. J. T. Burhoe Receives a Call to Rockford, Ill.—Notable Deaths.

Murderers Arrested—Priest and Pope—Assaulted by Tramps—A Jealous Half-Breed's Crime.

ILLINOIS.

A CHICAGO MINISTER CALLED TO ROCKFORD.

ROCKFORD, Ill., June 18.—[Special.]—The Rev. J. T. Burhoe, late of the Memorial Baptist Church in Chicago, has received a unanimous call to the pastorate of the State Street Baptist Church in this city. It is stated he will accept and remove to this city at once and enter upon the duties of the office.

A CHICAGO ARTIST INJURED.

JOLIET, Ill., June 18.—Mrs. Hugo Boehme, an artist of some note, and well known in Chicago, was seriously injured yesterday and may not survive. While riding with her husband and child near Lockport the horse became unmanageable and jumped over a bluff forty feet high, precipitating all to the bottom. Mr. Boehme and the child escaped with severe bruises.

DEATH OF SHERWOOD MILK.

KANKAKEE, Ill., June 18.—[Special.]—News was received here today of the death of Sherwood Milk at Colton, Cal. Sherwood was the son of Lemuel Milk, one of the largest landowners and most prominent business-men in this section. He had been in California and the Southwest for three years in hopes of regaining his health. Deceased was 24 years old and a brother-in-law of Mr. George Conrad, of the Stock-Yard National Bank of Chicago.

A FATAL MISTAKE.

Mrs. Gagnon, a French lady, died today from the effects of a dose of croton-oil taken by mistake for castor-oil. Her husband bought what he supposed was castor-oil at the drug-store, but the clerk gave him croton-oil.

MURDERERS ARRESTED.

MURPHYSBORO, Ill., June 18.—[Special.]—Asbury, who murdered Alsop near this city three weeks ago, and for whose arrest a reward of $200 was offered by the Governor, was captured in Clinton and deposited in our jail at 3 o'clock this morning. This makes three murderers in our county jail, and the proof is positive against each.

LITCHFIELD, Ill., June 18.—[Special.]—Coppage, who shot the girl Lizzie Wallace last night at the Ætna House, was discovered this evening to be hidden in a railroad boarding-house near the Wabash Depot. Admittance was refused, and while a warrant was being procured Coppage came out and gave himself up. He was placed in the city jail, and will have his examination tomorrow. The girl has been unconscious ever since the shooting. Her condition is very critical. The ball has not been found, and slight hopes of her recovery are entertained.

DEATH OF DR. J. J. STARKEY.

CLINTON, Ill., June 18.—[Special.]—This morning Dr. J. J. Starkey, a well-known physician of De Witt County, died of cancer at his house in Waynesville. He had suffered much from the disease for years. He was very highly respected.

MACOUPIN COUNTY BONDS.

CARLINVILLE, Ill., June 18.—[Special.]—The proposition to fund all the Macoupin County bonds still outstanding at face and 6 per cent interest was carried by 900 majority. This is a settlement of the vexed court-house question that has agitated this county for the last fifteen years. The bondholders will accept it as it was made at their instigation.

DEATH OF GEORGE W. GRUBB.

George W. Grubb, Superintendent of Public Schools of Macoupin County, died in this city last night after a short illness. He was a young man of fine abilities and well liked. He will be buried at Shipman tomorrow, the Odd-Fellows officiating at the funeral.

REUNION OF NATIVES OF SOUTH GERMANY.

OTTAWA, Ill., June 18.—Yesterday the singing and benevolent societies of the Schwabians of the northern part of this State held a reunion in this city. Delegations came in special cars from Chicago, Aurora, Joliet, Morris, Peru, La Salle, and Streator. Rains interrupted and spoiled their outdoor amusement, but their concert and dance in the evening was a success.

DEATH OF EBER KEYES.

ELGIN, Ill., June 18.—[Special.]—Eber Keyes, a resident of this city for over thirty years, died today at the advanced age of 84. Deceased came from the East in 1850 and took up his residence here with his family. He was of a reserved disposition, and lived quietly, much esteemed by all fortunate in his acquaintance. His son Addison A. is editor of the Albany (N. Y.) *Express*, and Emerson a prominent attorney of New York City. The remains will be taken East for interment.

A LADY DROWNED.

PEORIA, Ill., June 18.—While W. L. Stohl and wife were crossing the river in a skiff this afternoon the latter, in changing her position, capsized the boat. Stohl was rescued, but his wife was drowned. They had been married but three months. The body was recovered.

UNDER THE WHEELS.

The body of Daniel Jones, who lived at Edwards Station, this county, was found on the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy track, near this place, yesterday morning, literally cut to pieces, having been run over by a train. It is not known how the accident occurred.

SUPERSEDEAS REFUSED.

BLOOMINGTON, Ill., June 18.—Judge Reeves today refused to grant a supersedeas in the case of The People vs. Robbins P. Dunn, convicted of an attempt to murder his wife and son. Dunn will be taken to Joliet at once to serve a seven years' sentence.

DROWNED WHILE BATHING.

BLOOMINGTON, Ill., June 18.—Frank Hoyt, of Bloomington, went bathing near Roodhouse last night and was drowned. The remains were brought to Bloomington tonight.

WISCONSIN.

FATHER MAGILL AND THE POPE.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., June 18.—[Special.]—Something of a sensation has been caused by the public utterance here of the Rev. Father Magill, a prominent Catholic priest, in regard to the relations between the Irish and the Pope and affairs in Ireland. At a meeting of the Young Men's Society held yesterday Father Magill spoke of the recent Papal circular to the Irish Bishops, and he stated that the criticisms were directed against a poor translation of the document, and that the original did not condemn the Parnell testimonial, but the custom of collecting it in the churches of Ireland. He also stated that if the Pope should condemn the just and lawful agitation for Irish rights Catholic doctrine would require the people to oppose him.

BICYCLE TOURNAMENT.

The grand bicycle tournament at the Exposition Building opened this evening at 8 o'clock, with Louise Armaindo, the champion long-distance rider of America; Woodside, the Irish champion; and Morgan, the bearer of the Canadian fast honors, starting. Woodside is one of the fastest wheelmen for a short distance there is in the country, but gives way to Armaindo when it comes to the question of endurance. As the riding will only be from 8 to 11 o'clock Woodside and his fair rival gave an eighteen-mile handicap. Woodside stands six feet one inch and rides at 168 pounds. He rides a fifty-six-inch machine. Altogether he has competed in over seventy races, winning about sixty-five. He already holds the best time from three to ten miles, that for the last being 31 minutes and 49¾ seconds.

A LUMBERMAN MURDERED.

Barney Polar, living in the Town of Friedland, shot and instantly killed Frank Stilt, a highly-respected lumberman of that town. Polar has a squaw wife of whom he is intensely jealous, and with no apparent reason whatever. He became suspicious of Mr. Stilt, and, going to the latter's lodging-place at the dead hour of night, aroused him from his bed and shot him through the breast with a rifle. Polar then stood guard outside the building and threatened instant death to any one who attempted to leave. Stilt's partner, who owned the hotel, succeeded in eluding Polar and informing the authorities. Polar is a half-breed, and the general impression is that the Indians will keep him secreted at some point in the wilderness which the officer may not discover for months.

IOWA.

DEADLY ASSAULT.

DUBUQUE, Ia., June 18.—[Special.]—Last night a couple of strangers, supposed to be tramps, knocked at the residence of A. Baumgaertner, a prominent bricklayer of this city, and demanded to be served with supper. Baumgaertner informed them that he was unable to comply with their demands, as all his family were away, and told them to go elsewhere. Upon this one of them drew a knife and struck at Baumgaertner, cutting off a portion of his ear and inflicting a terrible gash in his neck. Baumgaertner fell to the floor, and was found in an unconscious condition by his family on their return home. The injured man now lies in a precarious condition. The villains escaped, and no clew has been obtained of them.

SUICIDE OF A FARMER'S WIFE.

DAVENPORT, Ia., June 18.—[Special.]—The killing of Mrs. E. Schwarting, the wife of a well-known farmer of Walcott, in this county, last night was by her own hand. She had been subject to fits of insanity for some time. Last night she retired with her husband at 9 o'clock, he soon after rising and going out of doors. Hearing a noise, he rushed into the room, finding his wife prostrate on the floor and a revolver lying at her head. She had shown great artfulness in obtaining and concealing the revolver, which was placed with deadly aim, the ball piercing her heart. Seven children are left.

CLASS-DAY EXERCISES.

IOWA CITY, Ia., June 18.—[Special.]—Today the seniors of the collegiate department held their class-day exercises in the opera house, which was crowded with citizens and visitors. The exercises were of an unusually good character, and did both the speakers and the university credit. The law class of '73 held a reunion here this afternoon and evening, at which many of the rising young lawyers of Iowa were present. It is in charge of Prof. McClain, of the law faculty, and has been very successful. The collegiate class of '80 also hold a reunion tomorrow, for which many are coming in. There is much feeling among the students of this department over the appointment of two of the commencement speakers as salutatorian and valedictorian, after an understanding that the speakers were all to be of equal rank. Four, including the successful orator at the Inter-State oratorical contest two years ago, Mr. F. G. Hanchett, have resigned. A majority of the class met tonight on the campus and passed resolutions condemning the action of the faculty and indorsing the position of those who resigned their places on the program.

OTHER STATES.

A LOVER'S SUICIDE.

ST. PAUL, Minn., June 18.—A young man named Edward Merrian committed suicide at the Vermont House, at Lake Minnetonka, last night. He blew his brains out with a revolver. He came from Madison, Wis. Disappointment in a love-affair was the cause.

OLD SETTLERS GONE.

HOLLAND, Mich., June 18.—[Special.]—Two of the very first and oldest settlers have died.

Mr. T. Den Uyl, aged 81, first residing here, arriving from the Netherlands in 1847, died of cramps in the stomach in Fillmore, four miles south from here, where for many years he had been a prominent business-man and farmer. He was buried Saturday.

Mrs. P. Van Der Steil, aged 76, died of paralysis in North Holland, six miles from here. She was buried there today. She was a resident here until a few years ago, and was among the arrivals from the Netherlands in 1848.

INDIAN CHIEFS GOING TO WASHINGTON.

MANDAN, D. T., June 18.—[Special.]—Chiefs Moses, Tonasketa, Whistle, Possiman, and Sarsarpkin, Spokane Indians from Washington Territory, passed through this city east this evening on their way to Washington, D. C. They claim that a part of the reservation which some three or four years ago was set aside for them has, by orders of the Secretary of the Interior, been thrown open to settlers.

HORSE-STEALING CREES PUNISHED.

WINNIPEG, Man., June 18.—Corporal Wild and six Northwest Mounted Police brought in eleven Indians tonight of the Cree Nation from the end of the Canadian Pacific Railway track, convicted of horse-stealing near Fort Walsh, on the American frontier. They go to the penitentiary for two years.

Poisoned Cheese
cleans out all rats, mice, roaches, water-bugs, bedbugs, ants. Ask druggists for Poisoned Cheese. 15c.

Office and library lounges in great variety at J. A. Colby's, 217 and 219 State-street.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

To the Consumptive.—Let those who languish under the fatal severity of our climate through any pulmonary complaint, or even those who are in decided consumption, by no means despair. There is a safe and sure remedy at hand, and one easily tried. "Wilbor's Compound of Cod-Liver Oil and Lime," without possessing the very nauseating flavor of the oil as heretofore used, is endowed by the phosphate of lime with a healing property which renders the oil doubly efficacious. Remarkable testimonials of its efficacy can be shown. Sold by A. B. Wilbor, Chemist, Boston, and all druggists.

Lundborg's
Rhenish Cologne.

West End Dry Goods House
Madison and Peoria-sts.
SPECIAL
HOSIERY SALE!
This morning we will place on sale
3 SPECIAL LOTS of
Ladies' Fancy Cotton Hose!
LOT 1, AT 25 CTS.
Per pair, are manufacturers' samples, full regular made, and the poorest of them worth 40c per pair.
LOT 2, AT 39 CTS.,
Are new patterns, full regular made, and usually sell from 50c to 75c.
LOT 3, AT 50 CTS.,
Comprises an elegant assortment of novel styles and of superior quality. Regular price from 75c to 90c per pair.
LADIES' AND GENTS'
Summer Underwear!
Splendid value in both Ladies' and Gents' Gauze Underwear at 25, 50, 75c, and $1.00.
Ladies' Balbriggan Underwear at 95c.
Gents' Balbriggan and Lace Underwear at lowest prices.
CARSON, PIRIE & CO.

$50.00 WORTH OF COMFORT FOR $10.00.
THAT SEEMS A LIBERAL SORT OF A PROPOSITION, DOES IT NOT? AND YET YOU'LL HARDLY THINK IT AN EXAGGERATION IF YOU GET NOW, AT THE BEGINNING OF THE "HOT SEASON," ONE OF OUR
HOMESPUN FLAX SUITS,
WHICH WE ARE RETAILING AT JUST $10.00 A SUIT. THERE IS MORE COMFORT "TO THE SQUARE INCH" IN THESE OUTFITS FOR SUMMER WEAR THAN IN ANY SIMILAR INVENTION WE CAN THINK OF AT THIS WRITING.
HAVE YOU HEARD ABOUT THE PATENT NEW AND NOVEL "HUMPHREY DUSTERS" WHICH WE ARE SHOWING THIS SEASON? THEY HAVE A VEST ATTACHMENT, CUFF PROTECTORS, AND OTHER DEVICES, WHICH MAKE THEM NEARER DUST PROOF THAN ANY DUSTER EVER YET INVENTED.
PERHAPS YOU'RE MORE INTERESTED IN BARGAINS JUST NOW. VERY WELL, THEN HERE ARE SOME WORTH REMEMBERING, VIZ:
GENTS' ALL-WOOL SUITS FOR $8.00. (WE WISH TO EMPHASIZE THE "ALL-WOOL" FOR WE WARRANT THEM.)
BUSINESS CASSIMERE SACK SUITS, $7.00, $8.50, AND $9.00. (FORMER PRICES WERE $12.00 TO $15.00.)
GENTS' WHITE VESTS, 45c, 60c, $1.00, ETC (THESE GOODS HAVE BEEN MARKED DOWN 25 TO 50 PER CENT.)
KNEE PANT CHILDREN'S SUITS, $1.50, $2.50, $3.50, ETC. (FORMER PRICES WERE 50 PER CENT HIGHER, AND THE GOODS WERE CHEAP THEN.)
KILT SUITS WE ARE SLAUGHTERING.

F. M. ATWOOD,
(Successor to A. J. Nutting & Co.)
104 & 106 Madison-st.

Chas. Gossage & Co.
State and Washington-sts.
Millinery Departm't.
(SECOND FLOOR.)
In order to more fully introduce this line of goods to our many patrons we place on sale this day
100 CASES
Milan and Chip Straw Hats!
All shapes, White, Black, and Colors, divided in three lots.
LOT 1,
Good value at 75c, we offer at 25c.
LOT 2,
Good value at $1.25, we offer at 50c.
LOT 3,
Good value at $2.50, we offer at $1.
Children's Sailor Hats,
Trimmed, only 65c.
Children's Trimmed Hats,
Fine quality, reduced from $3.00 to $1.50.
The remainder of our assortment of
French Pattern Hats
Former price $10, reduced to $5.
Former price 20, reduced to 10.
Former price 25, reduced to 12.
Former price 30, reduced to 15.
Former price 35, reduced to 18.
FRENCH FLOWERS,
CORSAGE BOUQUETS,
GARNITURES,
OSTRICH FEATHERS
AND TIPS
At Great Reductions.
Examination Invited.

PAPILLON
COUGH CURE.
CURES
Whooping Cough, Bronchial and Winter Cough, or Cold. This is a delicious syrup, perfectly harmless, and positively has never failed.
PAPILLON MFG. CO., MFRS. AND PROPS. CHICAGO.

Certain Death.
Not one pound in twenty of the Insect Powder sold is worth the trouble of using. The application of "Arend's Infallible Insect Powder" always proves to be certain death to Bugs, Roaches, Moths (Fleas and Lice) [illegible]. Mail orders promptly executed. Only depot, Arend's Drug Store.

GAS FIXTURES.
Save money by buying direct from the manufacturer.
JOHN CAIR & CO.
262 and 264 Wabash-av.
Only manufacturers in the West.

NEW YORK.

Return of Edwin Booth from His Triumphant Tour in Germany.

Numerous Damage Suits Against New York, Brooklyn, and the Bridge Trustees.

An Eccentric Minister's Pecuniary Embarrassment—Cardinal McCloskey's Health Improved—Saturday Half-Holidays.

EDWIN BOOTH.

HIS ARRIVAL YESTERDAY.

NEW YORK, June 18.—[Special.]—Edwin Booth and his daughter arrived from Liverpool today. A few friends met the well-known actor at the pier, and he afterwards accompanied Calvert Vaux to his house in East Eighteenth street, where he dined and passed the night, retiring to rest at an early hour.

Mr. Booth said: "My trip has throughout not only been pleasant in the extreme, but I have returned invigorated and refreshed in mind and body. I played sixty nights in Germany, and was thoroughly delighted with my reception. My only regret in looking back to my German tour is that the notion of going to Germany was not carried out earlier, and that my present engagement could not have been prolonged. Had I had any idea that I would meet with anything like such success I should have acted in Germany several months longer. But it was an experiment, and I was doubtful until the last moment of doing well. I am going to stay in New York for a week probably, having engaged rooms for that time, and shall then go on to Newport, where I hope to find my cottage ready for occupation. As to my engagements for the future, to use a Hibernianism, I have none. I shall probably only play long engagements, as I am getting tired of 'one-night stands,' and may return to Europe next year, for my entire trip has been too enjoyable and successful not to lure me to a repetition of it if possible. The Germans appreciate Shakspeare so thoroughly that I felt I never played better.

HENRY IRVING.

"I saw Henry Irving as I passed through London, and found him full of pleasurable anticipations in regard to his coming visit to this country. They are going to give him a farewell banquet on the Fourth of July. I admire Irving immensely as an artist, and as a stage-manager I think it would be difficult to find his equal. I hope he will please all here."

Miss Booth is engaged to marry the son of Mr. Vaux, at whose house Mr. Booth passed the night.

THE BRIDGE DISASTER.

SUITS FOR DAMAGES.

NEW YORK, June 18.—[Special.]—Six of the ten suits which will be begun by the Lyddy Brothers as counsel against the Cities of New York and Brooklyn and also against the Brooklyn Bridge Trustees for negligence in the construction of the bridge, thereby contributing to the death and maiming of many persons, have been entered on the calendar of the Supreme Court. The papers in four other cases have been prepared. The principal plaintiffs are Mrs. Margaret Haggerty, who was injured on the arm, spine, and other parts of the body, and who wants $2,000 as damages; Mary O'Donovan, aged 12, seriously injured about the head and body, and who wants $20,000; Mary O. Sullivan, the mother of Margaret Sullivan (who was killed), who demands $5,000; Elizabeth Tierney, who was injured about the body, and wants $20,000; and Matthew Welsh, who also thinks $20,000 is the extent of his injuries. James L. Lyddy said today that he would make one test case and carry it to the Court of Appeals. He brought suits against the Trustees as well as the municipalities because the courts had held that where a public official does not perform his duty and harm comes to some one in consequence he is responsible. The Trustees were clearly responsible for the accident in having thrown open the bridge for travel before it was finished, and for the lack of a proper police force. Had the necessary precautions been observed there would have been no panic, and no resulting loss of life and injury. In accepting the money of passengers the Bridge Trustees, Mr. Lyddy said, practically guaranteed their safe passage across the bridge.

HARD UP.

AN ECCENTRIC PREACHER.

NEW YORK, June 18.—[Special.]—The Rev. George Guirey, pastor of the Willis Street Baptist Church, Paterson, N. J., created something of a sensation in his church yesterday by making a public appeal to the congregation for a special collection for himself that he might send money to his family, who, he said, were in California in a state bordering on starvation. The collection was taken up, and another in the Sunday-school, at his request, but the Deacons and officers of the church are mortified and indignant. They say that Mr. Guirey came East to sell stock for a gold-mine, and, failing to realize promptly, accepted a call to their church. He is a good preacher, well liked, and is paid $125 monthly, so that they do not see why his family should be starving. Some weeks ago Mr. Guirey announced from the pulpit that his people would have to buy him a clock or take his watch out of pawn if they wanted him to deliver shorter sermons. It was found that he had pawned his watch, and they redeemed it for him. Since then his eccentricities have cropped out in various other ways.

GOTHAM ITEMS.

TELEGRAPHIC SUMMARY.

In a quarrel about a clothes-line in Franklin street last evening between Emil Hollender and Frank Rademacher the latter was probably fatally shot by Hollender.

At a meeting of the Short-Hour League this evening representatives of the principal trades adopted resolutions in favor of the Saturday half-holiday movement.

A jury declares John Gill unfit to take care of himself or his property. The Woodhull sisters, who, it is said, obtained from him a quantity of Government bonds and a deed to a $18,000 house, are said to have escaped to Europe.

Commissioner John J. Gorman, of the Fire Department, leaves the city this evening on an extended tour of the principal cities of the United States. On his route he intends to take observations of the workings of the fire departments, particularly of Chicago, St. Louis, and San Francisco.

In the libel suit of August Belmont against John Devoy, editor of the *Irish Nation*, who charged Belmont with misappropriating the funds of the Irish society, a verdict of guilty was returned by the jury, with a recommendation to extreme clemency. Belmont seconded the recommendation. Sentence was suspended until today.

Father Farley, Secretary to Cardinal McCloskey, said today his Eminence is in good health, and is able to ride out every fair day. He goes up and down stairs without assistance. Even during his recent illness the frequent attendance of a physician was not required. The Cardinal will not visit South Orange or Newport this summer. He will go to Mount St. Vincent in a few days, and probably remain there two or three weeks, but his subsequent movements for the season have not been definitly determined.

Mary Hyland, the 19-year-old daughter of John Hyland, a grocer at Herman and South streets, Newark, N. J., disappeared from her home June 7. The following day John Baxter, a shoemaker 27 years old, who has a wife and two children at No. 25 Goble street, was missing. Miss Hyland's parents never suspected that she and Baxter were fond of each other. The runaway pair were seen in New York yesterday, and detectives were set upon their track. Mrs. Baxter and her little ones have been left penniless by her husband.

A motion was made before Judge Freedman yesterday in the special term of the Supreme Court to vacate the injunction obtained by Rufus Hatch and William S. Williams last December against the Western Union Telegraph Company, restraining the latter from paying dividends upon $15,529,590 of stock, alleged to be illegal. Gen. Wager Swayne, in behalf of the company, said an appeal had been taken from the injunction order, and that the injunction should be vacated upon the company's giving sufficient bonds to cover any losses that might arise from payment of dividends. On the other hand it was claimed the Superior Court could not entertain a motion of this kind, which ought properly to come before the Court of Appeals, before which proceedings in the case are now pending.

A BOSTON DEFAULTER.

Systematic Robbery of the Massachusetts Loan & Trust Company by Arthur H. Blaney—$44,000 in Two Years.

BOSTON, Mass., June 18.—[Special.]—The Massachusetts Loan & Trust Company has discovered that its cashier and head bookkeeper, Arthur H. Blaney, is a defaulter for $44,000. It is the old story of stock speculation with an employer's money. The first intimation the officers had that there was anything irregular in his accounts was the fact that his cash account proved to be $7,000 short last Tuesday night. He explained it by saying that he had used that amount temporarily, and would return it immediately, which he did, getting the money from some friend near by. The bank officers were not satisfied, however, and therefore suspended him and directed a thorough investigation of his books to be made. It was soon found that there were irregularities in his entries extending back for several years, but his books had been so skillfully kept that they had not only passed the semi-annual inspection of three stockholder experts, but it required several days to even partially unravel the false entries from the genuine ones. Upon being suspended Blaney went to New York, and it was thought he had left the country, but he reached home again yesterday and was arrested and taken in a carriage to the Inspector's office, where he made a full confession before the Chief Inspector and Mr. Stephen M. Crosby, the President of the Massachusetts Loan & Trust Company.

HOW IT WAS DONE.

The afternoon was spent in a study of the books. Blaney had kept no special book of his own, showing the money appropriated, but he had it well outlined in his head, and rapidly and clearly explained his false entries. He stated, when first questioned, that the amount stolen was about $44,000, but it was not until late in the afternoon that it could be fully verified that this was the actual amount. Blaney says that in December, 1880, he began to speculate in mining and railroad stocks in a bucket-shop on State street, and that at first he was successful, clearing some $20,000. Continuing his speculations the tide turned against him, and he lost, covering his losses by false entries in his books.

One of the company says that the runners of this bucket-shop probably blackmailed him and gradually got him entirely under their control.

After the afternoon's examination of the books, Blaney was taken to the city-hall and locked up for the night, and this morning he was taken into court and arraigned, when he waived examination. His bail was fixed at $50,000. This amount he was unable to furnish, and he was therefore recommitted to jail.

THE SLEEP OF A THIEF.

Blaney says that he has not enjoyed a sound night's sleep for the last two years, and he feels as though a great weight had been taken off his brain. The only thing that troubled him was the terrible blow it would be to his young wife. Blaney is 30 years old, and has been in the employ of the Massachusetts Loan & Trust Company from its beginning, and before that was in the banking firm of J. B. Moore & Co. He entered as a bookkeeper on a salary of $600 a year, but rapidly advanced until he became Cashier and head bookkeeper on a salary of $2,000 a year. This position he has held for the last eight years. He was also the Secretary of the corporation. The officers of the company say that they have always trusted him, and that they believe him when he says that he has not lost money by fast living, but in the manner he claims. Still they acknowledge that they had suspicions that he was living fully up to his salary during the last year or so. He was the Treasurer of the Dorchester Yacht Club, but did not own a boat himself. No inconvenience will be suffered by the company as its surplus is large, exceeding $100,000.

BASE-BALL.

Providence, 7; Detroit, 3.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., June 18.—[Special.]—Detroit lost the ninth straight game today and Manager Chapman looks quite crestfallen. They opened with a lead and it looked as if the game was theirs, but by changing pitchers at the proper time Capt. Start won the game for Providence. Sweeny went in to pitch, but his arm being lame his delivery was very wild and ineffective. The Detroits batted him for three hits, he gave two men bases on called balls, and made one wild pitch in two innings Then, with the score two to nothing in favor of Detroit, Radbourn went in to pitch and the luck changed. Burns pitched for Detroit, and was hit terribly hard. In the third inning Denny made a three-bagger and scored on Hines' double. In the fifth Denny tied the score, making a two-bagger and scoring on Nava's double. In the sixth inning Start scored, chiefly on errors. In the seventh, Denny opened the music again with a two-bagger, scored on Nava's single, and the latter came in on Hines' four-base hit. Farrell took first on balls, the second on Quest's muff of a thrown ball, third on Cassidy's single, and home on a wild throw of Trott, the Detroit catcher. The Detroits added but one run after the first inning, and that was made by Hanlon on a single by himself and Powell, and two put-outs. Shaw, of Lynn, Mass., played in the right field for Detroit, and accepted six chances without an error. The attendance was 625. The score:

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	
Providence	0	0	1	0	1	1	4	0	*	—7
Detroit	2	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	—3

Base hits—Providence, 9; Detroit, 7.
Earned runs—Providence, 5; Detroit, 2.
Two-base hits—Hines, Denny (2), Nava, Hanlon.
Three-base hit—Denny.
Home run—Hines.
First base on balls—Providence, 1; Detroit, 3.
First base on errors—Providence, 1.
Struck out—Detroit, 1.
Left on bases—Providence, 5; Detroit, 4.
Double plays—Providence, 1; Detroit, 1.

Buffalo, 11; Philadelphia, 2.

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., June 18.—[Special.]—The Buffalos won a game from the Philadelphias today by heavy batting. Coleman was not as effective as heretofore and the visitors were fortunate in bunching their hits. Derby pitched for the Buffalos and proved quite effective. He was batted more freely toward the last but sharp fielding kept the number of base hits down. The umpiring was not satisfactory in respect to strikes and balls. The score by innings follows:

Innings.	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	
Philadelphia	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	—2
Buffalo	2	3	1	0	0	2	0	3	*	—11

Earned runs—Buffalo, 7.
Two-base hits—Richardson (2), O'Rourke, Derby.
Three-base hit—Ferguson.
Total base-hits—Philadelphia, 8; Buffalo, 18.
First base on balls—Habridge, Richardson (2).
First base on errors—Philadelphia, 5; Buffalo, 5.
Left on bases—Philadelphia, 7; Buffalo, 6.
Errors—Philadelphia, 8; Buffalo, 8.
Double plays—Habridge and Ring.
Passed balls—Gross, 1.
Umpire—S. M. Decker.

Rain and No Game at Boston.

BOSTON, Mass., June 18.—[Special.]—Rain stopped the game between the Chicagos and Bostons in the fifth inning today, with the score two to one in favor of the Bostons. There were 8,684 people present. Both clubs were playing a strong game.

Fly Tips.

Tomorrow the Chicago club will try conclusions with the Buffalo team.

The indications are that the Chicagos will get home in about fourth place.

The New York and Cleveland clubs did not play yesterday on account of rain.

There is despair in Detroit. The Michiganders have lost nine games in succession.

The Cleveland *Herald* says: "Williamson Chicago's third baseman, has made more errors this season than he has had put-outs." But Williamson has made seventeen two-base hits.

Sometimes a Boston rain-storm is a blessing in disguise. That was the case yesterday.

The St. Louis club captured the Metropolitans at St. Louis yesterday by a score of 8 to 7.

At East Saginaw, Mich., yesterday the Quincys scored three runs and the Saginaws four.

At Cincinnati yesterday the home team defeated the Athletics of Philadelphia six to nothing.

Odin, the "dude" umpire, confesses that he is a nervous darling and writes to the *Clipper* as follows: "My failure can be easily explained by the fact that I was unaccustomed to appearing before the public, and as soon as the customary and inevitable howls of disapproval arose from the crowd I became more or less nervous, and was thus unable to exercise accurate judgment."

The various league clubs had made, up to Saturday night, the following number of two-base hits, three-base hits, and home runs:

	2b.	3b.	h. r.
Boston	61	19	10
Buffalo	37	9	1
Chicago	75	23	3
Cleveland	56	8	4
Detroit	59	21	3
New York	39	22	13
Philadelphia	66	8	0
Providence	62	19	5

James F. McKee, the manager of the Chicago Union Base-Ball Association, states that the grounds of the new Chicago club will be opened Tuesday, June 26. The St. Louis Browns will be here on that date, and will meet the new home team. The Union Club is complete, and it contains some good material. Golden and Griffin will have places in the nine. Both are from Rockford. Cady, of Chicago, Decker, and Allen are also among the men engaged. Manager McKee is confident that he has secured a strong combination. The St. Louis club will probably find out in short order whether there is "sand" in the new organization. The Metropolitans, the Grand Rapids, the Louisvilles, the Cincinnatis, and all the clubs in the Northwestern and American Associations will play here during the season. It seems to be taken for granted that Chicago can and will support two first-class base-ball clubs.

CROP PROSPECTS.

Illinois.

JOLIET, Ill., June 18.—[Special.]—A full crop of corn and wheat in this county is impossible. Farmers predict not more than half to two thirds on both. Oats look well, and an average yield is predicted. Potatoes and garden vegetables give promise of a full yield. The hay crop will be unusually heavy. All kinds of grass is rank and growing rapidly, and pasturage was never better. For two weeks the weather has been warm and showery and all crops have grown very rapidly. There is a poor stand of corn. That which was replanted did not come up well—some of the hills having none sprouting and many not more than one sprout.

WHEATON, Ill., June 18.—[Special.]—The present prospect for all kinds of crops is very encouraging. Potatoes in many localities are in blossom, and promise a large yield. Corn is somewhat backward, but with good weather will far exceed the crop of last year. Rye is growing nicely, and will yield large returns. The acreage of wheat is small, but what there is is growing fast. Oats are nearly ready to head, and in some places the heads have made their appearance.

MURPHYSBORO, Ill., June 18.—[Special.]—Crops of all kinds are growing finely. Wheat is ripening, and will be a fair yield in half the county. The other half will make about six bushels to the acre. Corn could not be better. It grows every hour, and will make a large crop.

BLACKBERRY STATION, Ill., June 18.—[Special.]—The ground is completely saturated with water and it will be several days before the low, undrained lands can be cultivated. The corn-fields are becoming very weedy. With the thermometer at 91 degrees last Saturday, corn took a good start. On low lands it is very small. The white grubworm is very destructive in some fields. The meadows are covered with a heavy growth of grass. Clover is in full bloom. There will be a light crop of prairie hay in the undrained sloughs. Oats, on rich lands, have a rank growth, and will soon lodge if the rainy weather continues. Haying and harvesting will be on us before we get our corn cultivated. Winter rye will soon be ripe.

HENNEPIN, Ill., June 18.—[Special.]—The excessive rains have again brought the river up to such an extent as to destroy much of the bottom corn. Upland corn is looking fine and gives much promise, though some pieces are weedy. On an average the crop will exceed former expectations.

CLINTON, Ill., June 18.—In the last few days the weather has been very bad for farmers. Corn has suffered much in Central Illinois by the continuous cold weather and rain. Corn has turned yellow, and unless favorable weather comes soon much corn will be spoiled.

MATTOON, Ill., June 18.—[Special.]—The rains of the last week have been too much for the corn. The farmers have not been able to do the necessary cultivation, and the weeds have got the start of them. Many pieces on wet ground are injured beyond repair. The crops have not grown much during the cool, damp weather. Hot weather is needed by the corn, but with the ground as wet as it is the wheat and oats will probably take the rust. Oats are extremely promising. Wheat harvest will begin about July 1. This is one of the greatest counties in the State for broom-corn. Only half a crop was put in this year.

CLINTON, Ill., June 18.—[Special.]—Farmers are beginning to think that it is never going to stop raining. For about five weeks it has rained nearly every day, and the new corn is looking yellow and is not getting a good start. The first part of the season was favorable for planting, and a large acreage was put in to counterbalance the failure of wheat, but the continued rainy and cold weather is setting back the corn. There has been a great deal of replanting, some farmers having been compelled to replant their entire fields. The oat crop is rank, and the best raised in Illinois for a number of years. A few warm days now would improve the corn prospects wonderfully.

Iowa.

CHARLES CITY, Ia., June 18.—[Special.]—Careful inquiries in all parts of Floyd County show crop prospects excellent. The weather is fine and corn booming. The stand is generally good. Small grain never looked better at this season, especially wheat and oats. The fruit crop promises to be very large. Our orchards were but slightly damaged last winter.

OSAGE, Ia., June 18.—[Special.]—Crops are all looking well. Small grain promises a large yield. The grass crop will be heavy. Corn is a little backward, owing to a late spring, but the warm weather for the last week has caused it to advance rapidly.

ATLANTIC, Ia., June 18.—[Special.]—The last few days have done much toward reviving crops in Western Iowa. Small grain is doing exceptionally well, and promises a good yield. The anxiety about corn has been somewhat alleviated by the continued warm weather.

CEDAR FALLS, Ia., June 18.—[Special.]—The crops are doing well. Corn is farther along than a year ago this time, and the stand is good.

General Reports.

MANDAN, Dak., June 18.—[Special.]—The weather here is excellent for the crops. A light warm rain fell this morning. Wheat is looking first-class.

REDFIELD, Dak., June 18.—[Special.]—A fine rain visited this section today and tonight. Old settlers predict a heavier crop of small grain than that of last year, with a better showing for corn and seed crop.

WABASH, Ind., June 18.—[Special.]—Heavy rains have fallen in this section within the last four days, and farmers have been unable to cultivate their corn, which is in bad condition. In many fields the plants are just beginning to appear above the surface of the ground, and the outlook generally is discouraging. Wheat promises a large crop, and the quality will be superior to last year's yield.

HOLLAND, Mich., June 18.—[Special.]—Although very fine growing weather, the farmers all complain of the excessive wet, as they cannot cultivate their corn and weeds are covering the ground. What wheat there is growing is doing very well, and has headed out last week. No insects or any kind of blight has been noticed or discovered so far. Oats are doing splendidly and never were better. The fruit crop is still promising abundantly. The slight frost of last week has done no injury even to the most tender garden plants.

The crowds are daily increasing at the National Exposition of Railway Appliances.

O YE TIERCE!

A Horrible Suspicion Early in the Day that the Banks Would Unload.

Easy Trading in Lard Followed by a Wild Flurry in the Wheat Pit.

John R. Bensley Appointed Receiver of McGeoch's Broken Firm.

Enormous Amount of Telegraphing—Cotton-Seed Oil—The Investigation.

A "Friend" Tells in an Interesting Way How Peter Took His Ruin Last Saturday.

THE DAY ON 'CHANGE.

EAGER FOR THE FRAY.

The trading on 'Change in summer does not begin until half-past 10 o'clock, an hour after the usual time during cold weather, but it was very hard work to restrain the disposition to commence at half-past 9 yesterday morning. The most noticeable thing in the vicinity of the building was the crowd of clerks gathered on La Salle street settling up deals which had been left over from last week. Quite a number of operators had worked all of Sunday, and the posting-up of their books that day had enable many to give orders to their settling-clerks, so that a good deal of business was quietly cleared out of the way before trading began at half-past 10.

CALLING FOR MARGINS.

There was a rather extensive calling for margins, the demands being heavy in a few cases that had not been covered by calls Saturday. One house, for instance, was called for $60,000, another for $45,000, and a third for $25,000, showing that all the losing hands had not been picked up during Saturday's excitement.

DIRE PREDICTIONS.

The sidewalks were pretty thickly strewn with members of the board, who were canvassing the prospects for the opening of business. A good many of them predicted a session of wild excitement, and some thought it probable that there would be a great many more failures than on Saturday. A great trouble with those of them who were intelligent enough to guess at the point seemed to be the fear that the bankers who were carrying the cash lard in this city would throw it upon the market, and that it would find no takers. By the time this idea had gotten pretty well spread, the Open Board began trading, and prices for wheat and corn (they don't deal in provisions) advanced a little. This news was soon carried to the crowd outside, and served to reassure the doubting ones; and when the bell tapped upstairs the excitement had pretty well cooled off, and the markets opened in a really tame fashion as compared with what the great majority had seemed to expect.

THE LARD DEAL.

There was but little lard on sale in the crowd, which was the chief centre of attraction, and the price varied about 10 cents per 100 pounds in the first five minutes, after which it settled down to very nearly the closing prices of Saturday, and so continued for some time. Considerable lard was offered on outside account, several selling orders being received from New York, but it was seen that Armour, Fairbank, and the Fowlers were prepared to buy, and the first named is understood to have bought altogether during the day even more than the enormous load which he shouldered Saturday. Trading all through the session was mostly in lard, pork and meats being comparatively neglected. It turned up a little toward the middle of the session, and then weakened when wheat got into a fever about half-past 12. The feeling on the call was again a little downward, but there was quite a rally of confidence after the afternoon call was over, several of the prominent members of the board sending their messengers around to each other's offices with offers to buy round lots of lard at a shade advance upon the l test official prices. The lard held by the banks did come out after all, it being understood that about 42,000 tierces were sold on different accounts by four parties.

GRAIN.

The grain markets were steady considering the fact that the weather was fine and warm, giving promise of fair crop reports. Oats were the weakest, being depressed by large receipts. Wheat was offered rather freely, and all the offerings were taken until about half-past 12, when several hundred thousand bushels were all at once thrown on the market, and it went down a cent within two minutes. It had been receding slowly from a quarter past 10 up to that time, and then flopped off on the sudden offering of several large lots. The highest and lowest prices for the different months were: July, $1.09⅜ and $1.06½; August, $1.11⅛ and $1.08¼; September, $1.13⅜ and $1.10⅝. It was thought that the break would cause several failures, but the only one who went was R. C. Green, an operator on the Open Board, who owes about $15,000, as near as could be ascertained.

CORN.

Corn was quiet and steady. It opened firm. A good many people were willing to sell, but it was kept up by a good shipping demand until wheat broke, and then corn tumbled rather heavily for a few minutes with the offering of large blocks of 50,000 and 100,000. But it became steadier.

The general sentiment during the day was in favor of settling up outstanding business, and a good deal more that usual of the trading indulged in was simply buying in of shorts and selling out little lots that were long. This applied to all the markets. The consequence is that there is a much less volume of responsibility outstanding now in all departments than a week ago, and the observant ones were inclined to expect a quiet trade for another week to come, which they think is favorable to a slacking off in prices.

THE VICTIMS.

Tabor & Wilson, who stopped putting up margins Saturday, were in funds yesterday, and running about as usual. They acknowledge a "heavy loss" on account of McGeoch's suspension, but declined to mention the amount.

Ellis & Leightner are still at work on their books, and Mr. Ellis said that McGeoch had promised to pay $1 for $1.

Holley & Allen, J. M. Ball & Co., M. B. Crafts & Co., and Martin & Co., are still in the dark as to how they stand.

MR. EVERINGHAM.

Mr. Everingham said to THE TRIBUNE reporter:

"The junior partners had nothing to do with the lard business. McGeoch was a customer. The commission business was all right, but he hadn't money to carry through his operations. Daniel Wells Jr. is not a member of the firm, and never had any interest in it. He was simply a customer—was interested with McGeoch to a slight extend in the lard deal—how much I don't know. We have no idea how we stand, and I can't tell whether we shall go on, as it will depend on the settlement we make. I don't think we can pay 100 cents."

A RECEIVER APPOINTED.

THE COLLAPSED FIRM SNOWED UNDER IN THE COURTS.

Edward Botsford yesterday entered up judgment by confession in the Superior Court against McGeoch, Everingham & Co. for $5,462.50, and then filed a creditors' bill for the appointment of a Receiver. He charges that the firm have a considerable amount due them as balance on margin certificates and on accounts, and that a Receiver should be appointed to collect outstanding accounts and preserve the assets. An ex-parte application was at once made to Judge Gardner, and J. R. Bensley was appointed Receiver, with the usual powers, the bond being fixed at $10,000. The firm is required to prove up its claims before a Master and have them allowed, and the firm is to assign all its assets to the Receiver.

Attachment suits were also begun against McGeoch, Everingham & Co. by the following parties: Tabor & Wilson, on a claim for $50,00; Rumsey & Buel, $1,878; McCormick & Beebe, $912.50.

AN INJUNCTION.

Alexander Geddes filed a bill in the Superior Court against the same firm and William H. Alcock, setting out that he is a member of the Board of Trade and some time ago had a transaction with Alcock in lard, the result of which was that he became indebted to Alcock in the sum of $6,460. Alcock, however, as is claimed, was only acting as agent for McGeoch, Everingham & Co., and as they owe complainant a large sum he asks that he may be allowed to apply the $6,460 on the McGeoch claim. Members of the board will not allow this, and Alcock is, under the strict rules, at liberty to prefer charges against complainant and have him expelled if he does not pay up. This step complainant thinks would ruin him, and as it is not equitable he asks for an injunction to prevent any step being taken against him looking toward suspension or expulsion, and for a decree allowing him to set off the Alcock debt against the McGeoch claim. An injunction was issued by Judge Gardner under a bond for $15,000.

COTTON-SEED OIL.

SOME INFORMATION ABOUT ITS MANUFACTURE AND CONSUMPTION.

The allegation that cotton-seed oil is used to adulterate lard led a TRIBUNE reporter to make some inquiries regarding the uses to which that comparatively new article of commerce is put, and this is what he learned from a gentleman conversant with the business.

"Cotton-seed oil," said he, "is made from cotton-seed. The seed is put through a process to take off the short staple, which is used to make batting. Then the hulls are taken off, and the seed proper subjected to hydraulic pressure, and the crude oil extracted. That is put on the market and is used principally for making soaps. When refined, the oil is yellow, and is excellent for cooking purposes. Until 1834 the cotton-seed raised in the United States had no mercantile value. The planters of the South used what they needed, and let the remainder rot in the fields. The first attempt to crush the seed and extract the oil and cake was made, at Natchez, Miss., in that year, but it failed, and the project was abandoned until 1847, when two New Orleans men built a crusher, and, later on, several others were put up in the South, and one in Providence, R. I. The War closed them all up, and they were not opened until 1865, when four more were started in New York. Competition, the high price of raw material, and the low prices for the product, however, broke most of the proprietors. But subsequently the mills increased yearly in number, and there are now between ninety and 100 mills in operation or in process of erection, and they will turn out this year between 300,000 and 400,000 barrels of oil, against 190,000 last year. The export trade at present amounts to nothing, though at one time it was very large. In 1876-'77, 39,281 barrels of oil were sent abroad; in 1877-'78, 98,354; in 1878-'79, 127,545; in 1879-'80, 147,241; in 1880-'81, 47,708; but from Sept. 1, 1881, to June 21, 1882, only 11,798. Very little oil comparatively was sold in Chicago prior to the fire, the great bulk of it going abroad until two or three years ago. It was sent to Italy and Spain, where it was turned into 'olive oil,' and indeed today nearly all the 'olive oil' sold by grocers and druggists is cotton-seed oil. The olive-oil makers of Italy and Spain put on a prohibitory tariff, Spain making the duty about 20 cents a gallon, and at this time about all the oil is used in this country. About 50,000 barrels will be taken in Chicago this year. Prior to 1871 the consumption was 4,000 or 5,000 barrels. Most of it is bought by soap-makers. Some is put into fine hair-oils; and the bakers use a great deal. They say it is better than lard, and get hundreds of barrels of it. The truth is, cotton-seed oil will do more work than lard, and it costs less than half as much. The butterine men use it largely, and it makes the nicest kind of butter. If the seeds are selected the oil is nice and sweet, and chemical analysis shows that it is not at all injurious to health. I use it instead of lard in my home for everything except meats. There are two or three refineries in the North, and there is talk of erecting one here. When the unwarranted prejudice against cotton-seed oil dies out, and it certainly will in time, people generally will use it for cooking purposes instead of lard, as it is far preferable to the hog product."

"Is much of it sold to the packers of Chicago?"

"Not that I know of. They may use it, however. If they do it certainly doesn't injure their lard."

THE INVESTIGATION.

IT WAS RESUMED YESTERDAY—THE DEFENSE TO BE BEGUN TODAY.

The McGeoch-Fowler lard investigation was resumed by the Board of Directors of the Board of Trade yesterday afternoon. After three witnesses had been examined the prosecution rested, and today Fowler Brothers will begin their inning. They claim to be able to disapprove all the allegations of McGeoch's witnesses.

Prof. De la Fontaine was recalled. He testified that he had made four chemical examinations of samples of Fowlers' prime steam lard in addition to the tests previously described. In doing so he used different methods, but with the same result. He found at least 10 per cent of tallow, stearine, and cotton-seed oil in the samples.

William Laskey and William McCullom, who had worked for Fowler Brothers up to Friday evening, testified that they were required to take tallow out of barrels and shovel it into kettle No. 4. When the kettle became partly filled with melted hog fat and other substances the tallow would be thrown in. They would then be directed by the Superintendent of the lard-room to go to the draw-pipe and draw off the contents of kettle No. 4, which they would do. The stuff drawn out would be put in tierces and branded "James Wright & Co.'s Prime Steam Lard."

On cross-examination the witnesses said the reason they knew that the tallow put in kettle No. 4 was thus drawn off by them was because on subsequently going to kettle No. 4 they found it empty.

ELSEWHERE.

TEMPESTUOUS EFFECT ON THE MILWAUKEE MARKETS.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., June 18.—[Special.]—The McGeoch failure continues to be the great sensation in business circles, especially at the Chamber of Commerce. The leading produce markets were unsettled, active, and wildly excited here, wheat and provisions leading in the downward movement throughout the day. No failures were reported here. Margins ran out quickly on 'Change and deals were closed out regardless. Wheat options fluctuated one cent per bushel without a trade. Toward the close of the noon board a steadier feeling prevailed and prices rallied about three-quarters of a cent for wheat, reports of heavy rains throughout the Northwest and consequent damage to the spring wheat crop, together with heavy buying orders from leading speculators at Chicago and New York having a stimulating effect. It was reported this morning that Mr. McGeoch had left on the early train for Chicago. The report was not true, as he appeared at his office during the forenoon. There was nothing new about the failure, he said. All stories about McGeoch having deeded a great deal of his property to his wife are probably false. The latest is that the failure has left him without a penny. It was reported today that Robert Eliot had advanced large sums of cash and held street railway stock as security. He was asked about the report and said there was no truth in it. Later it was reported that Alexander Mitchell and John Johnson were the virtual owners now of McGeoch's street-car line.

HOW PETER TOOK IT.

Although Mr. McGeoch refuses to talk for publication, a well-known gentleman who has had a long conversation with him mentions the following statement: "McGeoch was completely prostrated by his bad luck. He said he had lost every dollar in the world, and all of his property had been wiped out. I don't believe there is any truth in the report that he saved his residence and street-car line by deeding them to his wife. All of his property—ranches, street-cars, everything—is now virtually owned by the bankers and others who helped McGeoch along at the start. I never saw any one so completely broken down as he was Saturday. He said he had lost all, and was left a million dollars in debt. 'I have nothing to live for now,' he said; 'I might as well be dead.' Do you know I was afraid he would commit suicide? He acted so queerly. It is a fact, indeed, and I feared I'd see the very worst when I picked up the papers this morning. I truly believe he would have put an end to his troubles Saturday night had he possessed the moral courage. I am afraid he will fare badly in Chicago. He will have great difficulty in making a compromise, I am inclined to think, for he has squeezed the very life out of the fellows there two or three times, and they have no love for him. It is my opinion that he will be ruled off the board, and that will be the last of Peter McGeoch. There are many who think he will get on his feet again, but I do not believe it. He is in too deep, I tell you I am sorry for poor Crittenden, Peacock, and Everingham. They have worked like dogs, day and night doing business for McGeoch, and everything they had in the world was wiped out by the big failure. Fortunately, both are young men of indomitable energy and great business sagacity and they will soon get a start again."

In some quarters the theory finds expression that McGeoch has not lost his all. The records in the office of Register of Deeds shows that during the last twelve months or so he has purchased real estate in Milwaukee County to the aggregate value of between $80,000 and $90,000. Most of it is improved city property. No mortgages or judgments on any property held in his name have been entered for record for some time past.

LEGAL ACTION.

A writ of attachment, undertaking, and affidavit were filed in the Sheriff's office today by Tenney, Bassford & Tenney, attorneys, in the case of J. Adler Ellis et al. against Peter McGeoch, G. S. Everingham, F. A. Crittenden, and John H. Peacock. The papers were served personally on McGeoch. A garnishee affidavit and summons were also filed in the same office against Peter McGeoch, the Wisconsin Marine & Fire Insurance Company Bank, and Alexander Mitchell as garnishes, and served personally upon Mr. Mitchell and the bank, per Mitchell, President. The amount garnisheed is $125,000.

AMONG THE SPECULATORS IN NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, June 18.—[Special.]—The disastrous break-up of Peter McGeoch's attempted lard corner in Chicago was the chief topic discussed in the Produce Exchange today. There was a large attendance of members when the market opened at 11 o'clock, and much curiosity was manifested as to whether there were any failures on margins. None were announced, and although it was whispered that a few New York dealers had been slightly cramped, it was generally believed that there would be no failures in this city on account of McGeoch's operations. About 150 calls for margins were telegraphed to Chicago by New York operators Saturday, and most of them were promptly responded to. The amount of margins deposited in the produce exchange today was more than $500,000. The largest amount ever deposited in this exchange was $625,000, which was during an excitement in wheat some time ago.

INDIANA SPECULATORS BADLY LEFT.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., June 18.—[Special.]—The McGeoch lard failure possesses a local interest, in that through the efforts of a commission firm here a considerable trade in options had been developed, and the tendency being bullish the drop has cost the rural speculators about $50,000.

FUNDS ATTACHED.

J. R. Outland & Co., a St. Louis firm, have brought suit against McGeoch, Everingham & Co. to recover $2,000, and have attached a $2,000 deposit the firm has in one of the banks here.

RAILROADS.

The Grand Trunk Will Make Important Changes and Open a New Line to Detroit.

Indications that a War on Rates Will Break Out Among Lines West-Bound from Chicago.

Fast Trains from New York—Shorter Time from Chicago to Ogden, Utah.

How the Grand Trunk Will Meet the Changes in the Train Service of the Michigan Central.

Mr. S. R. Calloway, General Manager of the Chicago & Grand Trunk, has just returned from Montreal, where he went to have a conference with General Manager Joseph Hickson, of the Grand Trunk, regarding the action to be taken by their roads to meet the action of the Michigan Central in withdrawing its through sleepers and coaches from the Great Western Division of the Grand Trunk, and shortening the running time of its trains via the Canada Southern. A representative of THE TRIBUNE called upon Mr. Calloway yesterday afternoon to learn what the Grand Trunk had decided to do in the matter.

Mr. Callaway stated that although the Michigan Central had discontinued running through sleeping-cars via the Great Western Division of the Grand Trunk, yet that road continues to ticket passengers and check baggage via the Great Western, and sleeping-cars would continue to run from Detroit to New York over the Great Western and New York Central lines. Arrangements have been made to greatly improve the train service on the Chicago & Grand Trunk. After Monday next two fast express trains will be added, one leaving Chicago at 3:30 p. m., and the other at 9 p. m. Dining-cars will run on these trains between Chicago and Niagara Falls, and the equipment will be second to none. Pullman palace-cars will be run through from Chicago to New York via Niagara Falls and the New York, Lake Erie & Western, and to Boston via Montreal and the Vermont Central. The train service between Chicago and Montreal will be greatly improved, the time being shortened nearly nine hours. The train which leaves here at 3:30 p. m. will arrive at Montreal the following evening at 7 o'clock, and at Portland and Boston the following morning. Close connection will be made at Niagara Falls with the New York Central trains, and passengers will have their choice of routes; but the Pullman cars will run through by the Erie. A new route to Detroit will be opened via Durand, and Pullman cars will run between Chicago and Detroit, making about the same time as the Michigan Central. The Great Western Division of the Grand, Mr. Callaway stated, would undoubtedly lose some business for a time, but this he expects would be more than offset by the increased business of the Chicago & Grand Trunk. The latter company heretofore left the business between Detroit and Chicago entirely to the Michigan Central, but hereafter would make every effort to get a share of this traffic.

Mr. Callaway also stated that the relations between the Grand Trunk and New York Central were harmonious, and he felt quite confident that amicable relations between them would continue to exist. The New York Central, he said, would now accept the Chicago & Grand Trunk issue of tickets, so that passengers would have choice of routes east of the Falls. Until the new Michigan Central bridge at Niagara Falls is completed the Chicago & Grand Trunk would be the only road running sleeping-cars on the fast afternoon express via Niagara Falls.

Serious Trouble Between the Rock Island and the Milwaukee & St. Paul.

Everything indicates that a war on passenger rates will soon break out among the lines west from Chicago. The feeling between the various roads is getting more bitter every day, and it will need but little more provocation to bring on an open war. The principal cause for this seems to be the determination of some of the lines to avoid the provisions of existing agreements by all sorts of trickery and artful devices which, if found out, always leads to an open rupture. Only a day or two ago THE TRIBUNE stated that the Vandalia had issued notices that it would sell tickets between St. Louis and Pullman on the occasion of the Pullman regatta, June 21 and 22, at $5 for the round trip, which was considered a violation of the agreement for the maintenance of rates between St. Louis and Chicago, and that the Alton got even by making a $5 rate for the round trip between St. Louis and Chicago on that occasion.

A still more serious trouble has broken out between the Rock Island and the Milwaukee & St. Paul Railroads, owing to some sharp practice by the latter in regard to rates to the National Encampment of the Grand Army of the Republic to be held at Denver in July. An agreement was made at the convention of the National Association of General Passenger and Ticket Agents held in New York March 13, 1883, to charge a rate by all the lines of $39.80 from Chicago to Denver and return, which rate is made on the basis of one fare from Chicago to the Missouri River and return—namely: $14.80—added to the rate of $25 from the Missouri River to Denver and return. A day or two ago there fell into the hands of General-Passenger-Agent St. John, of the Rock Island, a confidential circular issued by the Chicago Committee on Transportations to the Denver encampment informing comrades that it had arranged with the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul for a round-trip rate of $39.80 from Chicago to Denver and return and will pay a rebate of $10 on all round-trip tickets purchased over that line. This rebate would be paid to holders of such tickets on application at the headquarters of the Illinois delegation at the Windsor Hotel in Denver, July 25, from 7 p. m. to 9 p. m. Arrangements have also been made for meals en route at 50 cents, the usual rate being 75 cents. The circular further says, "this matter is strictly confidential and should go no further than to those desiring to go and then under pledge of secrecy."

Mr. St. John now comes to the front and announces that the Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific will make the rate for members of the Grand Army of the Republic from Chicago to Denver and return $29.80; and further, that it will at any and all times meet its competition. Meals will also be served in its palace dining-cars to members of the Grand Army going by this line at 50 cents between Chicago and the Missouri River. The company is also prepared to ticket members either via Council Bluffs, Kansas City, Leavenworth, or Atchison out and back one way, or out one way, and back another, and they will have to collect no rebates at Denver.

This is evidently the beginning of a serious war between the Missouri River lines, and is almost certain to result in breaking the agreement regarding rates to the Triennial Conclave in San Francisco, as the agreement regarding rates to the latter affair covered also the rates to the encampment at Denver.

The Preparations for Faster Time Between Chicago and Ogden, Utah.

OMAHA, Neb., June 18.—[Special.]—The chances are that the fast-train time schedule which the Union Pacific Railway has adopted to go into effect July 1 will undergo important revisions before that date. The Central Pacific has been disposed to throw as much as possible of the shortening of time upon the Union Pacific, and it is not presumed that the arrangements now agreed upon at Ogden will be unsettled. But the Chicago & Northwestern officials state that they have made a proposition to the Union Pacific which they will urge, and which is to bring the Atlantic express into this city at 6 o'clock morning instead of 7:30 morning, to enable the Northwestern to start out a fast train in connection with it which will reach Chicago at 10 o'clock the same evening to connect with trains for New York. If this scheme is carried out, it will give the Iowa roads a chance to do their share towards rapid passenger service on the overland route.

An Unlucky Town Between Scylla and Charybdis.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., June 18.—[Special.]—Washington, on the line of the Ohio & Mississippi Railway, is in a ferment. D. J. Mackay, at the head of the Indianapolis & Evansville Air-Line, now completed from Evansville to a point two miles west of Washington, says that if the town will vote him a 2-per-cent tax he will change the line, bring it into the town, and build north to a connection with the Indianapolis & Vincennes Road and thence on to Brazil, on the coal-fields. To meet this, the Ohio & Mississippi people say if the 2-per-cent tax is voted them they will remove their shops from Vincennes to Washington. A Louisville syndicate, attracted by the prospect of a subsidy, offers for the same consideration to build a narrow-gage road from Washington to Louisville, and, lastly, Harry Crawford, of the Chicago & Great Southern, will extend that road from Brazil to Washington for the 2 per cent. Washington is greatly disturbed over the efforts of these rival claimants for her money.

Additional First-Class Passenger Trains Between New York and Chicago.

NEW YORK, June 18.—[Special.]—Dining-cars were today put on the fast Chicago limited express of the New York Central & Hudson River Railroad leaving this city at 8:40 o'clock in the morning, and making the run to Chicago in twenty-six hours and thirty-five minutes. The Erie Railway's Chicago and Atlantic route was opened today, and trains were run over its own lines the entire distance from New York to Chicago. The first train left New York for Chicago at 8 o'clock Sunday evening. These are independent of the fast limited trains recently put on by the Erie. They are known as the "Erie solid Pullman trains." The innovations of the New York Central and the Erie will increase the competition with the Pennsylvania for the through first-class business between New York and Chicago, which all roads are making strong efforts to secure.

Miscellaneous Notes.

For the Fourth of July the Illinois Central will sell round-trip tickets between all stations on its line at one fare for the round trip.

The Michigan Central brought here Sunday 300 European emigrants and seven car-loads yesterday. The Pittsburg & Fort Wayne brought in 1,097 European emigrants during the past week.

It is reported that the Southeastern Railway of Canada has been purchased by the Canadian Pacific Railway, and will go into the hands of the new company July 1. The terms are unknown.

The regular weekly meeting of the Local Committee of the Passenger Agents of Chicago east-ward bound roads was held yesterday at Commissioner Moore's office, but beyond agreeing upon a few special rates to meetings and conventions no business was transacted.

The sixteenth annual convention of the American Master Mechanics' Association will commence its sessions at the Grand Pacific Hotel today. Great preparations have been made by the local committees to entertain the delegates during their stay in the city.

Commissioner George H. Daniels, of the Colorado Pool Association, has issued a new freight tariff on freight business between Council Bluffs, Omaha, Pacific Junction, Plattsmouth, Nebraska City, St. Joseph, Atchison, Leavenworth, or Kansas City, and points in Colorado.

The Northern Pacific Railway Company announces that its road is now open for business to Helena, Mont., all-rail. The freight rates now in effect between St. Paul, Duluth, or Superior and Bozeman, will apply on all business to and from all stations west of Bozeman, and including Helena.

The extensive damage sustained to the Menominee Branch of the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railroad by the heavy rains during the last of April has all been repaired with the exception of some filling in that is yet incomplete at Downsville. No trains have been run to Menominee since the disaster, but it is expected everything will be in readiness to restore passenger and freight traffic by the middle of next week.

So popular have dining-cars become that even the conservative New York Central has been compelled to adopt the system for its fast trains. This company commenced running dining-cars yesterday on the fast limited Chicago express going west, serving breakfast after leaving the Grand Central Depot, and dinner after leaving Albany. On the east-bound fast express dinner will be served after leaving Syracuse, and supper after leaving Albany.

Mr. George W. Ristine, of the Texas & St. Louis Railroad (narrow gage), was in the city yesterday. He says the reason that his road has not yet been opened for through traffic is because the high water in the Arkansas River has prevented his company from completing the across that stream. He thinks the bridge will be completed in about two weeks, when the road will be opened for business through from the Mississippi River to the Rio Grande.

Mr. L. M. Hamilton has been appointed Trainmaster of the First Division, Cannon Valley Division, and Pacific Division of the Minneapolis & St. Louis Railway, with headquarters at Fort Dodge. Mr. H. S. Holm has been appointed Trainmaster of the Second and Third Divisions, with headquarters at Fort Dodge. Orders for the movements of trains and distribution of cars will be given in the names of the Trainmasters on their respective divisions. All other business of the transportation department will be done in the name of T. E. Clarke, Assistant Superintendent.

In order to afford people an opportunity to visit Santa Fé, N. M., on the occasion of the Tertio-Millenial anniversary celebration and Mining and Industrial Exposition, to be held in that city commencing July 2 and closing Aug. 3, the following rates have been made: From Kansas City to Santa Fé and return, $40; from Atchison, $40; from Lawrence, $39.50; from Emporia, $37.50; from Halstead, $37; and from Pueblo, $25. These rates will be arbitrary in division. Tickets will be placed on sale June 15 and withdrawn July 31.

The survey of the line of the Chicago, St. Louis & Western through the heart of the business part of the city is causing considerable anxiety among property-owners at Joliet. The right of way has already been partially bought and largely contracted for. The line comes in from the south along the Desplaines River, crosses the Rock Island at the east end of the bridge, continues straight north through the main business portion of the city, passes near the rolling-mills, and proceeds to Chicago parallel with the Chicago & Alton. Mr. L. E. Ingalls is purchasing the right of way as rapidly as possible, and issues checks for the property as fast as it is bought.

Commissioner Fink has just issued the following circular regarding the classification of cooperage stock and thrashers in car-loads: "Some confusion has arisen from the conflicting provisions of the east-bound classification as to the minimum car-load weight of cooperage stock—staves, heading, hoop-poles, shooks, and hoops—it being fixed at 24,000 pounds in the body of the classification, while under Rule 14 it is made 20,000 pounds when cars under thirty-three feet in length are used. The question having been referred to this office, it is ruled that Rule 14 shall be considered as applying to shipments of the articles above named until such time as the question may be definitly acted upon by the Joint Executive Committee. A difference of opinion has also arisen as to the proper class under the official east bound classification of thrashers when in car-loads. It is ruled that pending the decision of the question by the Joint Executive Committee thrashers in car-loads may be taken at sixth class rates."

COLORED EDITORS' CONVENTION.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., June 18.—The local committee having in charge arrangements for holding a national convention of colored editors in this city commencing July 10, held a meeting tonight in conjunction with a number of prominent gentlemen of this city and completed all preliminary arrangements for the convention and arranged a program of entertainment. The convention is expected to be one of great importance to the colored race, and besides most of the leading editors of the country there will be present and take part in the convention Fred Douglass, ex-Senator Bruce, the Rev. Dr. Crummell, and other notable gentlemen. The entertainment of the delegates will be quite handsome and will embrace a military parade, musical soirée, and a banquet.

A RAGPICKER'S MONEY.

CINCINNATI, O., June 18.—[Special.]—Last night Charles Doering, a German ragpicker and beggar, died at the Cincinnati Hospital of pneumonia. Today an administrator examined his effects in a moldy, cobweb-covered, dusty garret which he occupied rent free over the Rhine, and found hid away there over $700 in silver. At the hospital he had $800 in bonds. Well-written German manuscripts, of which a great number were found, indicate that he was a man of scholarship and had a history which perished with him. It is supposed now he was a refugee from political or other offenses. Nobody knew him while living. He was a city hermit, and to his neighbors appeared an inoffensive pauper.

THE OLD, OLD STORY.

CLEVELAND, O., June 18.—The body of Lena Baum, an estimable young lady, 20 years old, was found today in the canal at Napoleon, near her home. The Coroner's inquest developed the fact that, instigated by the perfidy of her lover, she climbed out of the bedroom window during the night, attired only in her sleeping robes, went to the bridge, tied her dress to a railing, probably to mark the spot of the fatal leap, and then plunged into the canal.

PASSED PORT HURON.

PORT HURON, Mich., June 18.—Passed up—Propeller Germania and barges, Hiawatha with consort, S. H. Kimball, and Thomas P. Sheldon; schooners C. C. Barnes, J. Stevenson, and Wanderer. Down—Propellers H. J. Jewett, Nyack, Arctic, Fred Mercur, Arcadia, Prussia; schooner Saveland. Wind southwest, fresh. Weather cloudy.

FRANK JAMES' TRIAL.

GALLATIN, Mo., June 18.—The trial of Frank James, which was set for today, was postponed till tomorrow on account of the absence of defendant's attorneys, owing to washouts. No trains arrived today. A large crowd had gathered to witness the opening of the trial.

LABOR TROUBLES.

CINCINNATI, O., June 18.—On old man, a non-union workman in Rogers' shoe factory, was assaulted tonight and beaten with brass knuckles by a gang of men, who are supposed to be shoemakers, and who waylaid him on his way home from work.

A COLD SEEMS A SMALL AFFAIR—Most people neglect it. Who minds it? Yet a cold may turn to consumption, and then follows almost certain death. Take a cold in time, then; that is, take Dr. D. Jayne's Expectorant, the well-known standard remedy for coughs, colds, consumption, asthma, bronchitis, and all pulmonary complaints, and your cold will disappear, as well as all apprehension of danger.

THE COUNCIL.

The Aldermen Pass the Geohegan Ordinance by a Vote of 24 to 10.

Mayor Harrison Vetoes the Measure on the Spot—A Lengthy Document.

His Amendment Is that Licenses Issued Before July 1 Shall Expire in April.

The Alleged Compromise Accepted by the Gang, and the Ordinance Signed a Minute Afterward.

The City Council met last night in regular session, with Mayor Harrison in the chair, and all the members present except Ald. White and Shorey.

An invitation from the St. Mary's Training-School to attend the dedication exercises at Feehanville Sunday, July 1, was accepted.

FIREWORKS.

Ald. Lawler presented a petition of wholesale and retail dealers asking that permission be granted to sell fireworks for exhibition the Fourth of July.

The same Alderman introduced an order in accordance with the above.

Ald. Hildreth was in favor of referring the order to the Committee on Fire and Water, as he said they had no permission now to sell fireworks, and it looked like an evasion of the law.

Ald. Dixon thought there should be an exhibition the Fourth, and he therefore was in favor of allowing fireworks to be sold.

The order was referred to the Committee on Fire and Water.

VIADUCTS.

Ald. Cullerton offered the following:

WHEREAS, The frequent and large verdicts rendered against the city because of the construction of viaducts and approaches thereto over different railroad tracks in the city in favor of property owners fronting or contiguous to such viaducts, and approaches thereto, and which viaducts greatly increase the cost of such improvements to the city and its taxpayers, and make the further immediate construction thereof impracticable; and whereas, no plan has been adopted to ascertain the probable damage to property because of such viaducts prior to the construction thereof; and whereas, the rapidly-increasing population of the city, and the vast amount of business, traffic, and teaming constantly occupying and filling the streets of the city demand, for the protection of life and property, and for increased facilities for the transaction of business, that greater safety and larger facilities be guaranteed at the different railroad crossings in the city in lieu and stead of viaducts; therefore,

Resolved, That the Mayor and Commissioner of Public Works be and they are hereby requested to negotiate with the officers of respective railroads crossing public streets in the City of Chicago for the purpose of causing to be erected and placed at street crossings of railroads, as soon as possible by such railroads, gates or beams, such as have been erected and are used in other parts of the city, and elsewhere, so that life and property may be more carefully protected and the business interests of the citizens of this city be subserved.

The resolution was referred to the Committee on Railroads.

CLOSING SALOONS ON SUNDAY.

Ald. Wetherell introduced an ordinance after the old Dramshop law in accordance with the Harper bill, providing that the saloons be closed on Sunday.

Ald. Geohegan moved that the ordinance be referred to the Committee on License.

Ald. Cullerton suggested facetiously that they might suspend the rules, when Ald. Wetherell rejoined: "That would not be any stranger than some things you do."

The ordinance was finally referred to the Committee on License.

WEST MONROE STREET.

The Committee on Streets and Alleys, West Division, submitted two reports on the petition of property-owners for a repeal of the ordinance for improving West Monroe street between Halsted and Throop streets. The majority recommended placing the petition on file, and the minority recommended that the ordinance be repealed and the street be improved with sheet asphalt.

Ald. Hull moved that the majority report placing the petition for a repealing ordinance on file be concurred in, which motion prevailed by a vote of 21 to 12:

Yeas—Wickersham, Dixon, Appleton, Follansbee, Foss, Wetherell, Doerner, Riordan, Lawler, Purcell, Walsh, Marder, Hull, Dalton, Lyke, Ryan, Elsfeldt, Severin, Sweeney, Sullivan, and Manierre.

Nays—Burke, Sheridan, Cullerton, Hildreth, Gaynor, Foley, Bond, Simons, Schack, Quinn, Colvin, and Geohegan.

THE SPECIAL ORDER.

The special order was then taken up. It was the majority and minority reports of the Committee on License with reference to the ordinance changing the beginning of the saloon license year from July 1 to June 1, the former recommending that it pass, and the latter that it be placed on file.

Ald. Geohegan moved that the majority report be concurred in and the ordinance passed.

Ald. Dixon arose and referred to the minority report.

Ald. Colvin said the matter was thoroughly understood by every member of the Council, and he didn't believe there was any necessity for wasting two or three hours in speech-making. The ordinance should be passed at once, and he therefore moved the previous question.

THE TWO REPORTS.

Ald. Cullerton shouted "Point of order," and went on to say that two reports had been presented and were in the hands of the Council; so the first motion should be to substitute the minority for the majority report.

The Chair—That is the pending motion, having been made by Ald. Shorey at the last meeting.

Ald. Cullerton—If it is before the Council, I presume the previous question covers both reports.

The Chair—Certainly.

THE VOTE.

The previous question was ordered, yeas 23, nays 11, as follows:

Yeas—Sanders, Appleton, Burke, Sheridan, Cullerton, Doerner, Hildreth, Riordan, Lawler, Purcell, Gaynor, Foley, Walsh, Dalton, Ryan, Schack, Quinn, Elsfeldt, Colvin, Severin, Sweeney, Sullivan, and Geohegan—23.

Nays—Wickersham, Dixon, Follansbee, Foss, Wetherell, Bond, Simons, Marder, Hull, Lyke, and Manierre—11.

MOTION TO SUBSTITUTE.

The motion to substitute was lost, the vote standing the same as the one on the former, with yeas and nays reversed.

"LET HER GO."

The question then recurred on the motion to pass the ordinance.

Ald. Sweeney—I move to amend——

Ald. Lawler—No. Let her go; it is good enough.

The Mayor—Let her go.

Ald. Sweeney sat down.

The motion was then put and agreed to—yeas 24, nays 10—as follows:

Yeas—Wickersham, Sanders, Appleton, Burke, Sheridan, Cullerton, Doerner, Hildreth, Riordan, Lawler, Purcell, Gaynor, Foley, Walsh, Dalton, Ryan, Schack, Quinn, Elsfeldt, Colvin, Severin, Sweeney, Sullivan, and Geohegan—24.

Nays—Dixon, Follansbee, Foss, Wetherell, Bond, Simons, Marder, Hull, Lyke, Manierre—10.

AN IMPROMPTU VETO.

As soon as the Mayor announced the result of the vote he jumped to his feet and pulled a roll of manuscript from his pocket and began reading. The crowd of saloonkeepers in the lobby, which was packed full of them, applauded the opening sentence, evidently not comprehending the situation. The message was as follows:

THE VETO MESSAGE.

To the City Council of the City of Chicago: I will herewith return to you the ordinance amending Sec. 1,852 of the Municipal Code with my objections thereto, and submit a substitute in the nature of an amendment which would meet my approval. My objections to the ordinance as passed are:

First—It so amends said section as to make it read as follows: "Every license so granted, unless sooner revoked, shall expire on the 31st day of May next thereafter, etc., etc." Many licenses, either new ones or such as I issued in case of owners transferred, have been taken out since May 31 last. All of these would be extended to the last day of May next. It would manifestly be a great wrong to the city and unjust to other saloonkeepers, if, for eleven months they ran without any fee for such extension.

Second—The ordinance as passed, if not technically in violation of law, certainly is of equitable fairness, in that it will curtail the term of all licenses issued prior to June last by one full month. A license may not technically be a contract, yet it has so far been considered one that although license fees were largely increased in March last, yet no one has questioned the propriety of the policy since pursued of permitting all licenses issued prior to the adoption of the new schedule to continue in force to the end of the term for which they were respectively issued.

The Council may have the power to declare all licenses ended at any time, but it would justly be deemed an arbitrary act of power to declare a license terminated at the end of eleven months for which a twelve-months' fee has been paid, without a return of a pro-rata portion of the fee, or to declare a license ended on the last day of May taken out during that month—possibly during the latter days thereof—for which a fee for full two months had been paid. I think the courts would hold the city liable for return of the fee for the month of June.

It may be that the majority of saloon-keepers would gladly have their licenses so curtailed in view of supposed advantages to accrue; but certainly those, and there may be many, who wish to go out of business on the 1st of July would object. Be that, however, as it may, I cannot sanction an act which on its face would be a breach of the agreements entered into between the city and those who took out the licenses.

Third—The period of time fixed in the ordinance is so long that it has the appearance of being an attempt to evade a law of the State. While it is just and right, as I shall endeavor hereinafter to show, that a certain time be given to those interested to prepare for the effects of the statute referred to, yet the appearance of an open defiance of the laws of the State does not become a corporation which is itself the creature of the State, deriving all its powers from and at all times subject to having such powers revoked by the State. The so-called Harper bill is a statute of the State, in effect from and after July 1, 1883, and it is the duty of the city to conform thereto as soon thereafter as may be, having a proper regard for the interests and welfare of all its citizens.

Fourth—The proposed ordinance is invalid in that licenses issued thereunder would expire beyond the present municipal year. Under the forty-sixth power given to the City Council by the present charter it may grant liquor-licenses, but it is expressly stated that such licenses shall not extend beyond the municipal year. Sec. 176 of the charter declares that the term municipal year shall be construed to be the period elapsing between the regular annual elections unless otherwise provided for by ordinance. No city ordinance has so provided. The municipal year, therefore, in Chicago terminates the first Tuesday in April next. The proposed ordinance is therefore clearly illegal. It is true the revised ordinances of 1881, following the revised ordinances of 1873, fix the period for the expiration of saloon-licenses on the last day of June of each year, and not until within the last four days was I aware that the forty-sixth power of the Council had never been changed, and that, therefore, since 1873 all saloon-licenses had been unlawfully issued. An ordinance passed at this time, however, will be subject to the closest scrutiny, and care must be taken that it be certainly within the law. These reasons are sufficient to prevent me from signing the ordinance, and one of them would be fatal to its validity if it were signed. I feel, however, that my duty to the city and to a large class of its people demands something more than a mere return of the ordinance. Something must be done and done immediately to prevent financial embarrassment to the city, and to ward off a great wrong to many thousands of people. The appropriation made for municipal purposes for the current year were based upon the expectation of receiving a very large amount of money from saloon licenses, and of collecting the same early in the latter half of the year. Anything which will prevent such collection must drive the city to an issuance of scrip. The Harper bill does not put itself in operation; it is simply a limitation upon the powers of cities, etc. Until the Council shall have passed an ordinance in accordance with the provision of the statute no machinery exists which will enable city officials in Chicago to issue a single saloon license after July 1 next. I cannot tell when the Council will pass any such ordinance, and, judging from the present temper of the Council and from what has been said to me of the feelings of the Council, I fear that no such ordinance will be passed at any early day. Delay will cause loss to the city financially and may entail great embarrassment. Again, even after such ordinance shall have been passed, from information coming to me from reliable sources I am convinced that a very large body, if not nearly all, of the saloonkeepers have determined to tender $103 each for a license, and, on the city's refusal to accept the same and issue a license, will contest the validity of the Harper bill, and will defray the expenses of all such contests from a common fund. Such action if general on the part of the saloonkeepers will greatly embarrass the city. While I may not be responsible for this embarrassment, yet I feel it my duty to ward it off if possible. The saloonkeepers, under the advice of counsel, believe that the statute will be pronounced void by the courts, and will act in accordance with that belief until the highest court will have rendered its decision. The city will be without the funds which ought to come to it and is prevented by law from borrowing while awaiting the decision. But this will be answered by the friends of high license by the assertion that when the decision does come the $500 license will amply compensate the city for the delay. This is not certain. It is claimed by very astute lawyers that very few saloons will take out under any circumstance the higher license; that a license for malt liquors will cover the sale of the great bulk of whisky sold in Chicago; that such stuff is a malt liquor, and will be so shown when a prosecution arises under the Harper bill; that this stuff will satisfy thirsty souls who may wish to put a wiry edge on their tipple when they wanted something stronger than beer. All sorts of subterfuges and evasions of the law will be resorted to to escape the higher license. These things will prevent the city, at least during the current year, from collecting the fees hoped for by those who favor high license as a source of revenue. These views impel me to suggest something to ward off financial embarrassment from the city.

But now permit me to call your attention to a duty which is higher to me than a simple question of money. The bill which has just become a law respecting licenses was generally considered, until within a few days past, hopeless of passage. It had not been before the Senate in any shape. In the House it had been the subject of deadlocks time and again. It was repeatedly amended, until, finally, but little remained of its original shape. Had the Legislature adjourned at the usual time it would never have passed the House. As it was, a change of three votes would have defeated its passage in that body. As matters stood May 1, the period when leases are made in Chicago for the year, it was practically conceded that the bill could not pass. At that time the status of from 3,000 to 4,000 stores used for saloons within the city was fixed for the year. Landlords and tenants entered into their yearly contracts; stock and fixtures were sold and transferred. Everything was settled for the current year. All was done on the assumption, perfectly reasonable and apparently correct, that the saloon license having been raised from $52 to $103 would remain at the latter figure for the ensuing year. Then the session of the Legislature is dragged out day after day. Suddenly, by remarkable parliamentary tactics, just before the close of the session there passes a bill to prevent cities from issuing licenses to saloons at less than $500 and $150. This law goes into effect on the 1st of July. By coincidence the licenses issued in Chicago expire on that day; and under the peculiar phraseology of the city ordinances no one can take out a license prior to that date which will extend beyond June 30. A man cannot take a license in June for a year. A license must expire June 30. In other cities and communities throughout the State saloon licenses expire in January, in April, or in May. In Springfield they expire in January. In nearly every other place in April or May. In Chicago alone, as far as I can learn, do they expire in July the very day when the statute takes effect. Practically, then, in Chicago alone will this act take effect within a few days of its passage. The members of the Legislature being acquainted only with the local regulations in their own districts doubtless thought that the same time would elapse in other localities as in their own before the law would take effect. For it is to be noticed that the new law does not itself impose a license from and after July 1. It simply limits the power of communities to issue licenses at less than certain figures after July 1. Where licenses are, therefore, issued before that date, the new law does not take effect as to them until after their expiration.

Had the Legislature understood that licenses in Chicago would expire so soon after the passage of the act it would have of its own motion deferred the effect of the act to a later period. I am convinced it would in some way have provided for a uniform effect of the act throughout the State. The spirit of the Constitution demands such uniformity. It would either have extended the time for its effect in Chicago or it would have in terms ended the licenses of all other cities and communities so as to have brought about such uniformity. The Harper bill, however, was passed under peculiar circumstances. The minds of members were on a strain. A bare majority demanded a high license, and with difficulty held its members in hand. It looked only at the passage of a High-License bill.

The minority were intent only on defeating any high-license bill. Neither party stopped to think in their excitement of the unjust discrimination which the bill necessarily brought about. Could the two parties have come together with the determination to pass a bill to affect all communities equally, a modification would have been made which would have prevented the onerous effect of the bill falling upon Chicago and Chicago alone. This Council therefore has a duty to perform for those who look to it for protection—to do what a wise and just Legislature would have done had it acted in less haste than it did on the passage of this bill. The Legislature did not intend to make thousands of people—men, women, and children—paupers. Unless some action be taken by you, and immediately, the state of affairs July 1 will stand thus:

Four thousand saloonkeepers will be forced to choose between these alternatives: They must either quit business, raise $500 or $150, or else be liable to a fine of from $10 to $100, and imprisonment in the House of Correction. Only a small minority can on a few days' notice raise the sum of $500 or even $150. Unless, therefore, they would be fined and imprisoned the mass of them must at once give up business. Can any reasonable being demand that some two or probably three thousand men, with their wives and children dependent upon them, shall be thrown out of employment, with little or no warning, by an enactment of the Legislature? It is fair to assume that the saloonkeepers each average a wife and children and others equally dependent upon them, making a number of at least five to each saloon.

The most earnest of the advocates of high license in Chicago have asserted that it would close up from 1,500 to 2,000 saloons in this city. According to this, from 7,500 to 10,000 people in Chicago—four out of five being women and children—would July 1 be forced to seek a new means of livelihood. Has it been the desire of the friends of high license that these people should have no time to prepare for some new mode of life? The saloon business does not fit men for other business vocations. Men seeking employés, either from reason or from prejudice do not go to saloons for such employés. Many saloonkeepers in Chicago have been soldiers, and hard campaigns have utterly incapacitated them for earning a living by manual labor.

From diligent inquiry I have come to the conclusion that fully 2,000 saloonkeepers in Chicago would, if driven from their present employment, find it nearly impossible to support themselves, to say nothing of wives and children, for many months to come. They could not sell their stocks and fixtures, they could not dispose of their leases, and would consequently find themselves burdened with contracts, bound to support wife and child, many of them indebted for stock if not fixtures, and thrown on ten days' notice upon the charitable of the world. Some of the exponents of that charity only yesterday from the pulpit advocated the sending of these poor people to poor-houses and asylums. A large number of saloon people are indebted to the wholesale dealers in an amount aggregating many thousands of dollars all of which would be lost to these dealers. I cannot believe that any but fanatics are desirous of bringing about this condition of affairs. The least injurious saloons in Chicago are the small lager-beer places. The bulk of them are patronized by sober people, and many of them get their principal support from families. The Harper bill practically destroys these, for in every one of them light wines are kept and are absolutely essentially to the business. The profits on the sales of such wines are not large. The frequenters of the saloon, however, demand that they be kept on hand. These saloons will have to pay $350 for this privilege, while in most of them the profits on wines during the year will not pay for the extra cost of the license. These places must evade the law or close out. In the latter case the rent of store and living-rooms above must be met, and husband, wife, and children left without means of support.

Again, the owners of the stores which these saloonkeepers leased the 1st of May have rights which should be protected. If the tenants cannot pay the increased license, if they cannot make a living for themselves and their families, and consequently cannot pay the rent, then the property-owners must suffer, and these will represent from 1,500 to 2,000 houses. Again, the vested property interests in stock and fixtures should be considered. These cannot be disposed of in a day. Time must and ought to be given to enable all these people to prepare to meet the consequences of this statute. The spirit of our laws and institutions demand that a certain time elapse before the taking effect of a law which so radically affects vested interests and rights.

Under the Constitution of 1848 a law passed by our Legislature did not take effect for sixty days after the close of the session. A law passed by Congress at a session ending March 4 does not take effect until the following July. Under the present Constitution laws passed by the Legislature take effect July 1. The intention of this provision was undoubtedly the same as that of the Constitution of 1848—that is, to give time to prepare to meet the law. The Legislature in the usual course of events, prior to the making of the present Constitution, adjourned in February or March, and, since the present Constitution, have rarely been in session later than April—in other words, sixty days have elapsed usually after the ending of a session before a law became effective. But here is an extraordinary session of the Legislature at its very heels in the latter part of June, and but a few days before the time fixed by the Constitution for the taking effect of its enactments, then passes a bill of the most radical nature, affecting the property of thousands of people, and which had long been considered dead and impossible of passage. Can any one question the expediency of giving these people time to prepare to meet the law?

The question then arises as to the limit to be placed. That fixed in the proposed ordinance I have shown is contrary to the charter and shows on its very face a design to override the new law by extending the time to the utmost limit, other than a desire to grant such time as will enable those interested to prepare for the new scale of prices. The amended one I shall submit herewith fixes the period of the license at the last day of December. My reasons for this are that no reasonable complaint could be made that the operation of the new statute would be too long deferred. It would take effect here as quickly as in any other locality of the State, and long before taking effect in the majority of localities. In the second place, the licenses would end and begin with the fiscal year, for the Council has fixed Jan. 1 as the beginning of the fiscal year. It is eminently proper that the saloon-license year should commence at that time. The appropriations must be made during the first quarter of the year. If the saloon licenses begin and end with Jan. 1, the money arising from them would come into the Treasury during that quarter, and the Council could intelligently calculate its amount and properly provide for its expenditure. Before next January the questions which have been raised as to the validity of the new law will have been settled by the courts; saloonkeepers will have made up their minds whether to continue in business, and if so, whether under bill or general liquor license, and those desirous of quitting business will have had time to dispose of stock and fixtures. New license fees will flow into the Treasury after January if the courts sustain the act with little or no trouble of collection before the passage of the next appropriation bill. I have already stated that the appropriations for this year were based upon the expectation of collecting in advance $103 from each saloon. It will not do for the city to lose any part of this sum. The amendment I offer requires the full payment of the $103, but will entitle the one taking the license to a credit at the expiration of the license of a pro rata on a license to be taken out thereafter.

One of the arguments advanced in favor of the Harper bill is that it will increase the revenue of the city. As Mayor I desire such increase, but I deny the validity of the argument. License fees should be imposed for the purpose of regulation, and not as a tax. It is unfair, unjust, and unconstitutional to single out any particular class of the community to bear the burden of taxation. Taxes should be levied uniformly upon all. When a license fee is so large that it is on its face for the purpose of revenue, and not for the purpose of regulation, it becomes a tax, and must, under the Constitution, be uniform and equitable, and cannot be made to fall unjustly or injuriously upon any particular class.

But the very argument of revenue is a reason why an ordinance such as I now suggest should pass. Business men will see the necessity of the city securing the revenue upon which its appropriations are based, and it must be apparent to all who will look squarely into the condition of affairs now facing us that there must be almost insuperable difficulties in the way of collecting next month the license fees called for by the State law, even if the Council should at once pass an ordinance to meet that law. I have endeavored to show that the ordinance I suggest is within the power of the Council to pass. If it be not so, as is urged by some, then its opponents cannot complain, for the city would receive the revenue derived from license fees, and the saloonkeepers would have to pay the difference between the $103 and the $500 or $150. If it be valid, as I have no doubt it is, it merely places this city on a par with those localities where the new act will most quickly take effect.

Whatever may be my personal views respecting the Harper bill—although it is a bill passed by peculiar methods and under a remarkable ruling of the Speaker of the House; although it holds out a premium for deceit, fraud, and perjury, and will offer an occupation for an innumerable race of spies; although it is an infringement upon the right of local self-government and a return to the vicious system of governing great cities from State Capitals which has proven so disastrous elsewhere; while I believe that the people are the best judges of what will best suit their own environment, and need no dictation from those who live elsewhere, and who cannot well judge what is best for other places and localities, yet this bill has become a statute of the State, and it is my duty to bow to the law, and as Mayor to see that it is enforced in this community strictly and without evasion. No saloon-license shall be issued by the City of Chicago after the 1st day of July next at less than $150 for malt and $500 for other liquors until the courts shall have declared the statute, if it is unconstitutional or improperly passed, to be null and void. Until the 1st day of July arrives the city has in my judgment an unquestionable right to issue licenses at what figure it pleases, and I have endeavored to show that it would be just and right to issue such licenses at the present figures for such a period as will enable the people to prepare for the higher prices.

Let not my motives in favoring this course be misunderstood. I am not the champion of those engaged in the liquor business, but these men, with those dependent upon them and connected with them, however small they may be in number, are nevertheless entitled to fair treatment. They have their rights and will, if it is in my power, receive fair play. I would do for them what I would do for any other class of the community—no more and no less. It happens at this particular time that this interest is being harshly and unjustly treated not only here but also in other States. It is the custom of politicians and professional temperance men to stigmatize all who do not join in their theories and schemes as the champions of the saloonkeeper and the drunkard. But when the emergency arises I shall endeavor, as I have done in the past, to care for and protect any class or interest, large or small, which in my judgment is being unjustly attacked or unfairly treated. The personal rights and the personal liberty of men are their dearest rights, and will always, I trust, find in me a faithful and vigilant defender.

["When I had gotten this far in my message," said the Mayor parenthetically, "the thought struck me to submit it to one of the best lawyers in Chicago, and, on doing so, I was induced to write the following:"]

Since preparing the foregoing part of this message I have discovered a result from the amendment I have prepared and hereinbefore suggested to you—that is, that while I have prepared and provided for a credit of a pro rata part of the license to be collected to be given to the licensee on a future license, yet I have not provided for a rebate to those saloonkeepers who may wish to go out of business on Jan. 1. This class may be very large, and my amendment would act unjustly and unequally. I am unwilling to sign any ordinance which might require the return of a very large amount of money after Jan. 1. The city must not only collect its licenses, but will be compelled to expend it all during the current year. I have, therefore, prepared another amendment which I submit to you, which amendment is that the expiration of the licenses to be issued prior to July 1 shall be on the first Monday of April next. For this there are good reasons: First—It will require no subsequent change for the period of licenses, for the annual election occurring on the next day the municipal year will lie between such periods. It is calculated that from 3,000 to 3,500 licenses will be issued between now and the first day of July if this amendment be adopted. The city will thus become possessed of the entire license fee for the year. The saloonkeepers will pay the entire license fee for a nine months' license. This they can well afford to do for, the licenses thus ending only one month prior to the expiration of their leases, they will be saved a large loss of rental, and will be well prepared to enter upon a new year in their old business, or to begin seeking some new occupation, and the city will thus gain one-fourth additional license fee; for if, as I am informed, 3,500 will take out licenses, the city will make $90,000. Harper's bill will thus affect Chicago at the same time that it does the majority of the cities in the State, Springfield being the only city, if I am well informed, where licenses end prior to April, and it will fall only one month short of being placed on an equal footing with the remainder of this county and other favored places. I trust that the amendments I suggest will be deemed acceptable by you. By adopting either one of them, it may become a law by tomorrow morning.

CARTER H. HARRISON, Mayor.

Ald. Dixon moved to reconsider the vote by which the ordinance was passed. Agreed to.

AN AMENDMENT.

Ald. Cullerton moved to strike out all after the enacting clause and insert the following:

SEC. 1. That Sec. 1,852 of the municipal code be and the same is hereby amended so as to read as follows:

SEC. 1,852. Every such license hereafter granted, unless sooner revoked, shall expire the first Monday of April next thereafter. For every such license issued hereafter and prior to July 1, 1883, there shall be paid the sum of $103.

DISCUSSION.

Ald. Wetherell—That is a new ordinance, and putting it through tonight would be pretty sharp practice. It ought to be deferred and published.

Ald. Geohegan—Oh, no!

Ald. Wetherell—I demand that it be deferred under the charter. I don't see any reason why the Council should undertake to nullify a law of the Legislature. Passing that ordinance will be similar to the nullification indulged in by the Southern States some time ago, and such action here will end in about the same way. There is no question in my mind as to the constitutionality of the law passed by the Legislature, and, as to the time it was passed, it would have gone through long before it did but for the obstructions placed in the way. If there had been no interference by the saloonkeepers it would not have been "unjust" to them or any one else. It might have been, and should have been, passed in February. It was introduced early in the session, and but for the course pursued by the saloonkeepers would have become a law at least three months ago. If it is "unjust" now it is their own fault that it is so. They fought the law, expecting to defeat it, but it so happened that they were rather overconfident of their strength, and in being so overconfident they made a mistake. It would have been better for them, and better for the city, and for all parties, if they had accepted the situation and allowed the law to pass at the proper time. So far as the Senate is concerned the Harper bill was introduced there at the same time as in the House. It was considered from time to time, and the only reason for not passing it was that the Senate wanted to agree with the House, and thought it best to let the matter be fought in the House, where the contest was likely to come and did come. As all know it finally passed the Senate in the shortest possible time. The Senators are not spring chickens. They knew what they were about all the time, and the members of the House know something about municipal affairs. Most of the members from this city voted for the measure, and they understand as well as we what the needs of the city are. I do not see any necessity for undertaking to nullify this law, which, while it may hurt some, will work good to others, and, in my opinion, the good will overbalance the evil; and if the Council undertakes to nullify the law its action will cast a stigma upon this body that will require many years to wipe out. I for one would be ashamed to vote for a measure of this kind and override the law passed by a superior body—a body at whose will our city charter exists. I have seen several bad things done by this Council—ordinances passed that ought not to have been—but this will be the worst of all. Many arguments might be advanced against such action, but I am confident that they would do no good, so I simply enter my protest against the passage of the ordinance. I have no doubt it will go through. There are twenty-four votes for it at least, and there is no use in spending any more time upon it.

THE PREVIOUS QUESTION.

Ald. Hildreth moved the previous question.

Ald. Dixon made the point that, under the rules, the only proper motion, after reconsideration, was one to pass, the veto notwithstanding. This would not prevent the Council from considering either of the amendments.

Ald. Hildreth—I object to his talking.

The Mayor—Oh, he will get through soon.

Ald. Hildreth—Is he going to take up the time by——

The Mayor—The gentlemen are impatient. The point is not well taken. I have held heretofore that the Council can either amend or pass over the veto, but is not forced to do either one. If it chooses, it can let the whole thing go.

Ald. Hildreth insisted upon a vote as to the previous question.

Ald. Dixon—I don't desire to defeat the amendment, but simply to have the charter motion made.

Ald. Walsh—I would like to ask as to the effect of the last amendment introduced by the Mayor.

Ald. Cullerton—After it is submitted it can be explained.

Ald. Walsh—Does it require the saloonkeepers to pay three-fourths or for the whole year?

The Mayor—The whole amount.

Ald. Walsh—There is no provision, then, for refunding?

The Mayor—No.

THE HUMORIST.

Ald. Lawler urged that Dixon and the other friends of high license who wanted to express their views be not choked off. He would vote against the previous question. Because the friends of low license were in the majority they should not shut the mouths of their opponents.

Ald. Hildreth—Do you want him to talk for an hour? Two or three hours might be spent in discussion, and then we would arrive at the same conclusion as we hold now.

Ald. Lawler—He should be allowed to have his say.

The Mayor—A motion for the previous question is not debatable.

Ald. Lawler—I hope the Council will vote it down.

But the Council didn't, the previous question being ordered by yeas 19, nays 15, as follows:

Yeas—Appleton, Burke, Sheridan, Cullerton, Doerner, Hildreth, Riordan, Purcell, Gaynor, Foley, Walsh, Ryan, Schack, Quinn, Elsfeldt, Colvin, Severin, Sweeney, Geohegan—19.

Nays—Wickersham, Dixon, Sanders, Follansbee, Foss, Wetherell, Lawler, Bond, Simons, Marder, Hull, Dalton, Ryan, Sullivan, Manierre—15.

The substitution was made—yeas 24, nays 10—as follows:

Yeas—Wickersham, Sanders, Appleton, Burke, Sheridan, Cullerton, Doerner, Hildreth, Riordan, Lawler, Purcell, Gaynor, Foley, Walsh, Dalton, Ryan, Schack, Quinn, Elsfeldt, Colvin, Severin, Sweeney, Sullivan, Geohegan—24.

Nays—Dixon, Follansbee, Foss, Wetherell, Bond, Simons, Marder, Hull, Lyke, Manierre—10.

Ald. Geohegan moved to pass.

Ald. Wetherell moved to lay over and publish, under the charter.

The latter motion was not entertained by the Mayor.

Ald. Walsh hoped the ordinance would not pass.

ANOTHER AMENDMENT.

Ald. Dixon moved to amend by striking out all after the enacting clause and putting in the following:

SEC. 1. That Sec. 1,852 of the Municipal Code be and the same is hereby amended so as to read as follows:

SEC. 1,852. Every such license granted hereafter and prior to July 1, 1883, unless sooner revoked, shall expire Dec. 31, 1883. For every license thus granted there shall be paid the sum of $103 at the expiration of the term thereof, unless the same be sooner revoked; there shall be credited to the holder of such license the sum of $50, to be applied in payment of a license for a subsequent period if the same shall be issued.

If the ordinance the Mayor vetoed, said Ald. Dixon, was as he stated, "an effort to evade the State law," certainly the ordinance making the license year expire on the 31st of March was in the same category; but by passing the December amendment the Council would show that it meant to give the saloonkeepers at least five or six months to make arrangements for next year—to put them on a footing with those in other cities of the State, and show a disposition on the part of the Council and the Administration to deal fairly with those citizens who believed that they would get a license for $103. And he believed the December ordinance would not be fought—that there wouldn't be the opposition against it that would arise as to the April ordinance. The Mayor undoubtedly had this in mind when he suggested the December ordinance—that, by passing the pending (old) ordinance, it would injure the saloonkeepers rather than benefit them. He would vote for Dec. 31, but if the year was to end March 31, the Council might just as well make it May 31, for either would result in expensive litigation, which the city could not afford to indulge in.

THE PREVIOUS QUESTION.

Ald. Hildreth moved the previous question upon the whole subject matter.

It was ordered.

The amendment was lost—yeas, 5; nays, 29, as follows:

Yeas—Dixon, Follansbee, Foss, Wetherell, and Simons—5.

Nays—Wickersham, Sanders, Appleton, Burke, Sheridan, Cullerton, Doerner, Hildreth, Riordan, Lawler, Purcell, Gaynor, Foley, Walsh, Bond, Marder, Hull, Dalton, Lyke, Ryan, Schack, Quinn, Elsfeldt, Colvin, Severin, Sweeney, Sullivan, Geohegan, Manierre—29.

THE APRIL ORDINANCE.

The question then recurred on the April ordinance, and it was passed—yeas, 24; nays, 10; as follows:

Yeas—Wickersham, Sanders, Appleton, Burke, Sheridan, Cullerton, Doerner, Hildreth, Riordan, Lawler, Purcell, Gaynor, Foley, Walsh, Dalton, Ryan, Schack, Quinn, Elsfeldt, Colvin, Severin, Sweeney, Sullivan, Geohegan—24.

Nays—Dixon, Follansbee, Foss, Wetherell, Bond, Simons, Marder, Hull, Lyke, Manierre—10.

Ald. Geohegan moved to reconsider the vote.

Ald. Ryan moved to lay the motion on the table.

Ald. Cullerton (smiling)—I guess that isn't necessary.

SIGNED.

It wasn't for as soon as the vote was announced the Clerk handed the ordinance to the Mayor, and he immediately signed it, so that within less than one minute after its passage the ordinance went into effect.

THE CLOSE.

Ald. Cullerton moved to adjourn.

Several North Side Aldermen shouted "No."

Ald. Geohegan said that a protest had been received from the Citizens' League and published, and he had some resolutions passed at a meeting in the North Side Turner-Hall which he desired to have read and take the same course.

Half a dozen objected to the reading, but on motion of Ald. Lawler the document was received and ordered to be sent to the printer.

While every one was getting up and leaving the chamber Ald. Lawler arose and said there were a number of elevated railway ordinances that had been introduced and referred to the Committee on Railroads, and then placed on file. This was the last ever heard of them. Two weeks ago the Committee on Railroads had placed one of these ordinances on file, and met again yesterday to consider another which was also placed on file. To satisfy the public these reports of the committee ought to go before the Council, and either be concurred in or voted down.

The Clerk informed the Alderman that no report had been received.

The Council then adjourned.

THE MAYOR'S COURSE.

The Mayor afterward, in conversation with a TRIBUNE reporter, said in explanation of his veto that unless he had pursued the course he did he was confident the Council would have refused to pass an ordinance in conformance with the Harper bill. The result would have been that the city would have had no license ordinance whatever. Saloonkeepers would have rushed in and proffered $103, or perhaps $500, which of course would have to be refused. The city would consequently be deprived of a great revenue, the matter would be taken into the courts, and everything would be in a state of confusion.

A BRUTAL MURDER.

Young Kentucky Roughs Get Even with a Policeman by Slaying Him without Provocation.

LEXINGTON, Ky., June 18.—[Special.]—The killing of George Freeman, a policeman of Versailles, has caused a conflict of feeling in that town, where the slain man is spoken of on all hands as a brave and efficient officer. The young men, Preston and Ollie Brown, now in jail charged with the murder, are of prominent family. Shortly after 9 o'clock Saturday night Freeman walked down street with George Reese, and Preston Brown coming up told Freeman that his brother, Ollie Brown, was drinking, and asked him not to arrest him. Freeman said he would not trouble Ollie unless he raised trouble, then he would take him in the same as any other man. Preston dared him to lay a hand on his brother, who at this juncture came up and began heaping abuse on Freeman. The policeman told them to go away, as he wished to have no trouble with them, backed across the street, and was just turning to walk away when one or both the Browns fired at him, one bullet entering a little to the right of the spine and passing almost through his body, the other striking him on the left wrist. Freeman drew and began firing, the Browns running into a neighboring restaurant kept by a colored man, where they were arrested. Shortly after Freeman told those who ran to help him he was a dead man. He was assisted to the court-house, where he died in about twenty minutes after being shot. Some seven shots were fired. These facts were elicited principally from Reese at the inquest this morning before Judge Gillispie, who continued the examination of the prisoners till Thursday morning. Opinion is divided as to whether only one or both the Browns fired, and this morning's verdict charges Freeman's death on one or the other of them. Freeman was unmarried, about 30, and has an aged father and mother, brothers and sisters living near Versailles. The Browns are sons of Mrs. Martha Brown, who married Capt. Willis, and helped on their mother's farm adjoining the town. Preston is about 30, Ollie several years younger. They have had a grudge against Freeman for several years, because the latter arrested another brother, Alex Brown, and clubbed him for defiance and resistance. Alex Brown formerly held Freeman's position, but was removed by the Town Trustees for cause, and Freeman appointed. Freeman's funeral yesterday was largely attended by all classes. The defense has engaged as counsel W. C. P. Breckenridge, the Hon. T. P. Porter, E. W. Wallace, and D. L. Thornton. For the prosecution are County-Attorney W. S. Burhour, Jere Morton, and W. H. Wadsworth.

SALE OF A TELEPHONE SYSTEM.

CLEVELAND, O., June 18.—[Special.]—A big sale of property was made here today, and, as a consequence, the Cleveland Telephone Exchange was turned over to a Lowell, Mass., syndicate. The sale was very quietly made, and is known to but few. The Cleveland company was organized some years ago with a capital stock of $150,000, divided up in 1,500 shares of $100 each. Some 1,600 instruments are on the line with 200 miles of wires, and it is one of the best equipped enterprises of the kind in the country. The entire 1,500 shares were sold to the new purchasers at $2.75 a share, or a total price of $412,500. The Lowell syndicate already controls the telephone lines in five of the six New England States, in Minnesota, in Arkansas, and in Texas. The profit to the Cleveland investors is an extra large one, when it is considered that but 25 per cent of the premium price of the shares has been paid in, the improvements being made on the profits.

THE LOUISIANA LEVEE CONVENTION.

BATON ROUGE, La., June 18.—The Levee Convention met today. Judge J. M. Howell is the permanent Chairman. It has been years since such a large and thoroughly representative body has assembled in this State. After much discussion a resolution was unanimously adopted for a committee from each parish, each ward, and each interest represented, to be appointed by the respective delegations as a General Committee on Resolutions to which shall be referred all matters suggested in the Governor's message calling the convention, the report of the Levee Commission, the report of Eads, and all other subjects introduced in this convention, without debate. The committee was then appointed, consisting of about fifty delegates.

TRUTH ABOUT PALESTINE.

The Country Safe, Fertile, and Relatively Very Prosperous—Jewish Farmers.

HAIFA, May 16.—[New York *Sun*.]—Considering the number of tourists, both American and English, who annually visit the Holy Land, I have been much struck with the erroneous impression which still continues to prevail in regard to its availability as a field of colonization and as an opening for foreign enterprise and capital.

For some time past a discussion has been taking place in the Jewish papers on both sides of the Atlantic in which the merits of Palestine from this point of view have been canvassed, and I can only account for the extraordinary inaccuracies which have characterized the arguments of the disputants by the supposition that they have derived their information from sources which, owing to the changes which have taken place in the country during the last few years, may now be considered obsolete. A remarkable illustration of this has just come to my notice in the account which Dr. Thomson gives of the Plain of Esdraelon in his well-known work, "The Land and the Book," which fully deserves the high reputation it enjoys, and which when it was published, twenty-three years ago, presented a most faithful picture of the Holy Land and its inhabitants. That anybody who now took this work as an authority upon the actual condition of many parts of the country would be most wofully misled may best be judged of from a short extract of what he says of the Plain of Esdraelon, on the borders of which I have been living for the last six months, and comparing it with the results of my own observation.

"The Bedouins resort here," he remarks, "with their flocks and camels, and the whole of Esdraelon will be shortly abandoned to them. Their system of desolation is worked out in this fashion; they pitch their tents in the vicinity of a village and in such numbers as to bid defiance to the inhabitants. Of course their camels and flocks roam over the unfenced plain and devour a large part of the grain while growing; and when it is ripe they either steal it or compel the farmers to present them with a heavy percentage as the price of their protection. From the village itself chickens, eggs, sheep, cows, and even horses disappear and can never be recovered. Many of the inhabitants soon move off to escape from their annoyances, and the village being thereby weakened, the Arabs provoke a quarrel, some one is wounded or killed, and the place is sacked or burned. The end aimed at is now reached, and the land belongs henceforth to the lawless Ishmaelite. In ten years there will not be an inhabited village in Esdraelon unless this wretched work is checked, and even now it is unsafe to traverse this noble plain in any direction, and everybody goes armed and prepared to repel force by force. But a small portion of the plain is under cultivation. The lower end is not more than six miles wide, and most of it is too wet and flat for cultivation, but the Arabs delight in it, particularly in winter, and it is even now dotted over with their black tabernacles. Overgrown with thistles and long grass it is the favorit haunt of the gazelle," and so forth.

Your readers will be surprised to learn, in the face of this description, that almost every acre of the Plain of Esdraelon is at this moment in the highest state of cultivation; that it is perfectly safe to ride across it unarmed in any direction, as I can testify; that, so far from plundering and despoiling villages, the few Bedouins, whose "black tabernacles" are now confined to the southern margin of the plain, have in their turn become the plundered and despoiled, for they all are reduced to the position of being subject to inexorable landlords who charge them exorbitantly for the land which they occupy, and for which they pay in hard cash, under penalty of instant ejection, which is ruthlessly enforced, so that the inhabitants of the villages, with which the plain is now dotted, live in perfect security, though more than twenty years have elapsed since it was predicted that "in ten years more there would not be an inhabited village in Esdraelon." It looks today like a huge green lake of waving wheat, with its village-crowned mounds rising from it like islands; and it presents one of the most striking pictures of luxuriant fertility which it is possible to conceive.

When, therefore, I read the other day as an argument why colonies should not be established in this part of Galilee, a description of the dangers which would attend any such experiment, I was amazed at the temerity of the assertion, until I recognized some of the phrases above quoted, which must be my excuse for making the extract. But as so much attention is just now devoted to the consideration of the agricultural capabilities of Palestine, I think it only right that the delusions which evidently continue to exist on the subject should be dissipated with as little delay as possible. The fact is that nearly the whole Plain of Esdraelon is divided between two great proprietors—the Sultan himself, who has recently acquired a great part of the eastern portion of it, and the Sursocks, the richest bankers in Syria, who are resident in Beyrout, and who own nearly all the villages extending from the foot of the Nazareth hills to the sea. Some idea of the amount of the grain which is annually grown on their portion of the Plain of Esdraelon alone may be gathered from the fact that Mr. Sursock himself told me a few weeks ago that the cost of transporting his last year's crop to Haifa and Acre amounted to $50,000. This was said as illustrating the necessity of a railway across the plain, with a view of cheapening the cost of transport, as, owing to the Sultan having property here, it had become desirable in his Majesty's interest. A concession has recently been granted to these Beyrout capitalists for the purpose of constructing a line which shall connect the Bay of Acre and the two ports upon it with the great grain-growing province to the east of the Jordan called the Hauran, from which region thousands of camels loaded with cereals come annually to Acre and Haifa.

As I write the engineers are starting to commence the surveys of this line, which will run right through to the centre of the Plain of Esdraelon and open up a great extent of new country lying in the hills behind it, which will now find an easier access to the sea, while the whole of Galilee will benefit from so important a means of communication. Indeed, it is a remarkable fact that while every province in Turkey has been steadily retrograding during the last few years Palestine alone has been rapidly developing in agricultural and material prosperity. In Haifa and its neighborhood land has risen threefold in value during the last five years, while the export and import trade has increased with a remarkable rapidity, and the population has doubled within ten years. Indeed, the population of the whole of Palestine shows an increase during that period, more particularly owing to immigration within the last year or two. The consequence is that, although, so far as security for life and property is concerned, there is still much to be desired, great progress has been made, and with a more energetic Government the country might be rendered as safe as any in the world.

As it is, the Arabs are for the most part pushed east of the Jordan, and it is now becoming more and more rare for an Arab encampment to be seen in the neighborhood of the more settled and prosperous part of the country. There are of course villages where the inhabitants have a bad reputation, and as a rule, in the establishment of new colonies, proximity to these should be avoided; but fertile lands near peaceable villages, removed from all risk of Arab incursion, and which can be purchased at a low price, abound; and I know of no more profitable investment of money, whether by Jew or Gentile, than is furnished by a judiciously selected tract of this description. In proof of which may be cited the extraordinary wealth which has been accumulated by the Sursocks alone, who now own thousands of acres of the finest land in Palestine, and who purchase numerous new villages every year.

At the same time it must be admitted that practically the purchase of land in this country is attended with many difficulties. It is either held by villages in a communal manner or in very small patches, many of which have several owners. In the first case the whole village, with its lands, must be purchased, an operation involving many official formalities, or the co-proprietors of the small patches have to agree upon the amount of the purchase-money, and then to show a clear title and the payment of all arrears of taxes. As a rule the purchase of any considerable extent of land involves negotiations extending over several months, and strangers unused to the ways of the country and the methods by which official routine may be expedited and obstacles removed are apt to meet with many disappointments. On the other hand, owing to official corruption, immense tracts of land fit for cultivation, but which are unoccupied owing to the sparseness of the population generally, may, through favoritism and backsheesh, be obtained at an almost nominal price.

The same erroneous impression prevails in regard to the barrenness of the country as in regard to its insecurity. Few travelers see more than the beaten routes, where the hills happen to be unusually stony and barren; but the extent of the population which once inhabited the country furnishes the best evidence of what it is capable of supporting, and its capacities in this respect have been most forcibly dwelt upon by the officers engaged in the survey of the country for the Palestine exploration fund, who have enjoyed unequaled opportunities of judging upon the question. The fact that the resident Jewish agricultural population of Galilee alone amounts to over a thousand souls is probably one which will astonish Western Jews more than any one else; but I have verified it by actually visiting myself the localities in which they are engaged in their farming operations, and am not giving the number without having arrived at it upon sure data.

There are three prejudices which have operated against the colonization of Palestine by Jews, and which are all obviously unsound, and these are, first, that the Jew cannot become an agriculturist; secondly, that the country is barren; and, thirdly, that it is unsafe. The real obstacle in the way to Palestine colonization does not lie in any of these directions, but in the fact that the Government is most determinedly opposed to it.

LOCAL MISCELLANY.

THE MAN IS DEAD,

AND THE WOMAN WILL PROBABLY DIE—ATTEMPTED MURDER FITTINGLY FOLLOWED BY SUICIDE.

Following close upon the horrors of Sunday came another, differing but slightly from the bloody tragedy on Wells street. Mrs. Margaret Ehrke, a young German woman, intelligent and pretty, fell a victim to the rage and desperation of her husband, Adolph Ehrke, and is lying at death's door with two fearful bullet wounds in her head at her step-mother's home, No. 564 North Halsted street. The husband, after shooting, and, as he supposed, killing his wife, turned the muzzle of the weapon upon himself, and sank to the floor a corpse with a bullet in his brain.

Ehrke was a bricklayer, a fairly good-looking young man of about 34 years, who was living with his father at No. 66 Vedder street. The wounded woman arrived in this country not quite a year ago, but, being unusually bright, she quickly picked up English and made friends in every direction. At the time of landing in America she was engaged to a young countryman of her's, who, however, failed to gain the affection of Margaret's mother, Mrs. Friedrichs, and the match was of necessity broken off. Ehrke had formed the acquaintance of Mrs. Friedrichs, and had made so favorable an impression that the old lady insisted on a match between her step-daughter and him. The young woman at first demurred but finally yielded, and they were married Nov. 12, 1882, going at once to Ehrke's home to live. It soon became apparent to Ehrke's father and the young wife's mother that there was something wrong. The young people did not quarrel, but they seemed dissatisfied, and young Mrs. Ehrke one day packed her trunk and announced that she was going back to live with her mother. Ehrke went into a terrible rage, and one day unpacked her trunk and took therefrom a number of dresses and other wearing apparel which he had purchased for her. Two days ago he sent a letter to her demanding the return of a couple of veils which were among some things he had overlooked. She sent them to him and then turned her attention to a plea for divorce which she had been considering for some time. Mr. W. T. Underwood, her attorney, received a visit from her Saturday, and that same day filed the proper papers in the Superior Court, the record of which appeared in yesterday morning's court records. The ground upon which the divorce was sought was impotency.

The publication of the filing of the bill seemed to bring matters to a focus. Ehrke, who has not been working to amount to anything since the bricklayers' strike, spent the morning drinking heavily, and in the course of his drinking he frequently spoke of his trouble. About half-past 3 o'clock he made his way to the home of Mrs. Friederichs, a six-room flat at No. 564 North Halsted street. Both Mrs. Ehrke and her mother were in the kitchen at the time, and had no intimation of his visit until he suddenly appeared in the door. Some commonplace remarks were passed between them at first, and Ehrke mentioned the fact that he had noticed that his wife had filed a bill for divorce. Suddenly turning toward his wife, who stood at a table on one side of the room, he said: "So you don't love me any more?"

"No," she replied, without looking up, "I don't love you, and will never live with you again."

"That settles it, I suppose. Now I shall shoot you."

With that he whipped out a peculiar self-cocking revolver of foreign manufacture and fired at her, the ball striking her in the left cheek about three-quarters of an inch in front of the ear. With a scream of pain the wounded woman turned toward her horrified mother, who had been an unwilling witness of the scene, but before she could reach him, Ehrke fired a second shot, which took effect at the base of the skull, and she dropped senseless to the floor. Almost before the echo of that shot had died out Ehrke placed the muzzle to his right temple and pulled the trigger.

The sound of the shooting had attracted the attention of the passers-by and the neighbors, and some one turned in an alarm for the Larrabee street patrol wagon. When the officers and Dr. F. L. Crandell arrived on the scene Ehrke lay dead in one corner of the kitchen, his head in a pool of blood and mangled brains. In another corner lay his wife, over whom her mother and several of the neighbors anxiously leaned, trying to assist her in some manner. The wounded woman was removed to a bedroom and left to the care of the Doctor. Ehrke's body was removed to his father's home on Vedder street. A TRIBUNE reporter, after learning the above facts by interviews with Mrs. Friederichs, Mrs. Ehrke, and the police, found Dr. Crandell and asked him what he thought about the woman's condition. He stated that the ball that struck her in the back of the head had probably fractured the skull, and that it had glanced downward and imbedded itself in the muscles of the neck where he had extracted it. The location of the other bullet is unknown. Dr. Crandell thinks that the wound in the back of the head is the most dangerous of the two, and, while the woman may recover, he thinks the chances against her.

This is the second case in which Mr. Underwood's clients in divorce proceedings have fallen victims to the murderous assaults of their husbands. April 16 Rowan Nowalk, a North Side cabinetmaker, called upon his divorced wife at her mother's house on Hudson avenue, shot her in the head, and blew out his own brains. And yesterday Ehrke went through a similar performance. Mr. Underwood looks upon it as a very singular feature of the case.

At midnight Mrs. Ehrke was resting easily, and seemed hopeful of ultimate recovery.

CRIMINAL COURTS.

SEVERAL INTERESTING CASES ON TRIAL.

In Judge Jameson's court Joe Martin pleaded guilty to grand larceny before Judge Barnum. Joe one morning, while Officer Augustus Swanson was asleep, walked off with the policeman's vest, containing his gold watch and chain. He was caught in the act, and he was sentenced one year to the penitentiary at Joliet.

August Brockhoff was bookkeeper for William Thielepape, and he stole $200. He pleaded guilty, and was sentenced to two years and six months at Joliet.

Judge Barnum yesterday tried the assault case of Dr. George A. Reynolds, a Milwaukee avenue druggist. The defendant was on a Milwaukee avenue car and tried to get off the front platform, upon which was Adolph Fuerstenberg, a Milwaukee avenue dry-goods man. The Doctor stepped on the man's toes, and Fuerstenberg gave him a blow back of the ear, when the Doctor struck him in the chest with an open penknife. The Doctor was acquitted.

Charles Chory, charged with malicious mischief; William Hennessy, burglary; and Annie Healy, larceny, were discharged from the jail yesterday, the grand jury finding no evidence upon which to base indictments.

The case of James O'Brien, indicted for murder, was taken up before Judge Jameson yesterday afternoon. The crime charged is a peculiar and atrocious one. James O'Brien is a tramp barber. In October he was allowed to sleep in the barber-shop of a man named A. B. Stevens, at No. 170 South Desplaines street. There was the family of a man named Thomas Andrews who lived up-stairs over the shop. One night there was an incendiary fire in the place, and Stevens, who slept in his shop, was in the debris, burned to a crisp. It is charged that O'Brien set the place on fire and thus caused the death of Stevens. A jury has not yet been obtained in the case.

JUDGE KRUM.

He Returns to St. Louis, After an Unexplained Absence, to Explain His Money Affairs.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., June 18.—[Special.]—Judge Krum's statement as to the charges made against him will be published in the morning. Regarding the Ford estate, he says the only irregularity which can be charged in its accounts relate to an item of $2,700 personally. He says it was carried in the account after part of the articles were converted into cash, as a mere convenience in bookkeeping, the reason for which he makes plain. As to the stocks and notes remaining in the estate, they are worthless. He had failed to answer the citation of the Probate Court because his bond had become insufficient, and he did not intend to renew it. Regarding the Robertson assignment, the only irregularity there was a failure to make reports to the court, which he accounts for partly by a series of accidents and partly by press of business. The cash received, he says, has all been paid to the creditors. He expresses his gratitude to friends and the press for the consideration extended to him during an unexplained absence under circumstances so peculiar. He says he went away to accomplish a settled purpose, and he has returned to devote himself to the practice of his profession.

STEAMSHIP NEWS.

NEW YORK, June 18.—Arrived, the Westphalia, from Hamburg, and the Gallia, from Liverpool.

LONDON, June 18.—Arrived, the Palestine, from Boston.

GLASGOW, June 18.—Arrived, the Sarmatian, from Montreal, and the State of Nebraska, from New York.

BOSTON, June 18.—Arrived, the Scandinavian, from Glasgow.

LONDON, June 18.—The Lydian Monarch, from New York, has arrived out.

DEVELOPING EASTERN KENTUCKY.

LEXINGTON, Ky., June 18.—[Special.]—A. G. Dodge, Vice-President of the Kentucky Union Railway Company, returned today from a visit in the interest of his enterprise, highly pleased with his success. Undoubtedly the pushing of this scheme and dissemination of information in connection is doing good in Eastern Kentucky, an instance of which is seen in the late purchase by Eastern capitalists of some 400,000 acres of land in Harlan and Letcher Counties, within the coal section and bordering Tennessee. Surveys are made for the first twenty miles of road, and construction will begin as soon as arrangements will permit.

A BURGLAR'S DEATH.

Wounded by an Officer, He Drowns Himself Rather than Be Arrested.

FRAZEYSBURG, O., June 18.—[Special.]—A tragedy occurred here yesterday, resulting in the death of a burglar from the effects of his own determination to resist being arrested. Friday night a burglar broke into a store at Dresden, near here, and stole $100. The Marshal of this place arrived here yesterday and found the suspected thief. On the Marshal's attempt to arrest the burglar he shot at the Marshal, putting a hole through his hat. The Marshal's assistant then fired at the burglar and shot him through the shoulder. The wound was very painful, but the burglar still defied the Marshal and his posse, and jumped in the creek to escape. After wading around some time the burglar, now growing faint from the loss of blood, held a revolver aloft in the air and bid defiance to the Marshal. No one dared move toward the desperate man, and he drowned himself in the creek under the very eyes of a large crowd collected on the banks. The name of this desperate man who saved himself from arrest by killing himself is not known.

THE KILLING OF DUKES.

UNIONTOWN, Pa., June 18.—No effort has yet been made to have young Nutt released on bail. Judge Wilson is holding court in Greene County this week, so that no steps could be taken before his return next week. It is doubtful whether any effort will be made to have bail granted. Counsel for the prosecution has not yet been secured. Contributions are still coming in toward a fund to be used in defending young Nutt. Dukes' will, regarding which there is great curiosity, has not yet been filed.

HAVERLY'S THEATRE.
Monroe and Dearborn-sts.
J. H. HAVERLY..............Proprietor and Manager
This Theatre is now brilliantly illuminated throughout with the Edison Incandescent Light.
LAST WEEK of the Peerless Kings of American Fun, Kings of English Melody,
J. H. HAVERLY'S
United-Consolidated American-European
MASTODON MINSTRELS!
Last Week of the Colossal Company in an entire new Menu of Minstrelsy.
First appearance of WM. HENRY RICE, in his marvelous impersonation of the SOCIETY BELLE.
First appearance of MR. WALTER CHARPENTIER HAWKINS, the world's greatest Soprano.
THE ELECTRIC FOUR in New Songs and Dances.
JOHNSON AND POWERS in a Great Specialty.
First time of the Great Union Square Success,
THE BANKER'S DAUGHTER.

EXPOSITION BUILDING.
LAKE FRONT.
THE LAST WEEK
NATIONAL EXPOSITION
OF
Railway Appliances.
The Last Week of: *The Electric Railroad, The Oldest Locomotives, The Newest Locomotives, The Passenger, Freight, Dump, Coal, Tramway, Standard Gauge, Narrow Gauge Cars.*
Come One! Come All! Concert afternoons and Evenings.
THE LAST WEEK.

GRAND OPERA-HOUSE.
Clark-st., opposite Court-House.
JOHN A. HAMLIN..............Lessee and Manager
Every night this week, usual Matinees, engagement of the
C. C. C. Opera Company.
This Tuesday evening, also Wednesday evening and Wednesday Matinee,
IOLANTHE.
Thursday, PATIENCE. Friday, BELLS OF CORNEVILLE. Saturday Matinee, PIRATES OF PENZANCE. Saturday evening, PINAFORE.
Usual prices. Reserved seats at Box-Office.

HOOLEY'S THEATRE.
THIRD WEEK OF
AUGUSTIN DALY'S COMPANY,
AND LAST WEEK OF
7-20-8.
Last Matinees of 7-20-8 Wednesday and Saturday.
Sunday, June 24—Last time 7-20-8.
Next Week—Last week of Augustin Daly's Company.
OUR ENGLISH FRIEND.

M'VICKER'S THEATRE.
LAST WEEK! GRAND SUCCESS!
THE POWER OF MONEY!
Magnificent Scenery and appointments. Superb Cast. Matinees Wednesday and Saturday.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.
Clark-st., opposite Sherman House.
MONDAY, JUNE 18, ONE WEEK. BAYLIES & KENNEDY'S
BRIGHT LIGHTS.
24 Eminent Specialty Artists. Grand Variety Programme, Concluding with the Wonderful Kennedy Brothers in MESMERISM. Matinees Wednesday, Saturday, and Sunday.

SHELBY'S ACADEMY OF MUSIC,
Halsted, near Madison-st., West Side.
Only Theatre in Chicago using Revolving Fans, making it Delightfully Cool and Comfortable.
MATTIE VICKERS and CHAS. ROGERS in
PASTE and DIAMONDS.
Curtain rises nights, 8:20; Matinees, 2 sharp.

BAUM'S PAVILION.
Twenty-second-st., Cottage Grove and Indiana-avs.
MONDAY, JUNE 18, Every Evening at 8:15.
NEW COMPANY.
Entire change.
The Great Burlesque,
POCAHONTAS.

SOMETHING EVERY LADY OUGHT TO KNOW.
There exists a means of securing a soft and brilliant Complexion, no matter how poor it may naturally be. Hagan's Magnolia Balm is a delicate and harmless article, which instantly removes Freckles, Tan, Redness, Roughness, Eruptions, Vulgar Flushings, etc., etc. So delicate and natural are its effects that its use is not suspected by anybody.
No lady has the right to present a disfigured face in society when the Magnolia Balm is sold by all druggists for 75 cents.

THE WISE PREVENT SICKNESS.
SANFORD'S GINGER
A Delicious Combination of Imported Ginger,
Choice Aromatics, and the best of French Brandy. Vastly superior to all other gingers, all of which are made with the strongest Alcohol.
Cures Colds, Chills, Feverish and Rheumatic symptoms, Ague Pains, and Malaria.
Cures Dyspepsia, Sick Headache, Sea Sickness, Flatulency, Cramps, Cholera Morbus, Dysentery, and ills incidental to change of climate.
A Fruit Stimulant without alcoholic reaction, deliciously flavored, purely medicinal, Sanford's Ginger overcomes exhaustion, allays nervousness, promotes sleep, eradicates a craving for intoxicants, and strengthens those reduced by disease, debility, and dissipation.
Beware of all Gingers said to be the same or as good as Sanford's. Avoid mercenary dealers, who for a few cents extra profit try to force upon you their own or others when you call for Sanford's Ginger. Sold by druggists, grocers, etc.
Potter Drug and Chemical Co., Boston.

THE CITY.

PERSONAL AND GENERAL.

Mr. and Mrs. C. A. Parsons, of England, are at the Palmer.

Gen. T. A. Rins, of South America, is at the Grand Pacific.

Adjutant-General R. C. Drum, of the U. S. A., is at the Sherman.

The Rev. Dr. James Waite, of New York, is at the Grand Pacific.

Mr. and Mrs. Durant de Bowal, of New Orleans, are at the Palmer.

Mr. and Mrs. Donald Grahame, of Bombay, India, are at the Grand Pacific.

Mr. and Mrs. Frederick Poramore, of St. Louis, are at the Grand Pacific.

Mr. and Mrs. Mack and the Misses Mack, of London, Eng., are at the Grand Pacific.

Gov. J. M. Rusk, of Wisconsin, is at the Grand Pacific. He is accompanied by Mrs. Rusk and Dr. and Mrs. D. Rusk, of Malta, Wis.

The temperature yesterday, as observed by Manasse, optician, No. 88 Madison street [TRIBUNE Building], was as follows: 8 a. m., 76 degrees; 10 a. m., 79; 12 m., 80; 3 p. m., 78; 8 p. m., 74. Barometer, 8 a. m., 29.25; 8 p. m., 29.30.

The congregation of the Willard Avenue Baptist Church in this city were somewhat surprised when, last Sunday morning, the Rev. George B. Vosburgh, at the conclusion of his sermon, announced his resignation. He will take charge of a church in Decatur.

The Methodist ministers, at their regular weekly meeting yesterday morning, discussed "Texts and Their Uses." The Rev. William Craven lead the discussion. The subject for discussion next week is "Prayer and Faith Cure," to be led by the Rev. Dr. Adam Miller.

At a meeting yesterday at the Tremont House the American Varnish Company was formed with a capital stock of $100,000. The manufactory will be located on Goose Island, on the North Branch, with a frontage of 110 feet and a depth of 425 feet. The officers will be elected this morning.

The Coroner's jury in the case of Frank Urbaine of No. 562 Larrabee street, who was killed by falling from his wagon at the corner of Lincoln avenue and Halsted street, censured the "parties who have charge of said streets," Urbain's fall being due to the fact that one wheel of his wagon got in a deep hole.

James Riley, whose skull was fractured and body terribly slashed with a butcher-knife Sunday afternoon by Joseph Purcell, alias Purtle, in a saloon fight on Emerald avenue, was reported in a very low condition yesterday. His death is probable. Purcell was held without bail by Justice Hammer yesterday to June 28.

Mr. William Rail, who lives at No. 176 South Dearborn street, while crossing Archer avenue and Clark street about 7 p. m. yesterday was knocked down and run over by a runaway wagon team. The driver's name could not be ascertained. Mr. Rail was injured severely about the head and left side.

Tom McGuire, the drunken vagabond who brutally murdered Mrs. Mary Little, his former mistress, Sunday afternoon at No. 578 North Wells street, and then tried to end his own worthless existence by cutting his throat, was, unfortunately, doing as well as could be expected yesterday. He is at the Alexian Brothers' Hospital. The inquest on Mrs. Little's body will be held tomorrow afternoon at 2 o'clock.

On the complaint of Officer Dudley, of the Humane Society, John C. Stevens, a tailor at No. 704 West Erie street, was locked up at the Desplaines Street Station charged with cruelty to his 11-year-old boy. It is alleged that Stevens turned the boy into the street a few nights ago, and that the little fellow has had almost nothing to eat since then. His mother has managed to stealthily supply him with a bite of food occasionally. Stevens denies the charge.

At a meeting of the stockholders of the District Telegraph Company of Chicago, which has thus far vainly endeavored to get a foothold in this city, held at room 32, American Express Building yesterday afternoon, it was decided to raise the capital stock from $20,000 to $250,000 and to increase the Board of Directors to five. The gentlemen feel confident that they will yet succeed in securing a charter from the city to operate here.

About 3 o'clock yesterday afternoon as Philip Lindley, a 7-years-old, was crossing North State street, near Elm, he was knocked down and run over by a south-bound State street car. His left leg was broken just above the ankle, and he was badly bruised in different parts of his body. He was taken to a neighboring drug store, where his wounds were dressed, and then sent to his home at No. 429 North Clark street.

The Baptist ministers held their weekly meeting in parlor 44 of the Grand Pacific Hotel, the Rev. Dr. Henson presiding. The entire time of the session was taken up with the reading of an interesting paper on the subject of "The Resemblances Which Occur Between the Legends of Buddha and the Life of Christ," by the Rev. J. S. Kennard. At next Monday's meeting the Rev. Dr. Henson will read a paper on "Pastoral Settlements, and How to Effect Them."

About 7:30 o'clock last evening a horse attached to a delivery-wagon, the property of W. H. Perrein, a grocer at No. 2447 State street, took fright at the corner of Wabash avenue and Twenty-second street and ran away. An old lady named Mrs. W. E. Fairchild, who lives at No. 180 Twenty-second street, and who was crossing the street at the time, was knocked down and run over by the wagon. She sustained several severe bruises and cuts.

Samuel Warren, the alleged "bouncer" of the Seamen's Union, was arrested yesterday for an assault committed as long ago as Oct. 2 of last year on Patrick Wallace, a sailor who does not belong to the union. Wallace was kicked in the groin, and was at the hospital four months, being finally discharged as incurable. He has a wife and five children depending on him for support, but is unable to work. Warren was bailed out by some members of the union, and will have a hearing before Justice Walsh today on the charge of assault to do bodily injury.

Peter Bollinger, John Olson, Philip Le Care, and Louis Bollinger, the carpenters who were hauled up about two weeks ago for violating the building ordinance at No. 137 North Western avenue, where the roof of a frame barn was raised, were fined $10 each by Justice Russell yesterday. George D. Boran, the foreman of the gang, was fined $50 by Justice Walsh, he having been arrested with a second gang of workmen employed on the barn. The members of this gang, however, Boran excepted, were discharged by Justice Walsh.

County-Physician Bluthardt made a post-mortem examination yesterday in the case of Herman Barteis, the saloonkeeper of No. 138 West Twelfth street, who, it was suspected, had been poisoned by Christian Lowe, his bartender. The post-mortem showed the heart, lungs, and kidneys of the dead man to be in a terribly-degenerated condition, and that hard drinking was evidently the cause of death. An inquest was held in the case, no important new facts being brought out. The jury found that Barteis' death was caused by "chronic alcoholism," and exonerated Lowe, who was accordingly released.

About 7 o'clock last evening the Union street patrol-wagon responded to a call from the corner of Clinton and Washington streets, where a young woman about 20 years of age was found lying on the sidewalk unconscious. She was immediately removed to the hospital. At midnight she was still unconscious. The attending physicians think that she is suffering from an attack of hysteria. She had on a dark calico dress, a black straw hat, red stockings, and low-cut shoes. She is of medium hight, fair complexion, and has dark-brown hair. Her identity had not been discovered up to midnight.

The condition of Wilson Hatch, the young man who was stabbed in the back March 31 by Robert Dundon, a packing-house hoodlum, grows daily more discouraging. The physicians have given up all hope of extracting from the wound the piece of broken blade, and, although the patient has been led to believe that the bit of steel has been removed and still clings to the hope of ultimate recovery, it is certain that he is wasting away. He is at his home, No. 3120 Parnell avenue, where for nearly twelve weeks he has been lying. Dundon was brought before Justice Hammer yesterday morning and held without bail to June 28.

A complimentary dinner was given yesterday evening at the Chicago Club to Mr. E. H. Talbot, Secretary of the Railway Exposition, by the proprietors of the technical railway journals who are now in this city. Mr. Joseph Eccleston, of the *Railway World*, occupied the chair. Toasts were drunk to Mr. Talbot, Mr. Stephenson, originator of railways, and the Northeastern Railroad of England, which had contributed so many articles to the exposition. Among those present were Mr. J. McGregor Adams, of Chicago; Mr. Aaron French, of Pittsburg; Mr. John White, of Fort Wayne; Mr. G. D. Peters, the English Commissioner; and Messrs. Darwin and Van Arsdale, of New York.

Detectives Costello and Halloran did a good piece of work yesterday afternoon when they arrested "Mickey" Hogan, partner of the notorious "Tommy" Deedy. Both men are wanted in Milwaukee on seven different charges of burglary. Hogan was arrested at the corner of Western avenue and Kinzie street while attempting to board an outgoing train on the Chicago & Northwestern Road. He will be sent to Milwaukee today. Hogan is a well-known pickpocket and burglar, who has been arrested here several times. Last summer he was shot by a private watchman on West Madison street and was laid up for a long time. He fully recovered, however, and at once resumed his former practices. It is to be hoped that he will be settled in this last case.

The first examination under the new Civil-Service law in this city takes place in the grand-jury room of the Government-Building today from 10 a. m. to 4 p. m. It will cover merely the rudiments of a common education, and is intended as a test for applicants for positions in either the Chicago or Washington Post-Offices only. It is probable that about thirty applicants will present themselves before the Examining Board. Tomorrow examinations will be held during the same hours and at the same place for positions in the customs service. But three persons had registered as applicants in this class up to noon yesterday, but the number will probably be increased today, as the rule requiring eight days' notice of application has been abolished. Those who pass satisfactory examinations will not be given positions at once, but their ranks will be drawn from to fill vacancies.

Superintendent Holmes, of the South Side Railway Company, is engaged at present in devising a rearrangement of the plan of paying wages to conductors and drivers on the company's lines that will prove satisfactory to those most interested. He has mapped out several schemes, neither of which as far as can be learned has been favorably received by the men. It is Mr. Holmes' great desire to pay the men by the trip, and it is said by the men that he has suggested a plan which would probably be acted upon by them at a meeting to be held this evening. It is to pay them 24 cents an hour, instead of by the trip. In conversation Mr. Holmes yesterday said that he had not yet decided upon a plan, and that he probably would not for several days. The officers of the company and he were considering the matter, and would inform the men of their decision as soon as it was reached. He had no doubt affairs could be so arranged that there would be no trouble between the company and its employés.

GOLDEN-BLOODED FRUIT.

A South Water street firm yesterday received the first carload of California fruit that reached Chicago this season. The car was attached to a passenger train, and the fruit—apricots, peaches, and pears—arrived in fine condition. The freight charges from Sacramento to Chicago were $839. Notwithstanding the cold weather that until recently prevailed this is the earliest arrival of a carload of California fruit in this city for several years. One of the disadvantages that California fruit-growers have to contend with is the high freight charged by the railroads. They cannot ship their fruit east of the Rocky Mountains at a profit, and they are now endeavoring to induce the railroad companies to give them fast fruit-trains at the same rates that are charged for carrying fruit by slow freight-trains. A Los Angeles correspondent says: "There are 300 carloads of ripe oranges in this county that cannot be marketed, and which are rotting because the Southern Pacific Railroad Company will not run a fast fruit-train or give fair freight rates. Oranges are going begging in Southern California at $1 per 100, and 10,000 of them are being thrown away every day, having become too ripe to ship. The fruit interests of Northern California are suffering in like manner."

VIOLATIONS OF THE SMOKE ORDINANCE.

In the Armory Police Court yesterday morning, before Justice Hammer, fifteen cases were called, in which the owners of as many tugs and propellers were charged with the violation of the smoke ordinance. Health-Commissioner De Wolf, City-Attorney Cameron, and a representative of the Citizens' Association appeared as prosecutors, while the defendants were represented by a number of attorneys. The plea of the parties arrested was inability to procure any smoke-consumer which would abate an undoubted nuisance, though repeated experiments had been made and were still being made. To the statement of Dr. De Wolf that the general adoption of hard coal for fuel would completely do away with the cause of complaint, the reply was made that such a course would entail an increase of fully 50 per cent in the expense of running the tugs, while it would also be an impossibility to bring all vessel-owners into an agreement to use nothing but hard coal, or if such an agreement was made to prevent its constant violation. The tug-owners also claimed that the city was crushing out lake commerce and laying an embargo on the use of tugs on the Chicago River by its bridge and smoke ordinances. Dr. De Wolf referred to a promise which he stated had been given by the Mayor to the Health Department that fifteen police officers should patrol the river and arrest all violators of the smoke ordinance, and then asked that fines be imposed upon the defendants. The cases were continued, however, until next Friday morning for the purpose of giving the tug-owners time to consult over the matter with each other.

THE CITY-HALL.

"How do you like the new combination Mr. Mayor?" asked a reporter yesterday.

"What combination?"

"Why, the combination that ex-Senator David Davis has fixed up for you at Bloomington. He said, you know, that the three drawing cards on the Fourth of July would be Ben Butler, Jumbo, and Carter Harrison."

"He did, eh? Hey, Fitz, go and get me a TRIBUNE. I wouldn't care if he had only left Ben out. This is too much. My address is 'City-Hall, Chicago, Ill.'"

THE COUNTY-BUILDING.

The employés of the Sheriff's office have determined upon holding a picnic in July, and a meeting to make the necessary arrangements will be held the first Saturday in the month.

Cosman Eisendrath, a grocer, doing business at No. 39 North Wells street, made an assignment yesterday to Simon Strauss. He states his liabilities as about $4,100 and his assets as $1,130.

Deputy-Sheriff Burke yesterday levied on the hat store of James Lynch, No. 191 Clark street, to satisfy a claim for $832 in favor of J. F. & B. J. Lynch, and a custodian was placed in charge of the premises.

Deputy-Sheriff Liebrandt yesterday, on a writ of attachment in favor of R. H. McCormick and W. H. Beecher, served Charles Counselman with a notice forbidding of certain lard and receipts to McGeoch, Everingham & Co. The amount involved is less than $1,000, and the proceedings grew out of the failure of the firm Saturday.

The County Board of Education met yesterday, and, beside auditing numerous current bills, accepted the resignation of Miss Sarah Byrne as teacher at the Normal School, who proposes to take a trip to Europe. A proposition was submitted from the Froebel Association to establish a Kindergarten Department at the Normal School without cost to the county, which was referred to Superintendents Parker and Lane, with power to act.

BURYING THE DEAD.

The County Board yesterday agreed to do away with the office of County Undertaker, and to hereafter bury all unclaimed pauper bodies by help to be employed and paid by the county. In their action they meant well enough, no doubt, but the facts are that they have overdone the thing in their desire to do away with the traffic in "cadavers." The State law gives certain bodies to the medical colleges, and the board cannot dispute their right to the same, and before they get a great way in the reform they will find their plans brought to a sudden end by the courts. But even if they had the power to do what they propose, it is predicted that the trafficking business would not be remedied for the reason that the only change effected would be that the colleges would have to buy their bodies from the hirelings of the county rather than from the County Undertaker.

HIGH LICENSE IN THE COUNTRY.

The passage of the High-License bill has had the effect to cause a rush for saloon licenses from the country towns, which have to be procured from the County Board. Half a dozen applications were made yesterday, the applicants laboring under the idea that if they got out their license before July 1 they would escape the State law, and could go on for a year and do business with a $50 license, as of old. The applications were all referred, and the County-Attorney has been asked for an opinion as to whether a license issued prior to July 1, for one year, would come into conflict with the Harper bill, which goes into effect at that time. His opinion will be ready in a few days, and if the board acts upon it it will be important as affecting the liquor traffic in the country towns. It it should be held, for instance, that the licenses already existing are invalidated by the new law on and after July 1, the effect would be to close most of the saloons in the county outside of the city, for there are very few of them that could afford to pay even the new beer license.

EDISON.

THE CELEBRATED ELECTRICIAN VISITS CHICAGO AND TALKS OF ELECTRIC LIGHTS, RAILWAYS, AND UNDERGROUND TELEGRAPHY.

Prof. Thomas A. Edison, the electrician, arrived in the city yesterday afternoon. At the rooms of the Western Edison Electric Light Company he was met by a large number of gentlemen. Among others present were Prof. Barrett, Fire-Marshal Swenie, J. W. Doane, J. W. Clark, and George M. Pullman. Prof. Edison during the afternoon went with the latter to inspect the town of Pullman. Upon his return he visited the Railway Exposition. He was seen in the Grand Pacific Hotel last night by a TRIBUNE reporter and asked what he thought of the advances being made in electrical science. He said:

"It is going ahead very rapidly all over the world in every direction. I started in 1878 to invent a system of electric lighting to replace gas. About six weeks ago I closed my laboratory, and I have now got the system worked down to the minutest detail. There is nothing more in electric lighting to be invented if required. It has been shown to be fully capable of replacing gas scientifically and commercially under all conditions, and we have started in to do it. We have closed contracts with the Cities of Shamokin, Sunbury, Danville, Williamsport, and Erie, Pa.; Utica and Lockport, N. Y.; Brocton, Lowell, and Lawrence, Mass. The plants are being stored in those cities. They are not small affairs, but plants capable of lighting all the houses and stores in each city exactly as by gas, and the light will be sold and measured by a meter, so that all one has to do is to send around to the office and order his place connected with the mains. When such connection is made a meter will be placed in the premises, the house wired, and the gas-fixtures used for holding the electric lights. We are making tenders to thirty-seven other cities, and we have the means, shops, and a system so that I am able to take a contract to light a whole town, and do so within sixty days. We have taken a contract to light the Louisville Exposition with 4,800 electric lights, which will be equal to three miles of private houses, and the work will be completed in thirty-eight days. There are thirteen acres of buildings, and forty-three miles of wires will be used."

"Do you regard electric railways as practicable?"

"They are somewhat new just now. They have been worked up to a point where they are capable of being used in a great many places, such as in streets, on the ground and elevated roods, for short distances, say from three to four miles in length. It will take some time before they can be used on the long and large roads. I am building a locomotive at my Goerck-street Works in New York. It will have 375 indicated horse-power and six-foot drivers. It will be used on the underground railway in London, where smoke and vapors are very offensive. It will haul from eight to ten passenger-coaches at a high rate of speed, forty or fifty miles an hour. We put in a station every ten miles and feed five miles each way. Sections can be added, so that the trains can be run any desired distance. I shall make it perform what I have promised to do. There remains no other obstacle than working out the details so as to make it practicable."

"Do you regard the putting of telegraph and other wires under ground practicable?"

"It would be very hard on the telephone people, but not much of a hardship to the telegraph people. As far as electric wires are concerned, we want to put them under ground if they will let us do so. Our system is adapted to laying the wires beneath the surface of the earth. We have twenty-three miles of underground wires in New York City now. In all large cities electric wires ought to go under ground. With telephone wires it is different, owing to the induction, which makes it difficult to talk over wires so laid. There has been no means thus far found out to stop the induction on telephone wires except by using a metallic circuit, which requires such a large outlay that it would practically wipe out the telephone business. I think there would be no trouble in putting telegraph wires under ground. If it was done it might cut off some of Gould's dividends, but that wouldn't matter to the public. There are a dozen different underground telegraph systems. In London there are 300 miles of underground wires. They work well. They are each insulated and run inside of iron pipes, some of which contain over 100 wires. The telegraph companies ought to be compelled in cities to put their wires under ground."

JAMES W. SHEAHAN.

A HEARTFELT TRIBUTE FROM THE MEMBERS OF THE PRESS—THE FUNERAL.

On a call issued by the Chicago Press Club about forty gentlemen connected with the Chicago press assembled yesterday afternoon in the parlor of the Press Club to take action on the death of Mr. J. W. Sheahan. Among those present were Mr. William Bross, Martin Russell, Judge Bradwell, Prof. Colbert, W. K. Sullivan, George P. Upton, J. B. Runnion, H. K. Smith, A. C. Hesing, F. B. Wilkie, and a large representation of the younger element of the Chicago press.

Mr. William E. Curtis, the President of the club, called the meeting to order. Mr. Bross was elected Chairman, and in assuming this office said he was almost too sad for such duty, being in mourning for a man whom he had known intimately and learned to love dearly. If there ever had been a man of whom nothing but good could be said, that man was J. W. Sheahan, the Nestor of Chicago journalism, and the best and ablest man that ever wielded the journalistic pen in Chicago.

Mr. John M. Dandy being elected Secretary, the Chair appointed Messrs. W. H. Smith, John F. Finerty, and A. C. Hesing a committee on resolutions, to whom on motion Messrs. Upton and Russell were added.

Prof. Colbert spoke with great warmth of his deceased friend, and praised his beautiful traits of character, especially his imperturbable urbanity and self-possession.

Remarks were made by Messrs. Runnion, who said Mr. Sheahan had never been irritated and had never lost his self-control even under the most trying circumstances; by Mr. F. B. Wilkie, who held Mr. Sheahan up as a model for newspaper men; Judge Bradwell, who paid a glowing tribute to Mr. Sheahan as a journalist, as a man, as a citizen, a husband, and a father; and by Mr. H. R. Boss.

The Chairman took occasion to ask his deceased friend's pardon for not having been on speaking terms with him on account of rivalry for two years after Mr. Sheahan came first to Chicago, and warned his hearers not to make themselves liable to similar painful confessions.

Mr. Curtis moved the appointment of a committee to represent the profession at the funeral.

The motion was agreed to, and the Chair named as the committee John F. Finerty, William Henry Smith, Martin J. Russell, W. E. Curtis, William Bross, W. K. Sullivan, G. A. Pierce, Slason Thompson, Washington Hesing, and John M. Dandy.

Mr. Davidson moved that, in addition to the committee, all members of the profession whose duties will permit attend the funeral. Agreed to.

The Committee on Resolutions submitted the following, which was adopted:

> The death of James W. Sheahan, of THE TRIBUNE, although not unexpected, has filled the members of the Chicago press with profound regret, feeling, as they do, that the profession to which he belonged, and which his genius illustrated, has suffered a loss that is not alone local, but, in the broadest sense of the term, National. Deeply versed in public affairs, having had the advantage in his youth of intimate association, both personal and professional, with the great statesmen whose words and deeds filled the pages of the Augustan era of American politics—Adams, Calhoun, Clay, Webster, Douglas, Benton, and Lincoln—Mr. Sheahan brought to the editorial chair which he so long and so ably filled the full measure of statesmanship, and his writings were among the classical efforts of the leading minds of the press in the United States. But not alone in the wide realm of public matters did Mr. Sheahan hold a prominent place. His private virtues, his social qualities, his purity as a man, and his worth as a citizen won him the love and admiration of all who had the pleasure of knowing him in life, and who now sincerely mourn his eternal departure from among them.
>
> In view of our respect for the memory of Mr. Sheahan, and to commemorate the sorrow which we feel at his death, be it
>
> *Resolved*, That the loss of James W. Sheahan is a bereavement which the members of his profession feel more deeply than they can ever express in words.
>
> *Resolved*, That in the example of his blameless life, of his services to the cause of humanity and progress, of his tireless industry and brilliant genius, he has left behind, erected by his own hands, a monument more imperishable than any which human art may raise above his ashes.
>
> *Resolved*, That we respectfully tender to the family of Mr. Sheahan our deepest sympathy in their affliction, and that, knowing how futile it is to convey in language the extent of that sympathy, we can do no more than thus simply record our testimony to his private worth and his public accomplishments.

The meeting then adjourned.

The funeral will take place at 9:45 o'clock this morning from the residence, No. 365 Superior street. The remains will be taken to the Cathedral of the Holy Name, where solemn high mass will be celebrated by the Rev. Father Riordan. The cortège will proceed thence to Calvary. The pall-bearers will be the Hon. P. A. Hoyne, William F. McLaughlin, George P. Upton, James B. Runnion, Joseph Medill, and Elias Colbert.

ELEVATED RAILWAYS.

THE MAYOR HAS HIS EAGLE EYE ON THEM —PROPOSED CONSOLIDATION.

When asked what he thought of the various elevated-railway schemes now on foot, Mayor Harrison replied:

"I do not believe any elevated-railway company can afford to pay the enormous damages to the property-owners in order to secure a majority of their signatures, and unless these signatures are obtained on a petition I shall certainly veto any ordinance that may pass the Council. If the Council should pass an ordinance over my head, I am convinced that the courts would then step in and interfere."

"Are you, then, opposed to elevated railways?"

"Unless they have the consent of the majority of the property-owners. I think the most practicable plan would be to build the elevated roads over the tracks of some of the half-dozen railroads that run into the city. They might build them over the Illinois Central, the Pan-Handle, or others, and then, I think, the objections would be removed, as it would not damage the property, and on the outskirts the right of way could be purchased very cheap. But there is no real need of an elevated railway in Chicago at present. It is different in New York where they have to have rapid transit. Of course such men as Farwell and Field, and others doing a big business down-town, are in favor of elevated railways, as it is to their interests."

The following communication was received yesterday:

> CHICAGO, June 18.—[Editor of The Tribune.]—In several issues of your paper you have stated "on good authority" that the Chicago Elevated Railway Company had consolidated with the Chicago & Cook County Passenger Dummy Railroad Company, and have spoken of "mysterious doings and dark ways" of the consolidated (?) companies in their manipulations, and the circulating of certain petitions on the West Side. I desire to state that the Chicago Elevated Railway Company is in no way connected with the Chicago & Cook County Passenger Dummy Railroad Company, or other elevated railway company, and has never circulated nor is any way interested in the petitions you allude to. We have been approached several times by an accredited representative of the above company with a view to consolidation or leasing us a portion of their right of way, but we did not entertain either offer.
>
> EDWARD H. SPOONER,
> Acting President Chicago Elevated Railway Company.

Mr. Spooner stated to a TRIBUNE reporter that he had been approached by a gentleman, whose name he would not mention, who offered to sell his company the right of way of the Chicago & Cook County Passenger Dummy Company. His ordinance, the gentleman said, was sure to pass the Council, and he offered it for $250,000 cash and $600,000 in bonds. When Mr. Spooner asked him how he was sure it would pass, he replied they had the votes, and had enough to pass it over the Mayor's veto. Mr. Spooner states that the offer was refused, as his company preferred to go through on its own merits.

THE DUMMY ROAD.

THE ORDINANCE GRANTING FRANCHISE PLACED ON FILE.

The Committee on Railroads met yesterday afternoon and placed on file the ordinance granting a franchise to the Chicago & Cook County Passenger Dummy Railroad Company. The following opinion from the Law Department, signed by Assistant Corporation-Counsel Winston, was received:

> Herewith please find inclosed the draft of an ordinance to repeal the Western Indiana Railroad Company ordinance of Sept. 15, 1879. The ground upon which the repeal is sought to be made, as recited in the inclosed paper, is that the Chicago & Western Indiana Railroad Company "is permitting more than two railroad companies to enter the city over its tracks." It has already been claimed by the city in the courts that this is a violation of one of the conditions of the ordinance, which provided that the company "shall permit any other railroad company, not exceeding two in number, . . . to use the said main railroad track," etc. The question has been twice before the Supreme Court, and twice decided in favor of the railroad. In Chicago & Western Indiana Railroad Company vs. Dunbar et al., 100 Ill., 137, the court held that the City Council "has no power to prohibit a railroad company having a track established and in use in a city from permitting other railroad companies to run their cars upon the same." In that case, and also in the City of Chicago vs. Chicago & Western Indiana Railroad Company, 105 Ill., 87, the Supreme Court held that this condition of the ordinance compels the railroad company to permit other railroads to use its tracks, but that does not prevent the company from allowing more than two other railroads to use such tracks. In other words, the provision is construed to mean that the company must permit at least one other railroad company to use its main track, and may permit as many more as it pleases. Such being the decision of the final court of appeal, it is obvious that the city is powerless to declare the ordinance repealed on the ground that the company has done an act which the Supreme Court says it has the power to do. This is aside from the question whether the city can annul the ordinance by repeal without due process of law. Very respectfully,
>
> F. S. WINSTON,
> Assistant Corporation-Counsel.

The committee placed the ordinance on file, and ordered the opinion to be published.

The remonstrance against allowing the Milwaukee & St. Paul Railroad to lay tracks on Ward and Herndon streets and Webster and Fullerton avenues was placed on file.

CONGREGATIONALISTS.

THE JUNE MEETING OF THE SOCIETY DEVOTED TO THE CONSIDERATION OF SUNDAY-SCHOOLS.

The June reunion and supper of the Chicago Congregational Society was held last night at the Palmer House. The attendance was larger than usual, about 400 ladies and gentlemen being present. The prominent Congregational divines of the city were present, and also representatives from other denominations. A quartet from the Mozart Society contributed excellent music for the occasion. Early in the evening the large audience gathered in the club-room to listen to the discussions on the subject selected for the business part of the reunion—the Sunday-School. Dr. E. W. Blatchford presided. The subject was discussed by the Rev. Dr. J. H. Hollister, Bishop Cheney, Mr. F. G. Ensign, S. S. Vail, Prof. J. Kirk, Mr. M. C. Hayward, Miss Mary L. Butter, Mr. W. B. Jacobs, H. G. Billings, and Miss Pruessner. Speaking on the question of inculcating in the children a taste for good reading, Prof. Kirk said that the average Sunday-school book was poison to a child and ought to be burned. It told of too many impossible things and was too apt to make a child long to be a hero in impossible places. He said that among even the poor people, the old people, particularly the women, wasted from one-tenth to one-fourth their time in idle gossip instead of reading to their children and providing them with good reading. Parents should read daily to their children, and the Sunday-schools should be provided with historical stories, biographical sketches, and other similar books.

Bishop Cheney, who answered the question "What is the Sunday-school doing for the nineteenth century?" said it was the Sunday-school which protected the century from the growing power of infidelity, whose leaders now were as strong or stronger than they had ever been before.

M. C. Haywood told how the scholars could be retained in the school as they grew older. The old folks did not go often enough, the teachers were too often poor ones, and the scholars were induced to abandon the school to avoid being eternally addressed as "My dear children."

The supper was served in the large dining-room, Bishop Cheney asking the blessing, and the discussions were partly heard there after the supper was over.

THE COUNTY BOARD.

THE BODIES OF PAUPERS WILL HEREAFTER STAND A CHANCE OF BEING INTERRED.

The regular weekly meeting of the County Board was held yesterday afternoon, all the members present.

The drawing of a grand jury for July was the first order, and the following were drawn: H. H. Rice, by Mr. Albright; Archibald McNeill, by Mr. Leach; J. D. Gibbons, by Mr. McCarthy; John Bartlett, by Mr. Donnersberger; C. B. Reynold, by Mr. Mattocks; A. C. Woodcock, by Mr. Knopf; Henry Lampartner, by Mr. O'Neill; Fred Decker, by Mr. Ender; T. E. Hoag, by Mr. Kiehm; William Krogner, by Mr. Wasserman; James Hemingway, by Mr. McClougrhey; Martin Farrell, by Mr. Farren; W. W. Sherman, by Mr. Donnersberger; A. C. Lyons, by Mr. Ender; Theo. Kimmer, by Mr. Ochs; Charles Walsh, by Mr. Leach; William Watterman, by Mr. Senne; J. G. Ord, by Mr. Wasserman; D. E. Tracy, by Mr. Sommer; M. W. Martin, by Mr. Kiehm; Tim Murphy, by Mr. Ochs; W. B. Mills, by Mr. Albright; and E. M. Dickinson, by Mr. O'Neill.

The Coroner sent in a communication asking that the pay of his deputies be raised to such an amount as would enable them to support their families, which was laid over until Sept. 1, when the salaries have to be fixed.

Superintendent Spray, of the Insane Asylum, presented his quarterly report, which was referred. It showed that the expenses had been $24,336, of which $6,682 had been for meat, $4,216 for groceries, $7,495 for salaries; flour, $2,832; dry goods, $1,362; drugs and liquors, $1,100; clothing, $1,295; and printing $231. The number of patients admitted was shown to have been 135, the recoveries 29, the deaths 35, and the number now on hand 600.

The Hospital Committee reported in favor of the county hereafter burying all of its unclaimed pauper bodies, the object being to do away with the office of County Undertaker and put a stop to the traffic which has heretofore gone on with the medical colleges.

The report was adopted by the following vote:

Yeas—Donnersberger, Ender, Kiehm, Knopf, Leach, Mattocks, McCarthy, O'Neill, Senne—9.

Nays—Albright, Farren, McClaughrey, Sommer, Wasserman, Ochs.—6.

Mr. Albright subsequently raised the point that ten votes were necessary to pass an order involving the expenditure of an amount over $500, and that since the report having only received nine votes it had not been adopted. If it was declared adopted, he said he would injoin the county from complying with the report.

The Chair, however, held that the report was not in the nature of a contract, and that it had been adopted, which ended the wrangle.

Mr. Senne introduced a resolution authorizing the Chair to tender $200 per acre to Mr. Townsend for eighty-six acres of land adjoining the County Farm on the west. It was lost after some discussion by the following vote:

Yeas—Donnersberger, Farren, Knopf, Leach, Mattocks, O'Neill, Senne, Sommer, Ochs—9.

Nays—Albright, Ender, Kiehm, McCarthy, McClaughrey, Wasserman—6.

The board then adjourned for one week.

MR. DUKES, NO. 2.

TUSCH, WHO KILLED THE FATHER OF THE GIRL HE RUINED, IS CAPTURED.

Albert Tusch, the young German whose murderous assault upon Rudolph and Lewis Brew was recounted in THE TRIBUNE yesterday morning, was captured at noon yesterday at No. 245 Southport avenue and taken to the Webster Avenue Station. He was seen by a TRIBUNE reporter and gave his story of the affray substantially as follows:

He had long known the Brew family, and his acquaintance with Lizzie Brew, whom it is alleged that he seduced under promise of marriage, dated back a number of years, although it had not ripened into intimacy until the past twelve months. He claims that she thrust herself in his way, and that he kept her company until he learned that she looked with favor upon others, and he then refused to have anything further to do with her. He heard last week that she was about to become a mother, and that he was charged with the paternity of the unborn child. Sunday afternoon he was playing billiards in a saloon at the corner of Southport and Belden avenues, when Rudolph Brew, Lizzie's father, and Lewis Brew, her uncle, came to him and asked him to accompany them to the adjoining house to settle the matter. He accompanied them, but was suspicious, although there had been no previous trouble, and refused to drink as freely of liquor for which they sent as they seemed to desire. Finally, however, a satisfactory agreement was reached—that Tusch should pay the girl's father $80, which would end the matter. Martin Lehmann, who had accompanied the party, left to get some one to draw up writings to that effect. While he was absent Tusch alleges that Lewis Brem advised his brother Rudolph not to settle, but finally said: "Yes, take his money, and I'll settle with him afterwards." Tusch became angered at this, told Lewis it was none of his business, and ended by striking him in the mouth. Brem raised a chair to strike Tusch, who wrested it from his grasp and aimed a blow at him. Just then Rudolph Brem rushed in to take his brother's part, and received the full force of the blow on his head, crushing the skull, from which he died at 2 o'clock yesterday morning. Lewis Brem was felled by the same blow, but his injuries were not serious, and he was able to be out yesterday. Tusch fled and was next seen by an officer at Fritz's Grove, but on being pursued he succeeded in eluding arrest, and claims that he would eventually have escaped had he not concluded to surrender, and sent word to the police by his brother-in-law, at whose house he was arrested. He is a young German about 22 years old, and has been working at a brick-yard on Ashland avenue. He claims this to be his first serious trouble. His mother, a care-worn German woman, visited him at the Webster Avenue Station last evening, and was greatly affected. Tusch realizes his position, and says that he would have paid $600 and married the girl rather than have become involved in such trouble.

The inquest in the case of Rudolph Brem will be held this morning at 10 o'clock.

THE NORTH TOWN.

MEETING OF THE BOARD—ASSESSOR CHASE'S EXPLANATION—THE LOFTUS.

The North Town Board, represented by Supervisor O'Malley, Clerk O'Brien, Assessor S. B. Chase, and Justices Kaufmann, Barker, Kistler, and Arnd, held a meeting yesterday afternoon in the Assessor's office. After considerable wrangling and explanations by Assessor Chase and ex-Clerk Neumeister it was made clear that the reflection cast on these two gentlemen in the report of the Auditing Committee were unjust, since the town orders for years past had been issued on just such affidavits as those used in making out the pay accounts of the Assessor's employés, but objected to by Justice Arnd as alleged. It was shown that Mr. Justice Arnd had found no fault with the same affidavits in former years. In order to avoid further difficulties a new form for an affidavit was adopted, and the clerk was authorized to get a sufficient supply of blanks printed.

The charges made by Mr. Justice Arnd against ex-Supervisor Loftus of having turned in as paid by him old town orders after erasing the signature, signing them himself, and changing the date, was not disposed of, but turned over to a committee consisting of Justices Hawkinson, Barker, and Kaufmann for further investigation. Mr. Arnd repeated his charges to the face of Mr. Loftus, who was joined by his son in an eager denial, and the explanation that the erasures were those of the names of payees put there by mistake.

The meeting adjourned subject to the call of the Chair.

SUBURBAN.

LAKE VIEW.

A regular meeting of the board was held yesterday. The Clerk was instructed to prepare an ordinance for water-pipe on Southport avenue, from Lincoln to Belmont. The Committee on Police was directed to prepare an ordinance and rules for government of the police force. A communication was received from the Lake Shore Club asking the board to establish legally the street lines of Lake View avenue, Evanston avenue, and Surf street, so that buildings can be properly located. A protest was received against the location of a hospital on Diversy street, near Halsted, for the treatment of contagious diseases. a resolution was adopted stating that the Chicago & Evanston Railroad had constructed their road in violation of the ordinance of the town, and directing the railroad company to fill up all parts of streets occupied by them within twenty days. Another resolution was adopted stating that the Chicago & Evanston Railroad Company were not running regular daily trains in accordance with the ordinance giving them the right of way, and directing the Town Attorney to draft an ordinance repealing all rights granted to the company. The Chicago Fire Department was thanked for recent services, and $50 was voted to the Firemen's Benevolent Association.

EVANSTON.

The class exercises of the Evanston University were held yesterday morning at 10:30 o'clock at the First Methodist Episcopal Church, the following being the program: Presentation of the class to the President, by Prof. Fisk; response by the President, Dr. Cummings; poem, by Miss I. Russ; class essay, by Miss M. R. Moulting; "Smoking the Pipe of Peace," with an appropriate address, by Louis Rice; Prophet, A. E. Hills. The exercises were interspersed with music, and the church was crowded. The graduating exercises of the preparatory class were held in the same church at 8 o'clock last evening, Prof. Fisk, the Principal, presiding. There were nine speakers, and the church was again crowded.

LAKE.

The Board of Trustees met yesterday afternoon. Sundry citizens petitioned the board to have gas-lamps placed along several streets in Englewood. An attempt on the part of sundry liquor-dealers was made to have the board cause the the saloon license to expire May 31. A number of saloonkeepers were present with their friends. The attempt is not likely to prove successful.

The Chicago & Atlantic Railroad opened its live-stock department at the Stock-Yards yesterday. The new line of chutes and pens that have been in process of building for some time have been completed.

CANADIAN NEWS.

MONTREAL, June 18.—It is stated that a new steamship company has been organized to take up trade between Canada and Brazil.

La Senecal has given $60,000 to provide a permanent exhibition in Paris for Canadian productions, and appointed Drolet of this city as Superintendent. La Senecal also pays Drolet's salary.

The work of deepening Lake St. Peter to twenty-seven and one-half feet was begun today. It will occupy five years.

A NEW MOTOR.

John M. Cayce, of Nashville, Tenn., has now on exhibition at the office of the *Advance*, corner of State and Jackson streets, a sewing-machine motor consisting of a combination of springs, ingeniously arranged in the machine cabinet. His machinery is wound up by an easily-operated lever, and runs nearly two hours. Its speed can be easily regulated, and it can be stopped instantly. It is an invention applicable to all machines, and should be examined by enterprising capitalists. Experienced sewing-machine men pronounce it perfect and practicable.

EXCELLENT INSTITUTION.

H. B. Bryant's Chicago Business College has six departments—first, English branches; second, commercial course; third, practical work in the Business Exchange; fourth, shorthand and typewriting; fifth, German course; sixth, the penmanship department. Pupils can enter for one or more departments.

The U. S. Government are using large numbers of The Improved Howe Scales. Borden, Selleck & Co., Agents, Chicago, Ill.

Highland ranges the best in use, full line at Willey's, 52 State street.

We recommend Eldredge sewing-machines.

Popular dentists, Drs. McChesney. Best set, $8.

MARRIAGE LICENSES.

The following were issued yesterday:

Names and residence.	Age.
F. Muhlenback, Chicago	29
Elizabeth Pichke, Chicago	18
John F. Macarthy, New York	31
Josephine G. Hall, New York	21
Michael Lazarowicz, Chicago	23
Johanna Warkuczewska, Chicago	20
Jacob Muller, Chicago	28
Barbara Herchenroder, Chicago	19
Henry Schram, Chicago	23
Jennie Smith, Chicago	20
John Schneider, Chicago	25
Katharina Melle, Chicago	25
Simpson McClure, Chicago	23
Sarah Palay, Chicago	21
Herman Hartman, Chicago	25
Minnie La Fountain, Chicago	20
John Kennedy, Chicago	30
Lizzie Joyce, Chicago	25
Mathias Huberty, Chicago	21
Theresa Werdel, Chicago	18
Adam Delf, South Chicago	25
Anna Steinway, South Chicago	23
A. G. Jonson, South Chicago	28
Eva M. Johansdatter, South Chicago	25
Chas. Jonson, South Chicago	23
Mathilda Anderson, South Chicago	25
Robert Keller, Chicago	25
Mrs. Wilhelmina Lenwaldt, Chicago	34
John M. Nolan, Chicago	21
Kittie J. Gillan, Chicago	19
Henry Shilton, St. Paul	22
Kittie E. Allan, Chicago	21
J. H. Gardner, Chicago	49
Rose Greeneham, Chicago	36
Henry A. Wilder, Chicago	37
Mary F. Murphy, Chicago	27
C. E. Kaultmacher, Chicago	23
Minnie L. Ludke, Chicago	21
R. C. Oliphant, Newton, N. J.	30
Sarah J. Ross, Chicago	23
A. D. McLean, Chicago	23
Maud C. Edick, Chicago	16
Sam Barrows, South Park	43
Mrs. Ellen Barrar, South Park	41
Michael Haubert, Chicago	28
Anna Straus, Chicago	23
Emil Nilsen, Chicago	24
Mrs. Anna Thompson, Chicago	30
Peter Owens, Chicago	25
Belle Calhoun, Chicago	28
August Fischer, La Grange	22
Ida Lougheed, La Grange	17
Stephan Wilhelm, Chicago	24
Cecilia Schattle, Chicago	27
Jockim Bracker, Chicago	31
Ernestine Schuberth, Chicago	28
Rasmus Jockimsen, Chicago	40
Mary Driscoll, Chicago	36
Jeremiah Ganey, Chicago	23
Annie E. Walsh, Chicago	23
Oscar Lindemann, Chicago	24
Minnie Primus, Chicago	18
Jack Radzmiski, Chicago	22
Antonia Kulava, Chicago	18
Joseph Peetus, Chicago	26
Mary C. Kjar, Chicago	19
Richard Bald, Chicago	26
Louise Ruf, Chicago	20
Augustus Helmer, St. Almo, Cal	33
Nellie L. Wells, Chicago	25
Albert Stabenow, Chicago	28
Minna Went, Chicago	23
C. W. Anson, Chicago	22
Ann Eliza Sorber, Lena, Ill	21
David Moreney, Chicago	23
Alvina Dion, Chicago	18
Herman Hoffman, Chicago	24
Louise Ernst, Chicago	22
W. G. Harper, Chicago	21
Elizabeth Hewson, Chicago	18

MARRIAGES.

TEMPLETON—CORNWALL—The 13th inst, at the residence of the bride's father, by the Rev. Alex S. Falls, B. A., assisted by the Rev. J. W. Ashman, Mr. Thomas Templeton, of Chicago, and Marie Elizabeth, youngest daughter of C. W. Cornwall, Esq., Colchester, Ontario.

TRACY—BARNARD—Sunday, June 17, at the residence of D. K. Hill, Esq., by the Rev. T. P. Marsh, Miss Ella J. Barnard and Mr. Luther M. Tracy, cashier for Willoughby, Hill & Co. Only the immediate friends and relatives were present.

DEATHS.

SHARKEY—Barnard Sharkey, aged 56, at 94 Forquer-st.

☞ Albany papers please copy.

FARNHAM—June 18, Mrs. A. R. Farnham, aged 75 years.

Funeral Wednesday, June 20, at 1 p. m., from the residence of her son-in-law, J. D. Stowell, 3351 Forest-av., by carriages to Graceland.

☞ Buffalo (N. Y.) and Grand Rapids (Mich.) papers please copy.

BOYD—Of spinal meningitis, Tommy C. Boyd Jr., youngest son of T. C. and M. A. Boyd, aged 5 years.

Funeral from residence, 20 Evans-av., at 10 a. m. the 20th inst. to Oakwoods Cemetery.

☞ Easton (Northampton County, Pa.) and Independence (Buchanan County, Ia.) papers please copy.

JAURIET—The funeral of Mr. C. F. Jauriet will take place from the Cathedral Church of SS. Peter and Paul, corner of Washington-boulevard and Peoria-st., at 1 o'clock Tuesday, the 19th inst.

VANZWOLL—June 18, at 11:45 a. m., little Bessie Bird Vanzwoll, aged 1 year 9 months 5 days.

Notice of funeral hereafter.

HESS—In Chicago, June 17, 1883, Cora May Hess, only daughter of C. J. and M. J. Hess, aged 16 years 2 months and 21 days.

Funeral by carriages to Oakwoods from the family residence, 2126 Indiana-av., at 3:30 p. m. Tuesday, June 19.

ANNOUNCEMENTS.

A. M. DELIGHT'S GOSPEL TEMPERance meeting will be held at Farwell Hall this evening as usual.

A REUNION OF THE ANCIENT ORder of United Workmen will be held at Central Music-Hall the evening of the 25th, under the auspices of Ætna Lodge, No. 159.

EMPLOYERS ARE INVITED TO MAKE the Young Men's Christian Association Employment Bureau a free exchange for selecting help. About 100 young men and boys daily apply there for work.

THE MONTHLY RECEPTION OF THE members of the Young Men's Christian Association will be held at the association rooms Thursday evening.

THE REV. T. E. GREEN WILL CONduct the noon prayer-meeting at Farwell Hall today.

THE COMMENCEMENT EXERCISES of the Chicago Ladies' Seminary will occur at Union Park Congregational Church this evening at 8 o'clock.

THE HON. S. C. POMEROY, OF WASHington City, will speak in Farwell Hall Thursday, June 21st, at 8 o'clock p. m., on the "Mission of the American Nation to Mankind."

SUMMER SUITINGS!

Black, Blue, and Green Serges. Black, Blue, Green, and White

FLANNELS.

Black, Blue, Green, and Fancy Mixed Cheviots, Alpacas, Drap d'Etes. Black, Brown, and Light Gray

MOHAIRS.

Black, Blue, and Fancy Mixed Worsteds. Black, Blue, and Silk Mixed

TRICOTS.

Fancy Cassimere Suitings. About 500 patterns to choose from.

NICOLL, THE TAILOR,
Lakeside Building,
Cor. Clark and Adams-sts.

Horlick's Food
"Has saved many lives."—*R. M. Tooker, M. D., Chicago.* Requires no cooking. It is free from starch. The best food in health or sickness for all
INFANTS
"It has given perfect satisfaction in every case."—*J. W. Streeter, M. D., Chicago.*
"We have never used any food that has proved so satisfactory as Horlick's Food." *Geo. E. Shipman, M. D., Supt. J. P. Mills, Physician Chicago Foundlings' Home.*
Best Diet for Dyspeptics and Invalids.
"I have used Horlick's food in a case of Dyspepsia of long standing, that seemed to baffle the skill of this country, and am happy to say that it has given entire satisfaction."—*T. T. Baker, M. D., Burksville, Ky.*
Highly beneficial to nursing mothers as a drink.
Price 40 and 75 c. All Druggists. Book sent free.
HORLICK'S FOOD CO., Racine, Wis.
USE HORLICK'S DRY EXTRACT OF MALT.

GUNTHER'S CANDY.
Suitable for presents. Try it once. 78 Madison-st., Chicago. Send $1, $2, $3, or $5 for retail box, by express (charges light), of the best Candy in the world. Put up in handsome boxes.

CANDY
OLD-FASHION MOLASSES.
Caramels, fresh hourly, 25c for elegant 1-lb. box full of Candy. KRANZ, 80 State-st.

RUPTURE.
BARTLETT & BUTMAN, Proprietors of the Common-Sense Truss, Elastic Stockings, Shoulder-Braces, Suspensories, Crutches, etc. Trusses in every variety skillfully applied. Lowest prices. 85 East Randolph-st.
Office hours, Sunday, 10 a. m. to 1 p. m.

BIRDS
HARZ MOUNTAIN CANARIES
Kaempfer's, 127 Clark.

Decorate Your Rooms.
Fancy Colored Plaques, Palettes, and Fans, etc. A hundred late designs; 50 cents and $1.00 a dozen; $3.50 and $6.50 a hundred. It's the great London, New York, and Newport craze. CHAPIN'S, Corner Madison and Dearborn-sts., Chicago.

SURGICAL INSTRUMENTS
Artificial Limbs, Elastic Stockings, Apparatus for Deformities. SHARP & SMITH, 73 RANDOLPH-ST.

NEW STORE.

JAS. ARMSTRONG & Co.,
138 & 140 State-st.
CHICAGO.

The reason why we have been selling so many goods in our Suit Room the last week is, our prices are so low that any lady likely to want such articles see it to their advantage to buy now. This week we are selling an Imported Jersey in Black, Navy Blue, Ox Blood, and Greens, &c., at $2.25. This price looks cheap, so it ought, they are worth $4.50.

The Nun's Veiling at 50 cents are going off rapidly since the warm weather set in. They contain all the new colors. The Veilings we are selling at 57 1-2 cents are value of 75c, and what we give now for 75 cents are really beautiful in cloth and color.

Our stock of Black Lace Bunting is the most complete in the city, and prices range, in fine all-wool goods, from 50 cents to $1.25 per yard. Colored Lace Buntings at 30c have all the new shades. Newport Suitings at 32 cents are the most suitable cloth for the season.

We have put on sale today a lot of Nottingham Lace Curtain Nets and Lace Bed Sets, of course all new patterns, and at very low prices. The Curtains from $1.00 a pair for 3 yds., 3 1-2 yds. from $2.00 up, and 4 yds. from $4.00 up. Lace Bed Spreads with Pillow Shams to match are very nice, and range from $2.50 to $10.00. Antique Swiss and Madras Curtains we are selling in fair quantity. Customers tell us we are selling Cornices and Poles cheaper than other houses. Our stock of Cretones and Satines, like our other stock, have only new patterns.

Furniture manufacturers will do well to see our stock of Plain and Embossed Plushes.

Country orders carefully attended to.

Jas. Armstrong & Co.,
138 & 140 State-st.

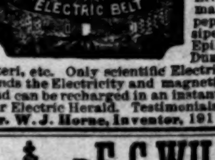
By POMEROY, SON & CO.,
Auctioneers, 80 and 82 Randolph-st.
OUR REGULAR SALE,
This Tuesday Morning, at 10 o'clock.
Parlor Sets, Chamber Sets, Crockery, New and Used Carpets, Stoves, &c.
Also one Square Grand Piano, in perfect order.
POMEROY, SON & CO., Auctioneers, 80 and 82 Randolph-st.

On Thursday, June 21, at 10 o'clock,
AT
38 East Kinzie-st.,
WE SELL THE ENTIRE
Furniture and Contents
OF THE
PENNSYLVANIA HOUSE,
30 ROOMS,
Including all the Chamber and Parlor Furniture, Beds, Bedding, Crockery, Hotel Range, Dining-room Ware, &c.
Also the entire BAR OUTFIT, including Decanters, Glassware, &c.
POMEROY, SON & CO., Auctioneers, 80 and 82 Randolph-st.

By GEO. P. GORE & CO.,
Auctioneers, 214 and 216 Madison-st.
Wednesday, June 20,
AT 9:30 A. M.,
ALL OPEN ACCOUNTS OF
BOOTS AND SHOES
Will be closed out and buyers who attend will get the benefit. The assortment is complete in every way and good goods.
Men's and Boys' Custom-Made Shoes.
Men's and Boys' Custom-Made Boots.
Wom.'s Shoes in Kid, Goat, and Grain, full lines.
Misses' Shoes and Child's Shoes, full lines, about 650 cases.
Boys' and Yths.' Shoes, a good assortment.
It will pay country dealers to call and attend this sale. G. P. GORE & CO., Auctioneers.

Thursday, June 21, at 9:30 a. m.,
REGULAR WEEKLY SALE OF
Crockery and Glassware.
We shall sell a large stock of desirable goods.
Goods packed for country merchants.
GEO. P. GORE & CO., Auctioneers.

DR. HORNE'S ELECTRIC BELT



Will cure Nervousness, Lumbago, Rheumatism, Paralysis, Neuralgia, Sciatica, Kidney, Spine and Liver diseases, Gout, Asthma, Heart disease, Dyspepsia, Constipation, Erysipelas, Catarrh, Piles, Epilepsy, Impotency, Dumb Ague, Prolapsus Uteri, etc. Only scientific Electric Belt in America that sends the Electricity and magnetism through the body, and can be recharged in an instant by the patient. Send for Electric Herald. Testimonials, Price List, etc., free. Dr. W. J. Horne, Inventor, 191 Wabash Av., Chicago.

F. C. WILSON & CO.
CANS & TANKS.
239 & 241 Lake-st.

STOVES
Maclean & Retterer, Wholesale Stoves, Ranges, and Furnaces. Crown Oil Stoves. Removed to 89 & 85 Wabash.

LIPMAN'S Loan Office,
99 Madison-st.
Cash paid for Old Gold, Silver, and Precious Stones.

HATS 10 cts. to $2.00.
Over 10,000 fine Straw and Felt Hats. Latest Styles, at half usual prices.
LESTER'S. 10 N. Clark, near the Bridge.

EW STORE.

ARMSTRONG
& Co.,
& 140 State-st.
CHICAGO.

eason why we have been
o many goods in our Suit
e last week is, our prices
ow that any lady likely to
h articles see it to their
ge to buy now. This week
selling an Imported
n Black, Navy Blue, Ox
nd Greens, &c., at $2.25.
ce looks cheap, so it ought,
worth $4.50.
un's Veiling at 50 cents
g off rapidly since the
eather set in. They con-
the new colors. The Veil-
are selling at 57 1-2 cents
e of 75c, and what we give
75 cents are really beau-
cloth and color.
ock of Black Lace Bunting
ost complete in the city,
es range, in fine all-wool
rom 50 cents to $1.25 per
Colored Lace Buntings at
e all the new shades. New-
tings at 32 cents are the
itable cloth for the season.
ave put on sale today a
Nottingham Lace Curtain
l Lace Bed Sets, of course
patterns, and at very low
The Curtains from $1.00
or 3 yds., 3 1-2 yds. from
, and 4 yds. from $4.00
e Bed Spreads with Pil-
ms to match are very nice,
ge from $2.50 to $10.00.
Swiss and Madras Cur-
are selling in fair quan-
ustomers tell us we are
Cornices and Poles cheap-
other houses. Our stock
nes and Satines, like our
ock, have only new pat-

ture manufacturers will
to see our stock of Plain
bossed Plushes.
ry orders carefully at-
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Armstrong & Co.,
& 140 State-st.

POMEROY, SON & CO.,
ctioneers, 80 and 82 Randolph-st.
REGULAR SALE,
Tuesday Morning, at 10 o'clock.
s, Chamber Sets, Crockery, New
Used Carpets, Stoves, &c.
Square Grand Piano, in perfect order.
POMEROY, SON & CO., Auctioneers,
80 and 82 Randolph-st.

ursday, June 21, at 10 o'clock,
AT
East Kinzie-st.,
WE SELL THE ENTIRE
ture and Contents
OF THE
NSYLVANIA HOUSE,
30 ROOMS,
l the Chamber and Parlor Furniture,
g, Crockery, Hotel Range, Dining-room
ntire BAR OUTFIT, including Decanters,
c.
OMEROY, SON & CO., Auctioneers,
80 and 82 Randolph-st.

GEO. P. GORE & CO.,
ctioneers, 214 and 216 Madison-st.
nesday, June 20,
AT 9:30 A. M.,
ALL OPEN ACCOUNTS OF
TS AND SHOES
d out and buyers who attend will get the
assortment is complete in every way
ods.
Boys' Custom-Made Shoes.
Boys' Custom-Made Boots,
es in Kid, Goat, and Grain, full lines.
es and Child's Shoes, full lines, about
Yths.' Shoes, a good assortment.
country dealers to call and attend this
G. P. GORE & CO., Auctioneers.

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GULAR WEEKLY SALE OF
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GEO. P. GORE & CO., Auctioneers.

ORNE'S ELECTRIC BELT
Will cure Nervousness, Lumbago, Rheumatism, Paralysis, Neuralgia, Sciatica, Kidney, Spine and Liver diseases, Gout, Asthma, Heart disease, Dyspepsia, Constipation, Erysipelas, Catarrh, Piles, Epilepsy, Impotency, Dumb Ague, Prolapsus,
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charged in an instant by the patient. Send
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CANS & TANKS.
9 & 241 Lake-st.

OVES Maclean & Retterer,
Wholesale Stoves, Ranges, and Furnaces. Crown Oil Stoves. Removed to 83 & 85 Wabash.

AN'S Loan Office,
99 Madison-st.
Cash paid for Old Gold, Silver, and Precious Stones.

TS 10 cts. to $2.00.
Over 10,000 fine Straw and Felt Hats, Latest Styles, at half usual prices.
ER'S. 10 N. Clark, near the Bridge.

HESING AND HIGH LICENSE

The Arch-Enemy of the Harper Bill Explains Why It Was Not Defeated.

Mr. A. C. Hesing explains to his German friends in a two-column letter published in yesterday's *Staats-Zeitung* the reasons why the Harper bill was not defeated. Some of the statements contained in the letter of this veteran politician are really astounding.

He says that from the very beginning he considered the passage of the Harper bill as more than probable, and therefore advised the saloonkeepers to work for some compromise measure, like the Quinn bill, for instance. B the managers of the saloonkeepers had been so radical and so confident that they had refused to listen, and had even instructed their Representative in the House License Committee, Mr. A. Mette, to prevent action on the Quinn bill. Mr. Mette's stubbornness had also been responsible for the defeat of the Morrison amendment, which proposed a wine license of $250.

Mr. Beardsley's presence in Springfield did, according to Mr. Hesing, more harm than good to the saloonkeepers, since his attitude caused the Republican managers to tighten the reins, and then, because it was believed he was the keeper of $1,500 to $2,000 for "greasing" purposes, not letting any of the "sand" go out of his hands, he only made the mercenary members quite indignant. Mr. Hesing says: "A Democratic lobbyist who worked for the Road bill, but was quite familiar with the ins and outs of the Harper bill, came to me with the request that I tell Mr. Harry Rubens after my return to Chicago the Democrats would pass the Harper bill if he did not show up and deal out the stuff the saloonkeepers had contributed. He knew that in Danville alone the saloonkeepers had paid $700." "If Mr. Rubens thinks," this Democrat closed his appeal to Mr. Hesing, "that by spending a few bottles of champagne he can beat the bill, he is damnably mistaken."

SALOONKEEPERS FAVORED IT.

Mr. Hesing then relates how he spoke to Rubens and how this gentleman explained to him that Beardsley had received some money from the saloonkeepers in Rock Island, but there were no other funds on hand and no money would be sent to Springfield.

In summing up, Mr. Hesing says: "One of the principal reasons for the passage of the Harper bill must be sought in the fact that a great many owners of saloons in the business part of Chicago either openly or secretly worked for the bill, and that a great many saloonkeepers from the country either did the same or evinced considerable indifference (I have special reference to those from Bloomington, Aurora, Elgin, Champaign, Streator, Joliet, etc.)—some because they were subject to a high-license tax already, others because nothing had been done by the State Association of brewers, distillers, and liquor-dealers to abolish the local option law."

WHOLESALE DEALERS FAVOR IT.

A second reason was that the distillers and wholesale liquor-dealers really favored high license out of jealousy of the brewers. As long as a year ago the Western Distillers' Association unanimously adopted resolutions offered by its President in favor of high license, and I have besides been told by Mr. Bez that Mr. Representative Sheridan, of Chicago, originally took sides with the Harper bill, and explained this by saying his employer, Mr. H. H. Shufeldt, the distiller, had instructed him to do so and in fact he had only been prevailed upon to join the opposition against the bill after having received the promise of a position as good as the one he might lose in Shufeldt's business.

PUBLIC INDIFFERENCE.

A third reason was the great indifference of the general public, even of that portion which had a direct interest in the question. For during my four stays in Springfield while this Legislature was in session I have not seen a single citizen of influence, either from Chicago or elsewhere, working against the bill among the members of the Legislature except Mr. Beardsley, and he was a paid agent. As far as I have been able to learn, not a single one of the wholesale dealers and jobbers who enjoy the custom of the saloonkeepers, not a cigar manufacturer, not a butcher, not a glassware dealer showed up in Springfield, and I am quite sure that the Harper bill could have been easily defeated had a delegation of twenty-five well-known Chicago business-men gone to Springfield and represented to the Representatives and to the Senators that a $500 license would close up a great many decent saloons conducted by hard-working widows, crippled workingmen, and maimed ex-soldiers. But as far as I know I was the only citizen and business-man who took sufficient interest in the question to work, without waiting to be asked, as best I could for the defeat of the Harper bill and to help the saloonkeepers. I did so as a citizen because I felt interested in having the license question solved in a manner satisfactory to all, and as a business-man because the majority of the saloonkeepers are subscribers of the *Staats-Zeitung*, and consequently my customers.

TWO MORE REASONS.

"Two more reasons I have to mention which caused the Harper bill to pass: The one is, that somebody seems to have been too stingy. As I was told by Senator White, who is generally well posted on such matters, $2,500 would have been sufficient to defeat the Harper bill—a ridiculously small amount considering the millions the saloonkeepers will have to pay in consequence of the raising of the license. Ald. Colvin told me the same thing, and, besides him, Saturday afternoon no one less than Carter H. Harrison, who appeared to regret very much that the small sum had not been raised.

"But the other reason is that the German members allowed themselves to be led into placing the interest of their party before that of the saloonkeepers and attempted to use the license question as political capital. Had they maintained their position on the Independent platform, to which they owed their election, the whole matter would have turned out more satisfactorily. But now they have done nothing against the Harper bill and harmed their party in the bargain. Had I been in their place I should have cared nothing whether the Republican or Democratic party would be benefited, as long as I had been successful in the question itself."

AN EDITORIAL.

Thus for Mr. A. C. Hesing. In this connection the following paragraph, with which yesterday's leading editorial of the *Illinois Staats-Zeitung* opens, is of some significance:

"The Harper bill, which has been signed by Gov. Hamilton with great haste, and will be in force July 1, seems to be received by the Germans in the country as a general thing with a great deal of indifference. We do not know if they are indifferent because they have become used and reconciled to high license in a great many localities of the State. But it is a fact that not a few of the legislators from the country, who are by no means in sympathy with the prohibitionists when voting for the bill, did so with the explicit statement that they acted in compliance with the wishes of their German constituents, the saloonkeepers included."

THE MAYOR'S STATEMENT.

Mr. A. C. Hesing having stated in the *Staats-Zeitung* that the Mayor had coincided with him in the belief that if more money had been used on the part of the saloonkeepers the Harper bill would never have passed, his Honor was questioned on the subject.

"I never volunteered such a remark," said the Mayor, "but Mr. Hesing said it $5,000 had been used the bill could have been defeated. I might have said then in an offhand way that if $5,000 was all that was wanted they were fools they did not raise it. I will tell you what I did hear when down at Springfield. They said there that whenever the saloonkeepers put up money the Citizens' Association went them one better. I do not know anything about corruption in the State Legislature, but while I was there a certain man came to me—he wasn't a member of either House, but a State official—and he said he could get the Police bill through, and it would not cost me much. I told him the City of Chicago did not place money in my hands for that purpose. However, I am always opposed to spending money for the purpose of forcing legislation."

LIQUOR IN IOWA.

Shall It Be Impracticable Prohibition, Irresponsible Low License, or Repressive High License?

[Burlington *Hawkeye*.]—Whatever may be the course adopted by the Republicans of Iowa in their coming convention, and whatever the result of the legislative elections, this much is sure, that temperance legislation will be the principal task of the General Assembly to be elected this fall. And the position of the different factions is already clearly defined. There are three of them, and it is no secret what either one desires. There are the friends of prohibition whether constitutional or statutory, who have worked so zealously in behalf of their pet scheme and will unite all their strength on the passage of a prohibitory law. Then there are the advocates of the opposit idea, those who demand the utmost liberty for the sale of liquors, who deny the right of the State to declare a legitimate trade as illegitimate and immoral, and who will strenuously oppose any and all efforts to pass a prohibitory law. And again, there are many persons—and their number is without doubt the largest—who fully recognize the evil of intemperance and are ready to lend a helping hand to stamp it out, but who do not regard prohibition as a practicable method of doing this, or a fair method if it were practicable. They do not consider that sumptuary laws ought to be passed; they wish to regard themselves as free men in a free country, and are inclined to resist any interference by the Government with eating and drinking. They contend that intelligent, orderly citizens should not be shorn of their liberties in the matter of personal habits because of the weakness and foolishness of others who place no restraint upon themselves. And this class, which outnumbers either of the other two, which may be said to have as much strength as the other two put together, is the one which advocates high license as the best temperance reform measure, and the fairest compromise between the two extremes. They, for the good of the State, are the ones to be intrusted with the legislation on this question.

The one liquor element has told us through a Democratic platform what it desires. It demands a license law, which means a law which makes it as *easy as possible for the dealers in liquor to carry on their traffic*. They are opposed to a "high-license law" in the pattern of the Nebraska or, in a modified form, the Illinois law. They would prefer prohibition to high license, for they reckon that with the formidable prejudice existing against prohibition they could openly defy the law, and paying nothing for license they could afford to pay an occasional fine of a hundred or a couple hundred of dollars. They know, for they see the workings of the law in Nebraska, that a good, stringent high-license law for them means strict supervision and the necessity of keeping decent and orderly houses, and they will therefore oppose a high license as much and more than prohibition.

Supposing now that, in view of these facts, the friends of temperance should try to accept this plan that is favored by so large and respectable an element and which finds the opposition of that class which needs legal regulation. Supposing they should for once open their eyes to the truth that intemperance about intemperance does more harm than good. They claim to be actuated in their movement by moral, humane, and Christian motives. But they are wrong when they think they can get a drinking man, and much less a drunkard, over to sobriety by calling him hard names and act in an aggressive way towards him. Fanaticism on the temperance question has very little influence; the method of making converts must be of an educational, persuasive, argumentative character, not one of force. Of the innumerable devices, all intended to cure humanity, not one has succeeded. Prohibition will not, and in the nature of things cannot, achieve anything—lasting. Regulation would accomplish something, and the true friends of temperance who are wise will do well to consider this.

In all places and localities where high license has been or is now being tried it has proved a success. It is a success in the whole State of Nebraska, it has proved a measure of great public benefit in all the Iowa towns which have tried it, and it is generally commended in the State of Missouri, where it has been adopted. An illustration of the way it works is furnished by the St. Louis *Republican* in regard to the Town of Fulton, which has about 3,000 inhabitants. There are four saloons which pay a license of $1,000 each, and these four saloons defray more than half the expense of the Town Government. Under the old system there would be twelve to fifteen low groggeries in the place. In Cape Girardeau, a place but a little larger than Fulton, there are twenty-three rum-holes. The testimony in regard to Fulton is that these four saloons are orderly, well-kept, and decent establishments. The system is so acceptable that no one wants it abolished. The drinkers like it because it furnishes them respectable drinking-places, the community because it diminishes drunkenness and pays a good revenue, and the saloonkeepers because they are protected from irresponsible dealers and do a reasonable business.

This lesson ought to commend itself to the serious consideration of those who are earnest, honest, and sincere in their desire to bring about a better condition of the liquor traffic and its influences. The proposition of passing a high-license law coupled with local option gives the Prohibitionists as much latitude as they have a right to expect. And it is not an unpopular, radical policy, fraught with evil consequences, but a conservative one. It does not interfere with the rights of the individual to choose for himself whether he will drink or not. It leaves every man free, but it puts the business in responsible hands, where it can be watched. It weeds out the low groggeries which are the curse of many towns and cities, and by closing them it takes a long step towards sobriety of society.

Everybody who has the welfare of the State at heart is anxious that something should be done against intemperance. Prohibition is incapable of enforcement because half the people at least oppose it. We believe that high license will be wise and useful. Let the future legislators give it their full consideration.

EASTERN OPINION.

Almost Universal Expression of Amazement and Indignation at the Acquittal of the Star-Route Thieves.

[Boston *Post*.]—There seems to be but a single sentiment among decent people, of whatever party, with respect to the star-route verdict, and that one of disgust and shame.

[*Hour*.]—That the Government was robbed to the extent of millions of dollars was clear as daylight. That a conspiracy existed was plain to every one except the jury which tried the case.

[Baltimore *Day*.]—By the popular judgment the star-route thieves have long ago been convicted; and this verdict, while exceedingly beneficial to them, will in no wise alter public opinion, which today as well as yesterday denounces them as thieves and scoundrels.

[Utica *Observer*.]—The star-route thieves are freed by the verdict of the jury called to try them, and the jurors are upon the streets of Washington receiving the cheers and plaudits of the people! The triumph of the rogues is a shame not only to the jury and not only to the community of which such criminals and such jurymen form a part, but to the whole country.

[Springfield (Mass.) *Republican*.]—The country has seen the difficulty of punishing corruption through what is euphemistically termed the administration of justice, and has learned anew the important lesson that the best way to deal with men known to be selfish, unscrupulous, and corrupt is not to deal with them at all—particularly not to make of them Senators of the United States, high fiduciary officers, and the conscience-keepers of candidates for the Presidency.

[Scranton (Pa.) *Republican*.]—Those who have read the testimony of the star-route trial will be amazed at the verdict of acquittal rendered yesterday by the Washington jury. Such a result is positively disheartening after the long, wearisome, and costly trial with which the country has been bored, and persons with old-fashioned ideas of justice will naturally ask themselves whether after all the jury system is such a great blessing to society and civilization as its upholders claim.

[Philadelphia *Bulletin*.]—That twelve men have been found to agree unanimously that the star-route conspirators are guiltless points to a remarkable coincidence which can be explained only in one way. The chances were a million to one that not all the jurors would agree; that they have agreed at least justifies the opinion that it was for their interest to return this verdict. But neither Dorsey nor Brady nor their underlings can escape the opinion which the unbiased and unbribable American public holds of their action.

[Troy *Telegram*.]—Dorsey and Brady go forth in triumph; the Government is defeated, and knavery, as everybody believes, rides on triumphant. It was wise in the builders of Greek mythology to represent Justice as being blind. They meant to imply that she was not to be influenced by sentiment or sympathy, as were the Judges when Phryne disclosed her matchless charms to their wondering eyes. Today Justice may be glad of her blindfolding, since it saves her from seeing what shocking outrages are done in her name.

[Providence *Journal*.]—At first blush there will be citizens, not a few, who will feel that there is no safety for the public Treasury, no shield against evil-doing, no moral sentiment in or capable of protecting the people. But this is not so. Neither is the country wholly demoralized, nor is it to be materially deteriorated in sentiment by this result. In the first place, the verdict will not be taken as concluding the moral status of the defendants. It will stand in law, but will not satisfy the judgment of those who have followed, though imperfectly, the course of the trial.

[Albany *Evening Journal*.]—The acquittal of Dorsey and Brady seems to have tickled the Washington audience greatly. The rest of the country is not so easily edified. People generally, we take it, will receive the news with wrathful amazement. A disagreement public opinion was prepared for, and conviction would not have surprised deeply. But that twelve men should be found who could listen to the overwhelming, positive mass of evidence adduced against the prisoners, and to the Judge's direct adverse charge, and then unite to give them a clean bill of moral health—this does stagger the mind.

[Boston *Journal*.]—The result of the previous trial, although it was a disappointment in so far that the principal defendants escaped conviction, served to establish the fact of a conspiracy, and made clear the strength of the Government position. The present case was stronger against the defendants than the earlier trial; the evidence was overwhelming, and was presented and argued with great force and clearness; and yet the result is even more disappointing than before. It goes to show that Washington is not the place where the Government can try alleged offenders with any expectation of an impartial verdict.

[Worcester (Mass.) *Spy*.]—Undoubtedly this jury, like any other that might be made up in Washington, was inclined toward the defendants. The population of Washington consists of persons who make their living out of the Government in one way or another, and they are not inclined to countenance any proceeding whose tendency is to shut off any of the avenues to the Treasury. The proof must be very clear and very convincing which will induce a Washington jury to find that a man ought to be condemned for discovering a way to get more money out of the Government than others under like conditions had been able to get.

[Hartford *Courant*.]—It is a very hasty and short-sighted judgment that, because of this verdict of the Washington jury, sets down the prosecution of the star-route men as an utter blunder and failure. The men themselves know better than that. They have been pilloried for many months before the country; the story of their operations has been told and retold; one of their own number has, in their language, given them dead away; public opinion convicted them long ago; and the fees to their high-priced lawyers must by this time have run away with their iniquitous profits. Altogether their case does not afford much encouragement to other would-be rascals to engage in the business of defrauding the United States Government.

THE CITY OF LITTLE ROCK.

LITTLE ROCK, Ark., June 18.—United States Circuit Judge McCrary's opinion in the case of the Philbrook heirs, who claim the ownership of the land on which nearly all the City of Little Rock was built, is received today. He decides that, whatever the original merit, the claimants slept too long on their rights, and are now without remedy.

Are you going far? Not far. How far? To the National Exposition of Railway Appliances.

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IN ORDER TO ACCOMMODATE OUR numerous patrons throughout the city and suburbs, we have established Branch Offices, as designated below, where advertisements will be taken for the same price as charged at the Main Office, and will be received until 9 o'clock p. m.:

CITY.
SOUTH DIVISION.

3501 COTTAGE GROVE-AV., corner Thirty-fifth-st.—F. Le B. Monroe, Druggist.
123 TWENTY-SECOND-ST.—J. & R. Simms, Booksellers and Stationers.
3037 INDIANA-AV., corner Thirty-first-st.—Judson S. Jacobus, Druggist.
3100 STATE-ST., cor. Thirty-first, } H. W. Buchman,
& TWENTY-NINTH-ST., Branch. } Druggist.
CORNER OAKWOOD-BOULEVARD AND COTTAGE GROVE-AV., Oakland—G. Q. Dow.

WEST DIVISION.

338 WEST MADISON-ST., near Aberdeen—Charles F. Bowen & Co., Druggists.
682 WEST LAKE-ST., corner of Sheldon—L. Schreiber & Co., Druggists.
832 SOUTH HALSTED-ST., corner Canalport-av.—F. A. Druehl, Druggist.
641 WEST MADISON-ST., corner Paulina—H. F. Kraft, Druggist.
134 SOUTH HALSTED-ST., corner of Adams—James M. Kirkley & Co., Druggists.
572 WEST MADISON-ST., corner of Ogden-av.—Max Behrens, Druggist.
349 BLUE ISLAND-AV., corner of Twelfth-st.—Th. Sonnichsen, Druggist.
720 WEST LAKE-ST., corner of Lincoln—H. C. Herrick, Jeweler, Newsdealer, and Fancy Goods.
182 NORTH HALSTED-ST., corner Indiana—August Jacobson, Druggist.
1002 WEST MADISON-ST., corner Western-av.—John Myers, Druggist.
628 WEST LAKE-ST., northwest corner Paulina—R. Sill, Druggist.

NORTH DIVISION.

126 NORTH CLARK-ST., corner of Ohio—Gale & Blocki, Druggists.
445 NORTH CLARK-ST., corner Division—Adolf G. Vogeler, Druggist.
675 LARRABEE-ST., corner Garfield-av.—F. M. Williams & Co., Druggists.
974 NORTH CLARK-ST., corner Webster-av., Frank Schrage, Druggist.

SUBURBAN.
HYDE PARK.
HYDE PARK-AV. AND FIFTY-THIRD-ST.—Goodrich Q. Dow, Druggist.
ENGLEWOOD.
CORNER WENTWORTH-AV. AND CHESTNUT-ST.—Englewood Eye Office.
EVANSTON.
GEORGE W. MUIR, Bookseller, Stationer, and Newsdealer.
LAKE VIEW.
EVANSTON-AV., near Diversy-st.—C. S. Wells, Post-Office and Druggist.
PULLMAN.
ARCADE BUILDING, J. R. Waterbury, Cigar and News Depot.

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST—ON SATURDAY, PROBABLY in the street, a red leather memorandum book, with Alfred Wilkinson, Syracuse, N. Y., written within; no value. Return to PARKHURST & WILKINSON, 184 Lake-st., and receive $1.

LOST—A RED IMITATION INDIA shawl. Liberal reward given if returned to J. H. McCARTNEY, 2512 Cottage Grove-av.

LOST—A HAND BAG CONTAINING three rings and an annual railroad pass, between Marshall Field's and Gaye's stores. Please return to 469 La Salle-av.

FINANCIAL.

AT FIFTH NATIONAL LOAN OFFICE, 186 South Clark-st.—Money advanced on all goods of value. N. B.—All pledges of A. Goldsmid can be renewed or redeemed at the above number. Established 1870.

ANY AMOUNTS TO LOAN ON FURniture and pianos, without removal, at lowest rates; also on good securities. 95 Dearborn, Room 23.

A. GOLDSMID'S (ESTABLISHED 1865) diamond brokerage and bullion and assay office, 97 East Madison-st., next the old stand. Cash paid for old gold and silver, mutilated coins, precious stones, and valuables of every description.

ANY AMOUNT ADVANCED ON FURniture, pianos, without removal; and all good securities; weekly or monthly payments if desired. Room 12, Andrews Building, 153 La Salle-st.

ANY AMOUNTS TO LOAN ON FURNIture without removal, pianos, and other securities, at lowest rates. 79 Dearborn-st., Rooms 6 and 7.

ADVANCES ON DIAMONDS, BONDS, watches, etc., at low rates. D. LAUNDER, Rooms 5 and 6, 120 Randolph-st. Established 1854.

ANY AMOUNT TO LOAN ON FURNIture and pianos without removal. 113 East Madison and 133 South Clark-st., Room 19.

ANY AMOUNT OF MONEY TO LOAN on watches, diamonds, jewelry, etc. TOM N. DONNELLY & CO., Money Loan Office, 113 Dearborn-st., between Madison and Washington.

MONEY TO LOAN AT CURRENT rates on real estate. R. W. HYMAN JR. & CO., Room 9 Howland Block, Monroe and Dearborn-sts.

MORTGAGES WANTED—
Money to loan (in large amounts) on first-class city property. No commissions charged. Apply to NOAH W. BROOKS, Room 8 Reaper Block.

RICHMOND SILVER MINING CO., Dakota (near Deadwood).—Any one familiar with this property can appreciate its value. A few hundred shares of stock are offered for sale low. For particulars address RICHMOND, P. O. Box 1336, New York City.

TO LOAN—AT 6 PER CENT, WITHout commission, sums of $4,000 and upwards upon improved city property. LYMAN & JACKSON, 55 Portland Block.

TO LOAN—$7,000 ON IMPROVED CITY real estate. C. C. CHASE, 20 Bryan Block, 168 La Salle-st.

WE LOAN MONEY ON CITY REAL estate at lowest rates. PETERSON & BAY, 163 East Randolph-st.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

A MAN MORE OR LESS ACQUAINTed can do well to invest his money in some more inventions. Call at 231 West Erie-st., corner Rucker.

FOR SALE—WE ARE AUTHORIZED to sell at private sale an old established and well-paying business in good location in Grand Rapids, Mich., consisting of a large stock of boots and shoes; also full stock of clothing and gents' furnishing goods; long lease and good will of business; single or together. Apply at once, as the owner must sell, to NEUFELD & MOORE, Auctioneers, 136 State-st., Palmer House Block.

FOR SALE—14 HANDSOMELY-FURnished rooms, with first-class restaurant connected, on West Side in fine location; cheap lease; good chance. K 75, Tribune office.

FOR SALE — A FURNITURE FACtory, 2-story, 40x60; dry-kiln, engine, boiler, and machinery all in good order, and will be sold cheap. Apply at 407 South Canal-st.

FOR SALE—FOURTEEN ELEGANTLY furnished rooms with first-class restaurant attached, doing good business, No. 1 location; this is a fine opportunity. K 72, Tribune office.

PARTIES LOOKING FOR LOCATION to manufacture on water-power will find every convenience and best of facilities at Rock Falls, Ill., whereaddress A. P. SMITH. Refers to the C., B. & Q. Ry. Co.

$20,000 WILL BUY GOOD WILL and large stock of marketable merchandise; one-third cash, balance on time to suit purchaser. Best of reasons given for selling. HENRY MEISELBAR, 70, 161 La Salle-st.

MISCELLANEOUS.

ALL KINDS PORTLAND CEMENT PAVING sidewalks, basement floors, etc. J. B. HURLBUT, Manager, 116 Washington-st., Room 10.

A PHYSICIAN OFFERS BOARD AND all accommodations in his house to a few ladies during confinement. Address O 75, Tribune office.

ALL KINDS OF TAR AND GRAVEL roofing done and old roofs repaired by J. WILKES FORD & CO., 91 and 93 West Washington.

FURNISH YOUR OWN CLOTH AND we will cut, make, and trim overcoats, $8; coats, $6; vests, $1.50; pants, $1.50; first-class fit and good workmanship guaranteed. DAVIS BROS., merchant tailors, dealers in cloth, 151 West Randolph-st.

GOOD HOME FOR LADIES DURING confinement; pleasant and cheap. By Mrs. MUELLER, midwife and doctress, 633 West Monroe-st., one block from Madison-st. cars.

GOOD HOME FOR LADIES DURING confinement; strictly private. Call at 283 Evergreen-av.; take Milwaukee-av. cars. MIDWIFE.

MUST BE SOLD CHEAP—ONE FINE billiard and six pool tables. All repairing strictly attended to. 283 South Franklin-st.

TYPEWRITER COPYING OF ALL DEscriptions accurately done at No. 125 Dearborn-st., Room 35.

WANTED—TO BUY A FRAME HOUSE on West Side for removal; will pay good price. Address J. P., 1122 Wilcox-av.

WANTED—TO BUY—BOAT 25 TO 30 feet long, 7 to 8 feet beam; must not draw over 18 inches loaded; can be a yacht hull, yawl, or anything suitable to put an engine into; new or second-hand. Give all dimensions, quality, and price. Address GRAY BROS., Pelican Rapids, Minn.

STORE & OFFICE FIXTURES.

FOR SALE—SAFES AT LOWEST ROCK bottom cash prices; we have just received a large supply of the celebrated Detroit Steel Jamb Safes, also several Hall, McNeale, Mosier, Diebold, and Cincinnati Safe & Lock Co. safes, both fire and burglar, but little used. J. GREENHOOD & CO., 84 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—IMPROVED FIRE AND burglar-proof safe, medium size, cheap. Call at 110 Fifth-av.

UPRIGHT SHOW-CASES, COUNTERS, tables, shelving, fine store and office fittings, large variety. D. M. SWINEY, 41 to 47 South Canal-st.

PERSONAL.

PERSONAL—A LADY (STRANGER IN the city) wishes to communicate with some party or parties who understand preserving natural flowers. Address L 11, Tribune office.

BUSINESS PERSONALS.

PERSONAL — HOMESTEADS FOR soldiers, sailors, their widows and orphans. GOVERNMENT LAND AGENCY, Room 16, 243 State-st., Chicago, Ill.

TO LEASE.

TO LEASE—FOR 99 YEARS—25 FOOT lot on Wabash-av., near Eighteenth st., at 6 per cent on present price without revaluation. R. LANCASTER & CO., 149 Monroe-st., Room 1.

DIAMONDS, WATCHES, &c.

GREAT BARGAINS IN FINE DIAmonds, watches, chains, and jewelry, at a large discount from regular prices, at Goldsmid's old-established (1865) bullion and assay office, 97 East Madison-st., next to old stand.

CITY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—FIRST-CLASS BUSINESS property, improved and unimproved, ranging in price from $25,000 to $450,000; parties or capitalists who wish to invest in such property can have full particulars by calling in the office of JACOB WEIL & CO., 166 Dearborn-st., First National Bank Building.

FOR SALE—BY A NON-RESIDENT—Very choice stone-front business property, finely located; improvements new; well rented; pays over 10 per cent; no better investment on the market; $12,000 will buy if taken soon. 520 First National Bank Building.

WEST SIDE.

FOR SALE—106 AND 108 DE KALB-ST., new 2-story stone-front houses, every improvement; price $3,750 each; now rented for $420 per year; terms to suit. CAMPBELL BROS., 137 Madison-st.

FOR SALE—IN MY BEAUTIFUL NEW block, two-story and basement 11-room octagon stone-front house and lot 742 West Jackson-boulevard, near Lincoln-st., $10,000; $2,000 cash, balance $1,000 yearly until paid, or $75 monthly.
These houses are well built by myself, with all modern improvements, and will bear close inspection; will rent for nearly that money.
IRA BROWN, 142 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—132 DE KALB-ST.—STONE-front house, in two flats; rents for $300 per annum; excellent investment; only $4,500. Apply at CAMPBELL BROS.', 137 Madison-st.

FOR SALE—$2,600 WILL BUY A NEAT one and one-half story and basement brick cottage with stone foundation, on Rice-st., next street north of Chicago-av., just west of Robey-st.; cottage contains 7 rooms and closets, lake water, and sewer; lot 24x123 feet. Terms: One-sixth cash, balance long time at 6 per cent. Chicago-av. cars run within one block.
WM. D. KERFOOT & CO.,
90 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—AT A BARGAIN—74 DEEP lots, south front, on Harrison-st. and both sides of Congress, near California-av.; price, $24,000. R. LANCASTER & CO., 149 Monroe-st., Room 1.

FOR SALE — AT A BARGAIN — $700 will purchase lots on Lexington, Polk, Harvard, Taylor, Fillmore, and Grenshaw-sts.; the property lies between Western and Campbell-avs.; has city water and is well sewered; terms of sale, one-third cash, balance one and two years at 6 per cent interest. Inquire at 532 Western-av.

SOUTH SIDE.

FOR SALE—S. D. WARD, RECEIVER, offers the following described property at a bargain:
420 lots at Grand Crossing, suitable for residence.
900 feet front on railroad and on South Chicago-av.
11 store lots on Seventy-fifth and Seventy-sixth-sts.
20 residence lots near church and school.
A fine building corner, 150x150, in Hyde Park.
A beautiful lot, 125x125, on Forest-av., between Thirty-third and Thirty-fifth-sts.
Prairie-av., north of Thirty-fifth-st., 125x125.
2 lots on Michigan-av., near Thirty-sixth-st.
Business lot, northwest corner Canal and Mather-sts.
2 lots, corner Rockwell, near North-av.
Large house, corner Twenty-third-st. and Calumet-av.
Large house, 1626 Prairie-av., with barn.
S. D. WARD, 154 Lake-st.

FOR SALE—GREAT BARGAIN—1626 Prairie-av.—3-story and basement, 14 rooms; large barn; possession at once. S. D. WARD, 154 Lake-st.

FOR SALE—ONE-HALF CASH, THE balance on time, 99x178 feet southeast corner of Jackson and Market-sts.; also 99x134 feet southwest corner. Apply at Room 30 Quincy Building. MALCOM McNEILL.

NORTH SIDE.

FOR SALE—NO. 147 LARRABEE-ST. $4,300. Rents for $630; terms reasonable. YOUNG, SCOTT & ADAMS, 77 South Clark-st.

FOR SALE—BY A NON-RESIDENT—New and modern residence on North Side, finely located, worth $6,000; will be sold much less than value if taken at once; cannot be excelled as a bargain. POTTER & PAYNE, 164 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—3-STORY FRAME HOUSE, 22x62 feet, and lot 26x108 feet, at 210 Townsend-st. Inquire on first floor in front.

SUBURBAN REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—
LOTS IN THE NEW SUBDIVISION CORNER OF STATE AND FORTY-SEVENTH-STS.
Are now for sale by JACOB WEIL & CO., 166 Dearborn-st., First National Bank Building.
BUSINESS LOTS on State and Forty-seventh-sts.
RESIDENCE LOTS on Dearborn and Butterfield-sts., between Forty-seventh and Forty-ninth.
Frame buildings can be erected on this property, and sewer, gas, water, and sidewalks are already provided on all the streets. A station of the Rock Island Railroad adjoins the premises, and horse cars pass the property on State-st.
These lots will be sold cheap and on easy terms, as it is desired to close them out in ninety days.

FOR SALE—I HAVE HOUSES FROM $2,000 to $6,000 in the best locality in Englewood; water, gas, sewerage, and modern improvements; also lots in the most desirable locations in the town at reasonable prices and terms; will show parties at any time. JOHN A. BARTLETT, No. 21 Otis Block, No. 152 La Salle-st., or No. 6731 Perry-av., Englewood.

FOR SALE—AT EVANSTON — NEW house; all grades; also lots upon which we will build to suit on easy terms; property at South Evanston, Ravenswood, and Wilmette on very easy payments. KIMBALL, VOSE & CO., 19 Tribune Building.

FOR SALE—IF YOU WISH A healthy location go to Normal Park, Englewood. This is the best suburban property, and has the best railroad facilities in Cook County; will sell on easy terms. For particulars inquire of
J. A. BARTLETT,
Room 21 Otis Block, No. 152 La Salle-st.,
or No. 6731 Perry-av., Englewood.

FOR SALE—PULLMAN—BEAUTIFUL ridge lots from $100 to $300 each; easy terms; purchasers assisted to build. Send for circular and map of Pullman.
THOMAS SCANLAN,
30 East Washington-st.

FOR SALE—LAKE VIEW—MY NEW 8-room cottages and lots, modern improvements, Grace-st.; also residence, with 32 or 50 or 97x195 feet, south front, Melrose-st.; all near the lake; street-cars pass. F. L. BALDWIN, 52 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—HOUSE, BARN, AND TWO acres near lake, Winnetka, $4,000; improvements cost $4,000. J. T. DALE, 16 Tribune Building.

FOR SALE—80 ACRES WEST OF NORmal school. Also vacant corner Park-av. and Paulina-st. Room 10, 41 Clark-st.

FOR SALE—OR LEASE—HIGHLAND Park property, improved and vacant.
HAWKINS, 156 Lake-st.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—COUNTRY RESIDENCE seven miles from Chicago; good house, large lawn, shade trees, fruit trees; close to depot; all in good order; small payment down and liberal terms offered; price $3,200. Address 86 Washington-st., Room 11.

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS.

ALL WORK GUARANTEED!
PIANOS AND ORGANS
TUNED, REPAIRED, AND POLISHED
BY SKILLFUL WORKMEN.
W. W. KIMBALL CO.,
Corner State and Adams-sts.

ERNEST GABLER, VOSE & SONS, AND Hazelton Bros. upright pianos, little used; also a number of squares; great inducements. Please call and get our prices at 276 West Madison-st. A. SCHAAF & CO.

FIVE DOUBLE FLOORS FULL OF Pianos and Organs.
STORY & CAMP,
188 and 190 State-st., entrance 190.

HALLET, DAVIS & CO. W. W. KIMBALL AND EMERSON PIANOS. | PIANOS & ORGANS Sold on MONTHLY PAYMENTS at W. W. KIMBALL CO.'S, Corner State and Adams.

IN ADDITION TO OUR OWN make of PIANOS and ORGANS, we have the exclusive sale of several of the best instruments of Eastern manufacture.
We can sell on monthly or quarterly payments if desired.
Second-hand instruments taken in exchange. All goods sold by us are warranted in every respect.
W. W. KIMBALL CO.
Corner State and Adams-st.

KIMBALL CO.'S
PARLOR ORGANS,
NEW STYLES.
Send for catalogue.
Factory corner Twenty-sixth and Rockwell-sts.
Warerooms corner State and Adams-st.

NEW
UPRIGHT PIANOS,
TO RENT.
W. W. KIMBALL CO.,
Corner State and Adams-st.

STEINWAY'S MATCHLESS PIANOS. | LYON & HEALY, State and Monroe-sts.
Beware of bogus instruments, both new and second-hand, represented as genuine Steinway pianos.

WANTED—TO BUY—GOOD SECOND-hand piano. Give full particulars. Address O 8, Tribune office.

WE OFFER SECOND-HAND PIANOS of standard make, taken in exchange for Hazeltons, at great bargains, some of which are as good as new; also new instruments at low prices, for cash or easy payments. Root & Sons' Music Company. CHURCH & LEE, Managers, 200 Wabash-av.

$10 MONTHLY WILL BUY A NEW or second-hand piano. Please get our prices at 276 West Madison-st. A. SCHAAF & CO.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—STEAM YACHT—THE three-masted steam yacht Polynia, 158½ tons, custom-house measurement; length on deck, 130 feet; water-line, 120 feet; breadth molded, 18 feet; draft of water, 11 feet; triple compound engines; 2 low-pressure cylinders, 32-inch; 1 high-pressure cylinder, 24-inch; stroke, 24 inches; speed, about 14 knots per hour; in perfect order; cabins recently refitted. Apply to or address
GARDNER G. HOWLAND,
Office New York Herald, New York.

FOR SALE—A NICE VARIETY OF Southern mocking-birds, guaranteed good singers. 98 Canal-st., between Madison and Monroe.

FOR SALE—ONE FRESH 4-YEAR-OLD Jersey cow and calf. G. D. BRYANT, Oak Glen, Cook Co., Ill.

PROFESSIONAL.

A. GOODRICH, ATTORNEY AT LAW, 124 Dearborn-st., Chicago. Advice free; 18 years' experience. Business quietly and legally transacted.

SEWING MACHINES.

FOR SALE—6 DOMESTIC SEWING-MAchines, $10 to $12.50 each; all perfect. Call at Room 10 Haverly's Theatre. Take elevator.

TO RENT—HOUSES.

SOUTH SIDE.

TO RENT—WM. D. KERFOOT & CO., 90 Washington-st.:
SOUTH SIDE HOUSES.
1615 Prairie-av., 2-story and basement brick house, 14 rooms; in good order; $70 per month.
3128 Michigan-av., 2-story and basement frame house, about 14 rooms; will rent for $65 to good tenant.

TO RENT—FOUR ROOMS AND FOUR closets in three-story brick house, 4321 St. Lawrence-av. House has been newly painted and calcimined; has modern improvements and close to cable cars and I. C. R. R. Rent low to a family of adults.

TO RENT—ONE OF THOSE ELEGANT new 2-story marble-front houses at 210½ Thirty-seventh-st.; all modern improvements; splendid location; rent cheap. Inquire of R. J. WALSH, 114 State-st., Pardridges' dry-goods store. Apply in the afternoon.

TO RENT—2-STORY AND BASEMENT brick dwelling, Nos. 3649 and 3653 Indiana-av.; all modern improvements; will be put in perfect order. Inquire at Room 5, southwest corner Clark and Adams-sts.

TO RENT—ELEGANT RESIDENCES, Lake Front, corner of Thirty-first-st., 2-story, attic, and sub-basement, with all modern improvements; ready for occupancy on July 1. ERNST PRUSSING, 10 Borden Block, northwest corner Randolph and Dearborn-sts.

TO RENT—3412 CALUMET-AV., RESIdence of 9 rooms, $55 a month.

WEST SIDE.

TO RENT—BEAUTIFUL 2-STORY AND basement octagon stone-front house, with all modern improvements, in my new block, 738 West Jackson-st., near Lincoln; nice and clean; sewerage and ventilation has been fully approved by Board of Public Works, and I will warrant against any sewer-gas; or I will sell cheap with a cash payment of $2,000, and balance in yearly payments of $1,000 or $100 monthly. IRA BROWN, 142 La Salle-st.

TO RENT—WM. D. KERFOOT & CO., 90 Washington-st.:
WEST SIDE HOUSES.
Fulton-st., near Sheldon, 2-story frame house, containing 9 rooms; good barn; cheap.
8 Fillmore-st., 2-story and basement brick house; cheap.
553 Warren-av., 4 room cottage, cheap.

TO RENT—A LARGE, WELL-FURnished house at 177 South Peoria-st.

TO RENT—TWO ELEVEN-ROOM BRICK houses; Park-av., near Western. W. K. LOWREY, Room 5, 77 South Clark-st.

TO RENT—NICE THIRD-STORY FLAT to cheerful couple without children, near Central Park. 1461 Fulton-st. Only $10 per month.

TO RENT—A 2-STORY 9-ROOM HOUSE, in good order, and barn, at 113 North Paulina-st.; rent $35; lower if rent is guaranteed; 4 rooms, $15. Call on owner, No. 109 North Paulina-st., one block from Indiana-st. cars.

NORTH SIDE.

TO RENT—WM. D. KERFOOT & CO., 90 Washington-st.:
NORTH SIDE HOUSE.
330 Ohio-st.—3-story and basement, 14 rooms; will be put in good order; we will rent this house for $200 per year less than asked May 1.

TO RENT—UPPER FLAT NO. 184 EAST Ohio-st.; six rooms, etc., in good order.
A. T. GALT, 108 Dearborn-st., Room 21.

TO RENT—16 RUSH-ST. AND 130 NORTH State-st., furnished for housekeeping and sleeping.

MISCELLANEOUS.

TO RENT—WE HAVE A FEW DESIRAble houses in the several divisions of the city which parties wishing to rent will do well to inspect; prices ranging from $25 to $80. BAIRD & BRADLEY, 90 La Salle-st., Room 16.

TO RENT—FURNISHED HOUSE DURing July and August to a couple with unquestionable references; price no object to the right parties. Address L 20, Tribune office.

SUBURBAN.

TO RENT—A VERY DESIRABLY LOcated and well-furnished house in Evanston for the summer. Apply to H. J. WALLINGFORD, Room 20, 89 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—HANDSOME NEW ENGLEwood house, 8 rooms, fine location; 5 cents fare; $19. RICE'S Music-Rooms, 243 State-st.

TO RENT—GOOD HOUSE AND LARGE shaded lot, near lake, at Winnetka; $18. J. T. DALE, 16 Tribune Building.

TO RENT—AT EVANSTON—THE RESidence and fine grounds of A. C. Ducat. Apply to C. F. GREY, President Hide and Leather National Bank.

TO RENT—FLATS.

NORTH SIDE.

TO RENT—FLATS IN THE HOTEL ALbany, southwest corner Clark and Indiana-sts., are now completed, and will be open for the inspection of tenants today (Sunday). These flats will be heated by steam and contain all modern improvements and conveniences, elevator, etc. Plans may be seen at my office. JAS. M. GAMBLE,
40 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—THE 1ST, 2D, AND 4TH floors of the new apartment house NO. 266 Huron-st., near Dearborn-av. The house is well built, and has furnaces, ranges, hardwood finish, wooden mantels, and all modern conveniences. OGDEN, SHELDON & CO., 34 Clark-st., Room 3.

TO RENT—10-ROOM FLAT ON FIRST floor on Illinois-st., near Cass; furniture for sale at great bargain. WM. C. REYNOLDS, 56 Montauk Block.

SOUTH SIDE.

TO RENT—NEW AND ELEGANT 6 and 7 room flats, 125 to 129 Thirty-fifth-st.; go and see them; or suites of 3 or 4 rooms; $18 to $22.50.

WEST SIDE.

TO RENT—FLATS—196 AND 198 WINchester-av., new stone-front building between Adams and Jackson-sts., two very desirable flats, 7 rooms each, at a moderate rent. J. WEST, 245 Wabash-av., or at 877 West Monroe-st., after 6 p. m.

TO RENT—166 SOUTH THROOP-ST.—Elegant lower flat, 7 rooms, bath, and basement; rent $30.

TO RENT—WM. D. KERFOOT & CO., 90 Washington-st.:
WEST SIDE FLATS.
West Madison-st., 1146 and 1148, 6-room flats, cheap.

TO RENT—ROOMS.

SOUTH SIDE.

TO RENT—PARLOR FLOOR—5 LARGE, airy, light, handsomely furnished connecting rooms and bathroom; good location for dentist or physician; basement if desired. 1213 Wabash-av.

TO RENT—15 ELDRIDGE-COURT—Handsomely furnished rooms, single or en suite. Splendid table board opposite.

TO RENT—THREE ROOMS AND closets. 3343 State-st.

TO RENT—52 TWENTY-FOURTH-ST.—Furnished rooms; new furniture, and clean.

TO RENT—TWO NICELY-FURNISHED rooms for gentlemen. 1228 Wabash-av.

TO RENT—FOUR ELEGANT ROOMS—light housekeeping. 214 Thirty-seventh-st., near Cottage Grove-av.

TO RENT—BACK PARLOR, $8, WITH two other rooms very reasonable if wanted; good locality; near street-cars. 2582 Calumet-av.

WEST SIDE.

TO RENT—FURNISHED ROOMS, WITH use of bath, by week or month. 281 West Madison-st.

NORTH SIDE.

TO RENT—A NICELY FURNISHED front room. 188 Dearborn-av.

TO RENT—380 CHICAGO-AV., FRONT alcove room, nicely furnished.

TO RENT—STORES, OFFICES, &c

STORES.

TO RENT — STORE — NO. 175 SOUTH Clark-st. Offices in building northeast corner Clark and Monroe-sts. Inquire at Room 5, Lakeside Building.

TO RENT—NORTHEAST CORNER Michigan-av. and Randolph-st., two stores, five stories and basements, 89x132 feet, with steam elevators. Will be let together or separately.
N. W. BROOKS, Room 8, 97 Clark-st.

TO RENT—STORE 372 WEST LAKE-ST., with good basement; rent $30 per month.
WM. C. DOW, Room 10 Tribune Building.

OFFICES.

TO RENT—FINE OFFICES AT 155-7 Washington-st.
Also large salesroom at 170 Madison-st.
E. R. BOWEN, Agent,
Room 16, 170 Madison-st.

TO RENT—THE FINEST BUSINESS suite of 5 rooms in Chicago, with vault and closets, in the Merchants' Building, northwest corner of La Salle and Washington-sts. Apply at Room 28.

TO RENT—FINE FRONT OFFICE, first floor of 95 Washington-st., 14x40 feet; large vault; modern improvements. LYMAN & GIDDINGS, 101 Washington-st.

TO RENT—MISCELLANEOUS.

TO RENT—WM. D. KERFOOT & CO., 90 Washington-st.:
ROOMS WITH OR WITHOUT POWER.
Offers wanted for good light rooms, also double store and basement, at 11 to 17 South Canal-st., with or without power; good elevator; steam heat.

TO RENT—OR FOR SALE—FURnished laundry in good location. Address K 19, Tribune office.

TO RENT—A LARGE BUILDING, 20 South Desplaines-st., for manufacturing purposes.

WANTED—TO RENT.

WANTED TO RENT—A FLAT, apartment, or cottage of about five rooms in a pleasant locality by a small, prompt-paying family of adults. Address L 18, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO RENT—A HOUSE OF four rooms in some town not over 12 miles out on Milwaukee or Wisconsin Division C. & N. W. Ry., near depot. Address one week, stating rent, O 81, Tribune office.

PARTNERS WANTED.

PARTNER WANTED—A FIRM WITH capital, established four years on the Board of Trade, will treat with a party who understands thoroughly and can command a good option trade; capital not so much an object as one who can command a good trade; communication confidential. Address C 721, Tribune office.

WANTED—MALE HELP.

BOOKKEEPERS AND CLERKS.

WANTED—A COMPETENT BOOKkeeper and office man; also an efficient young man as shipping clerk. 177 South Clark-st., Room 1.

WANTED—A BRIGHT INTELLIGENT young man to do office work; a permanent situation to the right party. Address immediately, giving age, salary desired, with references, O 80, Tribune.

WANTED—A YOUNG MAN AS JOURnalizer and bill clerk; must be quick and accurate at figures and acquainted with the wholesale grocery business. Address, with references, O 82, Tribune office.

WANTED—756 WEST VAN BURENst., grocery clerk.

SALESMEN.

WANTED—2 THOROUGHLY COMPEtent and experienced boot and shoe salesmen from July 1 for FOOT, JOHNSON & CO., St. Paul, Minn. Address S. B. FOOT, Red Wing, Minn.

WANTED—TRAVELING SALESMEN to take small case of samples; trade with dry goods and fancy goods houses; 10 per cent commission. Address L 7, Tribune office.

WANTED—TRAVELING SALESMAN to sell Evans' standard sheet music; retail price 5 cents. W. A. EVANS & BRO., 48 Lakeside Building.

WANTED—CITY SALESMAN TO sell the retail notion trade. A. ARMSTRONG & CO., 126 Franklin-st.

BOYS.

WANTED—A SMART YOUNG BOY about 14 to 16 years old, at 241 West Madison-st.

TRADES.

WANTED—FIFTY HARNESSMAKERS and several men to make bridles and strap work. KISSER & REITZ, 80 and 82 Wabash-av.

WANTED—A MAN TO TAKE CHARGE of a molding machine. Coggeshall's picture-frame factory, 384 Carroll-av.

WANTED—FIRST-CLASS TINNER and sheet-iron worker; must bring recommendation from last place he worked. F. LESTER, 76 East Van Buren-st.

WANTED — A FIRST-CLASS LADY clothes ironer in laundry at once. 332 West Madison-st.

WANTED—SIX GOOD CORNICE-MEN and two tin-roofers; high wages and steady work to the right sort of men. State where you have worked and how long. Address CORNICE-WORKERS, Tribune office.

COACHMEN, TEAMSTERS, &C.

WANTED—A MAN TO TAKE CARE of horses and make himself useful. Call after 6 p. m. 271 Ashland-av., near Van Buren-st.

WANTED—COACHMAN—MUST UNderstand care of horses and harness, and good driver. Apply at WOOD BROS.' office, Union Stock-Yards.

MISCELLANEOUS.

WANTED — CANVASSERS AND street salesmen to sell needle-package and other specialties that pay big; particulars free. C. M. LININGTON, 145 Wabash-av., Chicago.

WANTED—MEN—ENERGETIC, WITH $10 to $50; guaranteed $30 to $70 a week with our goods; experience unnecessary. MERRILL & CO., 27 North Clark-st., Chicago.

WANTED—TWO ENERGETIC GENtlemen of good address (no drones). Apply to Superintendent, Room 29, 90 La Salle-st.

WANTED — EXPERIENCED ARCHItectural draftsman and designer. Call at Room 59 Metropolitan Block. E. BAUMANN.

WANTED—MAN EXPERIENCED IN tea and coffee for city wagon route; trade established; situation permanent; English or Scotch preferred. Address L 68, Tribune office.

WANTED—YOUNG MAN TO ASSIST in photograph gallery and learn the business. Good opportunity for suitable person. Apply at Studio 175 West Madison-st.

WANTED—A STEADY YOUNG MAN to deliver orders; must have grocery experience. H. C. RIDGWAY, 404 State-st.

WANTED—A YOUNG MAN AS COLlector. Call before 8:30 a. m. at 99 Madison-st., Room 18.

WANTED—FEMALE HELP.

DOMESTICS.

WANTED—A GOOD GIRL TO DO GENeral housework in a small family at 757 Walnut-st., near Central Park. S. C. HAYES, Room 59 Custom-House.

WANTED — EXPERIENCED WAITress. City reference required. Call today only at 370 Dearborn-st.

WANTED—COMPETENT GIRL FOR general housework; $4 per week. 1314 Oakwood-boulevard.

WANTED—TWO GIRLS, NORWEGIAN or Swede, one for general housework, one for care of children. 945 West Monroe-st.

WANTED—A GIRL FOR GENERAL housework in small family. No. 3337 Indiana-av.

WANTED—A WOMAN TO DO GENeral housework, in country. Call at Room 21 Tribune Building.

WANTED—A GIRL TO DO GENERAL housework except cooking. O 79, Tribune office.

DRESSMAKERS.

WANTED—GOOD SEWING-GIRL FOR dressmaking at 3014 Butterfield-st.

SEAMSTRESSES.

WANTED—200 EXPERIENCED DOLman-makers to work in the factory; also work given out to responsible parties. H. ZIMMERMAN, 152 and 154 Wabash-av.

HOUSEKEEPERS.

WANTED—HOUSEKEEPER OF EXperience for widower with children. Address L 13, Tribune office.

LAUNDRESSES.

WANTED—DYER; ONE THAT UNderstands general dyeing and scouring, at Garden City Dye Works, 395 West Van Buren-st.

EMPLOYMENT AGENCIES.

WANTED — GOOD GERMAN AND Scandinavian girls for all kinds of housework at G. DUSKE'S, 158 North Halsted-st.

MISCELLANEOUS.

WANTED—AT 207 AND 209 MONROE-st.—200 experienced crocheters on hoods. ABRAHAM & RUBENS.

WANTED—MARRIED WOMAN HAVing furniture for her room to care for gentlemen's furnished rooms over 400 Wabash-av.

WANTED — LADY STENOGRAPHER and typewriter. Call at Room 51 Metropolitan Block.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

FOR SALE—HORSES FIT FOR ALL use; one week's trial given; one 5-glass landau; a large variety of all kinds of carriages, new and second-hand; jump-seat phaetons, side-spring buggies, road-wagons, road-carts, trucks, new and second-hand top grocery wagons, express, new and second-hand; all kinds harness; horses to let by the day or week; money advanced; will sell on monthly payments or exchange. Come and see the largest assortment of any house in Chicago, and the cheapest. H. C. WALKER, 249 and 251 State-st.

FOR SALE — EXTENSION-TOP CARriage, nearly new; Surrey wagon, pole, and shafts for $80; Kentucky pony, driver, and saddler; also several top buggies, low, at BASSETT'S stables, 1325 Wabash-av.

FOR SALE—OR EXCHANGE—FOR A farm wagon a substantial covered road cart. TOWER BROS., 105 Clinton-st.

CARRIAGES — ALL OUR SUMMER stock of village carts, livery wagons, buggies, phaetons, etc., at low prices to close them out. G. L. BRADLEY, 218 Wabash-av.

I WANT TO BUY A GOOD END OR side-spring buggy, open or top; must be good and cheap for cash. Address L 14, Tribune office.

WANTED—A CARRIAGE HORSE OR team. 2416 South Park-av., morning or evening.

WANTED—GOOD TOP BUGGY AND harness in exchange for 80 acres Illinois River bottom land; good title. GEO. H. WHITE, Hoopeston, Ill.

WANTED — A GOOD HORSE TO drive in furniture wagon. O 7, Tribune office.

WANTED—BY A PARTY LIVING near Lincoln Park, the use of a horse and buggy one or two hours after supper two or three times a week; careful driving. Please state price and address L 19, Tribune office.

CLAIRVOYANTS.

ALL RECOMMEND MRS. FRANKS, 361 West Madison-st.; best advice on love, marriage, sickness, family or business. Hours 9 to 5. Call, write.

LUCIE LA ROE, TALENTED MAGnetic healer, 317 State-st., second flight, Room 4.

MADAME MAREE, OF NEW YORK, the great renowned and noted clairvoyant; the most powerful test medium in America, has been publicly tested in the courts of Arkansas and Tennessee, and challenges the world; consult her on dead and living friends or enemies, on business matters, marriages, and losses of every description; reveals mysteries, designates hidden coin or mineral; gives lucky lottery numbers; locates lingering diseases and miraculously cures cancers a specialty, articles of merit to horsemen, and gives the charm of the ancient talisman for luck; turns hatred to love, causes those that forsake you to return. 219 South Sangamon-st., four blocks and a half from Madison. Office hours from 9 a. m. to 9 p. m. Consultations sent by mail.

MISS L. M. HENDEE, CLAIRVOYANT and magnetic physician. 255 West Madison-st.

STORAGE.

CENTRAL STORAGE WAREHOUSE, 29 to 31 South Clinton-st., is safest and cheapest in the city for furniture, pianos, carriages, etc. They will loan $5 or $5,000 at 8 per cent per year.

FIDELITY STORAGE WAREHOUSE, 79, 81, and 83 East Van Buren-st., established in 1875; advances made; increased facilities for the storage of household goods; private compartments.

STORAGE FOR FURNITURE, BUGGIES, etc., cheapest and best in city; advances at low rates. GEORGE PARRY, 158 and 160 West Monroe.

UNITED STATES STORAGE CO.'S warehouses, 111, 112, 113, and 114 Michigan-av., between Washington and Madison-sts. Pianos, carriages, household goods, and all kinds of merchandise stored. Safe, cheap, and reasonable.

SITUATIONS—MALE.

BOOKKEEPERS AND CLERKS.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG German, 18 years old, speaking and writing English and French; office experience; wages no object. N 44, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG man not afraid of work; can speak German and English, and is well acquainted with the grocery business; wholesale preferred. Can give references. Address O 76, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY AN EXpert stenographer and typewriter operator. References. Address O 78, Tribune office.

SALESMEN.

SITUATION WANTED—BY PACIFIC-coast salesman; a gentleman of 25 years' resident experience open for engagement; references guaranteed satisfactory. Address for two weeks B 83, Tribune office.

TRADES.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG machinist from the East; six years in the trade; has had lathe and machine tool work. Address VICTOR, 17 Milton-av.

COACHMEN, TEAMSTERS, &C.

SITUATION WANTED—AS COACHman and general house work, in a private family, by a young colored man. Address 22 South Ann-st.

SITUATION WANTED—AS COACHman and gardener; understands care of horses, carriages, and flowers; is a careful driver, and willing to be useful. Good references. O 5, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG man as coachman in private family to care for fine horses. Can furnish best references. 44 Chicago-av., Room 10.

MISCELLANEOUS.

SITUATION WANTED—AS BARTENDer or grocer by a young man who served his time in a first-class Belfast (Ireland) house. Indentures, certificates, and security if required. Address MARTIN BOURKE, P.-O. Box 504, South Chicago.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG colored man as porter or butler. Good city references. Address O 74, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—AS SHORThand correspondent, by a young man 21 years of age. Good references. Address M., 369 West Madison.

SITUATIONS—FEMALE.

DOMESTICS.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A MIDdle-aged woman in small private family; no objection to country; wages moderate. Good references. Apply personally at 155 Eighteenth-st., one pair of stairs, front room.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG girl from the East for second work in good American family or general housework in same. Best reference. Call at 167 De Koven-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A GOOD plain cook and laundress in a private family; North Side. Call at 76 East Huron-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A SCANdinavian girl to do general work; newly arrived; speaks German. Call at 3636 State-st., in store.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A GOOD respectable girl to cook, wash, and iron in private family. Good references. Call at 30 Spruce-st. Tuesday and Wednesday.

NURSES.

SITUATION WANTED—AS NURSE, BY a girl 15 years old; stranger in city. Call at 48 West Eighteenth-st.

EMPLOYMENT AGENCIES.

SITUATIONS WANTED — FAMILIES needing good Scandinavian and German female help supplied at G. DUSKE'S, 158 North Halsted-st.

MISCELLANEOUS.

SITUATION WANTED—BY EXPERT lady typewriter. References. Address L 10, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG German girl, well educated, only one year in this country, not acquainted with the English language, as second maid; would like to do some sewing as well. Please address O 73, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG lady who is a fine penman and is also a typewriter, in an office to do copying. Address L 21, Tribune office.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

SOUTH SIDE.

4 GROVELAND PARK—BOARD AND pleasant rooms; hot and cold water. H. P. HEALD.

243 MICHIGAN-AV.—HANDSOMELY furnished, suite of rooms with private bathroom and closets, in a very desirable location for the summer.

310 MICHIGAN-AV. — ROOMS FOR gentlemen with board.

481 WABASH-AV.—PLEASANT front rooms for families or single gentlemen, with or without board.

1340 WABASH-AV.—TWO LARGE light, airy rooms, with large closets, with board, new furniture, gas, etc., for four or six gentlemen or ladies employed; $6 per week each; good table board, $5 per week.

3605 LAKE-AV. — ROOMS AND board; also table boarders.

3621 AND 3623 LAKE-AV.—LARGE well-furnished alcove room; also front parlor, with folding-bed, and other desirable rooms, with first-class board and use of parlor and piano.

NORTH SIDE.

7 NORTH CLARK-ST.—50 NEW ROOMS, with board, $5 to $8 per week, with use of piano and bath. Furnished rooms, $2 to $4.

117 FRANKLIN-ST.—NICELY FURnished rooms with excellent board in the Austrian-Hungarian Restaurant.

WEST SIDE.

43 SOUTH ASHLAND-AV., FACING Union Park—Large airy room, with board; everything first-class; pleasant location for summer months.

120 SOUTH ASHLAND-AV.—ROOM, with board, to pleasant and permanent parties.

HOTELS.

ADAMS HOUSE, 165 EAST ADAMS-st.—Newly furnished rooms to permanent and transients.

ANNA HOUSE, 102 NORTH CLARK-st.—Pleasant rooms for families and single gentlemen, transients, and day boarders.

CLARENDON HOUSE—
North Clark, corner Ontario-st.
This house, under new management, has been refitted and newly-furnished throughout; situated in close proximity to business, near the lake, and east and north of all the large manufacturing and business houses, with large, airy rooms, single or en suite. As a family hotel it has no rival. Sanitary condition absolutely perfect, and for cleanliness and purity of atmosphere no equal. Francis Coleman, for seven years chef at the Sherman House, chef de cuisine.

HOTEL ROYAL, 1714 INDIANA-AV.—Has first-class location and first-class accommodations at $5 per day and upwards.

OGDEN HOUSE—$1.50 AND $2 PER day—corner Washington and Franklin-sts.

ST. LAWRENCE EUROPEAN HOTEL, 74 and 76 East Adams-st., two squares from Exposition Building—75 cents and $1 per day.

ST. JAMES HOTEL, 116 FIFTH-AV.—Enlarged and refurnished. Suites and single rooms for boarders at reasonable rates. The accommodations of this house are not equaled by any other $2-a-day hotel in Chicago. Table-boarders wanted.

WINDSOR EUROPEAN HOTEL, TRIBune Block—Is the largest and best European hotel in the city, having 162 rooms, ranging from 75c to $2 per day, according to location. Thomson's restaurant underneath. SAMUEL GREGSTEN, Prop.

BOARD WANTED.

BOARD—IN A REFINED GERMAN family by an American who wishes to learn to speak German. Best references. L 17, Tribune.

BOARD — IN A REFINED JEWISH family; one large and one small room with good board for three adults; South Side preferred; board not to exceed $18 per week. Address L 16, Tribune.

BOARD—AND NICELY FURNISHED front room by gent and wife in private family; cost not to exceed $10 per week. References. Address L 15, Tribune office.

BOARD—A GENTLEMAN AND LADY want finely furnished room with bath; prompt pay and permanent; location either North or South Side; convenient to restaurant and horse-car; preference given to party living alone. Address, stating full particulars, L 67, Tribune office.

BOARD—AND ONE UNFURNISHED room in a private family near West Side street-cars by a young lady. References exchanged. Address O 6, Tribune office.

BOARD—WITH ROOM, BY A SINGLE gentleman on Park-av. or Washington-boulevard. Address, with terms, O 4, Tribune office.

INSTRUCTION.

CHICAGO SHORTHAND INSTITUTE, 94 Washington-st., Room 26. Day and evening sessions. Typewriting without extra charge. Call or send for circular. HARRY F. LEE, Principal.

CHILDREN'S DRILL AND MUSICAL jubilee classes for vacation. Enroll at once. Ladies' calisthenic classes open daily at 30 Weber Music-Hall. MRS. M. A. WHITE.

ENGLISH GRADUATE, PRIVATE tutor during vacation. W. G. CROSBY, 62 St. Johns Place, Union Park.

MUNSON'S SCHOOL OF SHORThand—Select. Individual instruction a specialty. Dictation exercises at every recitation, with best outlines of words and phrases, without which, dictation becomes injurious. Superior type-writing instruction without additional cost. Suite 412 First National Bank Building. MR. and MRS. J. S. HANNA.

WANTED—EXPERIENCED SOPRANos, altos, tenors, and basses for chorus of light comic operas. Apply at Room 19 Weber Music-Hall.

HOUSEHOLD GOODS.

FOR SALE—AT A BARGAIN—FURNIture and lease of 10-room flat, first floor, on Illinois-st., near Cass. WM. C. REYNOLDS, 56 Montauk Block.

IRON BEDS, SETTEES, CHAIRS, COTS, cribs, mattresses, brass beds repaired, etc.; housekeepers, etc., supplied. Iron Bed Co., 49 Wells-st.

AGENTS WANTED.

AGENTS WANTED—IN CITY AND country towns to sell teas and coffees to consumers. S. M. KENNEDY, Room 24, 87 Washington-st.

CHAS. SCHWARTZ. JOHN DUPEE, JR.

SCHWARTZ & DUPEE,

STOCK BROKERS AND GRAIN MERCHANTS.

Stocks, Bonds and all R. R. Securities bought and sold on New York Stock Exchange.

Grain and Provisions bought and sold on Chicago Board of Trade and New York Produce Exchange.

Office---23 Chamber of Commerce,
CHICAGO.

Illinois Trust and Savings Bank.
Cash Capital, $500,000.00
Invested in Government Bonds.
Stockholders' liability in addition to stock, $500,000.
Interest paid on deposits. Accounts solicited.
DIRECTORS.
John McCaffrey, Geo. Sturges, Wm. H. Reid,
John Crerar, John B. Drake, Geo. Straut,
Wm. H. Mitchell, R. T. Crane, John J. Mitchell.
JOHN J. MITCHELL, President.
JOHN B. DRAKE, Vice-President.
WM. H. MITCHELL, Second Vice-President.
JAS. S. GIBBS, Cashier.

NOTICE.

CHICAGO, June 16th, 1883.

In view of the suspension of the firm of
McGEOCH, EVERINGHAM & CO.,
and to avoid any false impression that might arise from similarity of names of firms, we wish to state that neither member of our firm has any connection with any other firm in this city or elsewhere, except E. P. Bacon & Co., Milwaukee, with which it is identical.
L. EVERINGHAM & CO.,
Commission Merchants,
125 La Salle-st.

Lazarus Silverman,
BANKER,
93 Dearborn-st., Chicago.
Sells Foreign Exchange and issues Letters of Credit available in all countries in Europe.
Buys and sells Government Bonds, City, County and Railroad bonds. A supply always on hand for investors.

VOICE OF THE PEOPLE.

Borrow One.

CHICAGO, June 18.—[Editor of The Tribune.]—I asked the editor of the *Daily News* to give the correct pronunciation of "rout" and of "route." He kindly and sagely advised me to buy a dictionary. As I have not the money, I call on the kindness of the editor of THE TRIBUNE for the desired information. S. M.

He Is Eligible.

CHICAGO, June 18.—[Editor of The Tribune.]—If a citizen of the United States is traveling abroad for pleasure and has a child born on foreign soil, is that child eligible to the Presidency of the United States? CITIZEN.

High-License Law.

DIXON, Ill., June 16.—[Editor of The Tribune.]—All honor to THE TRIBUNE for its able, persistent, and consistent course on the Harper bill. I predict that the bill will be (coupled with a judicious and equitable civil-damage law) acceptable to the great majority of our people as a settlement of this vexed question. You will remember that Lincoln once said: "The public mind will never rest satisfied until slavery is in the process of ultimate extinction." So on this liquor question. Absolute prohibition is as impossible as it is visionary and futile, but nevertheless the public mind will never rest satisfied until it is placed where its use and abuse cannot threaten to undermine or overthrow the social and civil institutions of our country. Yours truly, I. L. C.

ROBUST, STALWART TILDEN.

[This is a good take-off on the poor, feeble, senile old man whom certain spoils-hunters are trying to boom into a Presidential candidate]:

[N. Y. *World*.]—I have just returned from a visit to Graystone, and I have had an experience which reminds me very much of the day that I fell into the front end of a thrashing-machine and came out with the straw, and was trampled on by the horses. Reading in the newspapers that Mr. Tilden was in robust health, with rosy cheeks and sinewy mind, I concluded to go up and interview him.

When I arrived at the front gate of the baronial demesnes I saw Mr. Tilden down by the house sawing wood. As he stopped to rub his saw with a bacon rind he caught sight of me. Suspecting me to be a reporter he shouted to a hired man at work near by not to let me pass. I never heard such a voice in my life. It sounded like a Nova Scotia fog-horn. A mate on the Mississippi River in olden times would have paid a rental of $25 a month for the use of that voice. I bribed the hired man with a cigar to let me go by. When Mr. Tilden saw me advancing he dropped his saw and started to run. The first thing he did was to clear a garden hedge about five feet high. I lost fully half a minute in hunting a breach in the hedge through which I could pass. By this time Mr. Tilden had bounded away towards the barnyard. Clearing an empty strawrick which lay in his course, he alighted in close proximity to the orchard fence. I am an agile man myself, and as I ran around the rick he took the fence, and before I could get over he had climbed a tall cherry-tree with squirrel-like celerity. I thought I had him; but just as I neared the tree he saw his strategic mistake and with one bound he leaped out of the tree and started for the house. I got close enough to him at one time to shout: "What do you think of the Ohio Republican platform on the tariff question?" but he eluded me and entered the front door of the house.

I chased him from room to room and from story to story, when finally he emerged upon the roof. Before he could close the door I was beside him, notebook in hand. This, then, was the end of the steeplechase.

"I see," said I, "that you are familiar with Thomas a Kempis. Will you permit me to inquire whether"——

Before I could finish the sentence Mr. Tilden turned upon me like a wild boar at bay. He caught me by the shoulders, brought me down upon my stomach, and after wiping up the roof with me raised me in his arms and actually hurled me from the battlements. Fortunately, I alighted in the midst of a flower-plat upon my cheek. I sustained no serious injury beyond the slight fracture of the humerus, a dislocation of the patella, and a slight indentation of the left parietal bone. But the next time there is to be any interviewing done at Greystone while Mr. Tilden remains in his present state of robustiousness you can send Mr. John L. Sullivan, of Boston. S. PERKINS (Brother of Eli).

DUTIABLE GOODS.

The following dutiable goods were received at the Chicago Custom-House yesterday: C. H. Hayden & Co., 4,325 sacks salt; J. S. Kirk & Co., 168 drums caustic soda; C. P. Willard & Co., 2,300 sacks salt; J. A. Lomax, 130 cases bottles; Chicago Stamping Company, 300 boxes tinplate; Sherman Bros. & Co., 285 cases merchandise; E. B. Millar & Co., 50 bags pepper; Thomson & Taylor, 125 bags pepper; W. F. McLaughlin & Co., 100 bags pepper; Hibbard, Spencer, B. & Co., 448 boxes tinplate; Grommes & Ullrich, 76 cases liquors; J. V. Farwell & Co., 39 cases dry goods; Sprague, Smith & Co., 10 cases glass; John McEwen, 1 case paintings; Marshall Field & Co., 44 cases dry goods; Joseph Van Acker, 1 case manufactured rubber; Otto Young & Co., 2 cases optical goods; William Cochrane, 3 cases boxes; L. Manasse, 1 case mathematical instruments; Pitkin & Brooks, 55 packages earthenware; J. W. Doane & Co., 273 packages cassia; Burley & Tyrrell, 40 packages earthenware; C. H. Besley & Co., 1 cask hardware; Steuben County Wine Company, 50 casks wine; Henry Sears & Co., 5 cases hardware; J. W. Griswold & Co., 3 cases dry goods; Gross, Sanders & Co., 2 cases dry goods; Theo. A. Kochs & Co., 1 case dry goods; Nathan & Strauss, 50 cases wine; W. D. Axter, 5 cases wine; Downing, Sheldon & Co., 3 casks chemicals; Wilson Bros., 20 cases hosiery; F. Siegel & Bro., 1 case dry goods; T. Kearney, 1 case hardware; Safford & Sons, 4 cases musical instruments. Collections, $16,997.29.

A LIBERAL QUAKER.

[Wall Street *News*.]—During Lee's invasion of Pennsylvania a Confederate Captain asked for a glass of milk at a Quaker farm-house and was charged two shillings for the same.

"I didn't suppose you Quakers cared to make money out of this wicked war," observed the officer, as he wiped his mouth.

"Thee judges harshly, my friend."

"But two bits for a glass of milk is outrageous."

"Tut! tut! friend. When thee comes to consider that some of thy comrades have stolen the cow, and others have carried off her hay, the charge for the milk must seem dictated by a spirit of liberality."

The officer hurried on to take the rest of it out in beef.

Whether to dye or not is a mere matter of taste; it is good taste to use Buckingham's Dye for the whiskers.

BUSINESS.

The Local Money Market Active and Steady—Exchange Easier.

Stocks Dull and Lower After a Slight Advance Early in the Day.

The Aggregate of the Week's Clearings Short of a Billion Again—The Causes.

The Produce Markets Steadier—An Improved Tone in Provisions After the Storm.

Breadstuffs Less Irregular, but Declined Sharply Near the Close.

FINANCIAL.

The local money market was active yesterday. Country orders for currency were moderate, and loans were made at 5½@6—occasionally at 6½@7 per cent. The counter business was increased by the dealings of Board of Trade operators, who were busy getting out of the tangle made by Saturday's failures.

The aggregate of local bank clearings was $9,700,000, being $1,400,000 more than Saturday.

Exchange on New York declined to par and 25c premium for $1,000. The offerings were considerably larger.

Foreign exchange was easier. The market was dull, and there was a more liberal supply of bills. The decline in grain and provisions is expected to stimulate the export movement and increase the offerings of exchange. Posted rates on sterling were quoted at 486 and 489½, with actual rates at 485¼ and 489. English documentary at 483¼ to 483¾ for sixty days and 487@487¼ for three days. French documentary quoted at 521¼ and 518¾, and German do at 94¼ to 94⅞. Bankers' marks at 95⅛ for sixty days and 95⅝ sight, and bankers' francs at 517½ for sixty days and 515 sight.

About $850,000 of Board of Trade bonds have been taken to date, including the $500,000 disposed of to the two local banks last week. The sale to the Chicago banks was at a little less than par. Over half the authorized issue has been sold, and it is believed that it will not be necessary to dispose of the whole of what is left.

Big operations in stocks were said yesterday to be telling their friends that higher prices may be expected this week. They say large traders in Chicago are abandoning grain and provisions and returning to Wall street. They also say there is now no possibility of a trunk line war, as the leaders who are closely connected with the management of the roads are bulls on the market, and long on stocks.(?) These are supposed to be some of the bull points circulated on Wall street yesterday, which, according to the course of the stock market, were not strong enough to completely effect their object. The report that operators are forsaking the Chicago market for Wall street is probably about as near the truth as would be an announcement from Patagonia of the discovery of the Northwest Passage.

The holders of the Wabash car-trust bonds now falling due are said to have agreed to a three-year extension on the guarantee of the Iron Mountain. This removes an obstacle which it was feared would be troublesome to the Wabash.

Large foreign bankers say again the movement of American securities this way from London ceased over ten days ago.

An officer of the Rock Island says the earnings of the road so far this month show a handsome increase over last year.

Approximate earnings of Union Pacific for the first fourteen days of June are said to show a considerable increase. The earnings of Milwaukee, Lake Shore & Western for the second week of June decreased $1,037. Denver gained $22,200. Burlington net earnings for May increased $91,000. Atlantic & Pacific stock will probably be listed on the New York exchange this week.

It is rumored that the Manhattan Elevated Railway is actually going to pay a dividend.

Mr. John Jacob Astor is said to have joined the Western Union Board of Directors as a sort of representative of various trust companies he is connected with which have made loans on the stock.

The visible supply of cotton June 15 was 2,622,308 bales, against 2,300,950 bales the corresponding date of 1882.

The imports at New York were $10,430,279 last week. This is a decided increase as compared with the totals for some weeks previous. The receipts of all the leading items of general merchandise last week were large. Those of dry goods were $1,409,610.

Boston has $1,895,100 invested in Union Pacific stock.

Henry Clews writes of the breaking up of the Chicago lard deal: "The recent activity of our stock market doubtless has helped to precipitate this disaster, as it has caused a large portion of the Chicago following to drift to securities, leaving a few parties high and dry with their load without a market for high-priced stuff."

The output of anthracite is at present about 1,500,000 ahead of last year, and the total tonnage for 1883 is expected to reach 30,000,000 tons. The *Engineering and Mining Journal* says the companies are talking of an advance of 10c on broken, 15c on egg, and 25c on stove and chestnut.

The St. Louis *Globe-Democrat* says cashiers of large business houses are complaining that there is a very large amount of counterfeit money in circulation. Among the most common are counterfeit $2 notes, and "fives" are numerous enough to warrant great care in taking them. The vast majority of people whose characters are otherwise without flaw are quite sure "to pass along" any money about which there is the least suspicion without making any effort to find out if it be genuine or not, and there is some reason to suspect that even bank clerks are not always over scrupulous in this regard. The *Globe-Democrat* gives a list of the counterfeit bills in circulation which can probably be found in the regularly-published detectors.

No one will ever be able to tell how much of the small change in circulation is spurious. It is quite safe to say that a great many pennies and nickels could never truthfully claim "Uncle Sam" as a father.

The following were yesterday's bidding quotations of local stocks on the Chicago Stock Exchange, except where a dagger (†) indicates that the asking price is given:

Chi. National Bank	128	Chi. City 6s, 1895	110
Com. National Bank	240	Chi. City 6s, 1896	111
†Continental Nat. B'k	155	Chi. City 6s, 1898	114
Hide & Leather N. B.	135	Chi. City 4½s, 1900	100¾
Merchants' Nat. B'k	300	Chi. City 4s, 1901	103½
Union Nat. Bank	225	Chi. City 3.65s, 1902	100
Chi. City 7s, 1884	102	†Chi. City R'y 5-20 4½s.	95¾
Chi. City 7s, 1887	107	Cook County 7s, 1892	118
Chi. City 7s, 1888	110	N.C.C R'y 1st m.6s, 1900	111
Chi. City 7s, 1889	111	N. Chi. R'y 5-20 6s	104
Chi. City 7s, 1892	118	Mut. U. Tel. Co. 6s 191.	89
Chi. City 7s, 1893	119	†Cal.&C.C.&D.Co.com.	28
Chi. City 7s, 1894	121	†Cal.&C.C.&D.Co. pfd.	80
Chi. City 7s, 1895	124	†Chamber of Com'rce.	80
Chi. City 7s, 1898	125	†Chi. City. Ry	255
Chi. City 7s, 1899	126	†Traders' Ins. Co	140

SALES.

Sales on the Stock Board were:
50 A T&S Fe RR b 10 84¾

NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, June 18.—[Special.]—The stock market opened very active and higher than at the close Saturday, and for a quarter of an hour was firm, but after the first quarter of an hour there was a sharp break in the whole list of stocks of ⅛@1⅜ on the active list of stocks (the latter on Jersey Central), but by 12:30 there was a recovery of ⅛@⅝, the latter on Louisville & Nashville. Lackawanna was a special feature for activity, the transactions being very large. Two sales were made of 4,000 shares each in a few minutes. At 12:30 o'clock the market was steadier. For a few minutes after 12:30 o'clock the market continued active, prices first declining ⅛@¾, the latter on Lackawanna, and then recovering ⅛@⅝, the latter on Central Pacific. After 1 o'clock the market became steady and dull. The announcement that the Union, Central, and Southern Pacifics have closed their difficulties about rates, and will hereafter work harmoniously, helped to strengthen the market. In the last hour the market was dull, but firm, and prices showed a gain of ⅛@⅝ over 2 o'clock prices. There were reports of several failures on the Chicago Board of Trade, which were not unexpected as the result of the failures of Saturday. There were also reports of a failure of a Chicago bank, which were undoubtedly manufactured by persons who wanted to affect the stock market, but the reports of bank failures were positively denied by dispatches from Chicago late this afternoon, and the prices of stocks were not affected by the rumors. The net result of the day's business in stocks was a decline at ¼@1 on the general list, the latter on Lake Shore, which has been the weakest stock today. The firmest stocks today have been the Northern Pacifics, Erie, St. Paul, Northwestern, Western Union, and the other Gould stocks generally. Several of the above mentioned stocks are ⅛@¼ higher than at the close Saturday.

The *Herald's* money article says: Neither bulls nor bears were thoroughly satisfied with today's stock market. At times it was weak and at times strong. Sometimes it looked as though it were to be bounced up to phenomenally high figures, sometimes as though it were to be driven down to phenomenally low ones. As a matter of course, neither extreme was reached, the market remaining neither very bad nor very good, although it must be confessed that it was feverish and uncertain the day through. Weighing the day's weakness and strength in opposite scales, it is to be acknowledged that the tipping of the beam was in favor of the bull side. Early in the day a sharp raid was made at values. Cold weather and very wet rains (both of which were taken to be disastrously damaging to the growing crops) were reported from the West. Added to these came the report that the Union National Bank of Chicago had suspended for reasons intimately connected with the lard fiasco. Upon investigation we learn that the bank in question has not failed, and has no possible cause or reason for failing, the report to its discredit having been simply set circulating for stock-jobbing purposes. On the contrary, the reports from Chicago are to the effect that the recent failures in the produce market are being worked into a shape to satisfy creditors, and that their effect upon the stock market has already ceased to direct the course of prices. Although the early perturbations in stock values were undoubtedly due to the possible upsetting of financial matters by reason of the Chicago failures, the final strength of the market was attributable to a well-founded faith in future great railroad earnings, the increased exports of breadstuffs, the continued abundance of money, and the general improvement of trade. With these facts impressed upon their minds the bulls closed up the stock market fairly firm and with every intention to make it firmer.

The following were the quotations on the New York Stock Exchange:

Description.	First	High	Low.	Last Jne18	Last Jne16
Can. Pacific	63¼	63¼	62⅞	63¼	63
Canada So	67⅞	67⅞	67	67¼	67½
Central Pacific	76½	76½	75⅝	76	76⅜
C., B. & Q.	124¾	124¾	124½	124½	125¾
C., C., C. & I.	75	75	75	75	75¼
Den. & Rio G.	47¼	47⅜	46¾	46¾	47¼
Del. & Hud	109⅜	109⅞	109⅜	109⅝	109⅞
D., L. & W.	128¾	128⅞	127½	128⅜	128⅞
Erie	37⅝	38	37½	37⅝	37⅞
do pfd	80¾	80¾	80¾	80¾	80¾
Erie seconds	96	96	96	96	......
H. & St. Joe pfd	93¾	93⅜	92	92	......
I., B. & W.	30¾	30½	30¼	30¼	31¼
Illinois Central	133	133	133	133	133¾
Jersey Central	87¼	87⅝	86	86⅝	87⅞
Kan. & Texas	31½	31⅜	31¼	31⅜	31½
L. E. & W.	29	29	29	29	......
Lake Shore	112½	112⅝	111⅜	111⅞	112⅞
Louis. & Nash	53⅜	53⅜	52¾	52⅞	53¾
Manhattan	49½	49½	49½	49½	49¾
do 1st pfd	90	90	90	90	90
Met. El. bonds	101¼	101¼	101¼	101¼	101¼
Mich. Central	97¾	97⅞	97¾	97⅞	97⅞
M., L. S. & W. pfd	46¼	46½	44¾	44¾	46¼
Mobile & Ohio	16	16	16	16	......
Missouri Pacific	103⅝	104	103	103⅝	103⅝
New York Cen	122⅞	122⅝	121⅝	121⅞	122¾
N.Y.,C.& St.L.	11⅜	11⅜	11⅜	11⅜	11
do pfd	25	25	25	25	25
Nor. & W. pfd	42¼	43	42¼	43	42¾
Northern Pacific	52⅞	52⅝	52	52⅝	52½
do pfd	89⅞	90¼	89⅝	90	89⅞
Northwestern	132⅞	133⅛	132½	132⅞	133⅜
do pfd	151½	151½	151½	151½	......
Ohio Central	11	11	10⅜	10⅜	11¼
Ohio & Miss	35⅝	35¼	35	35	35⅝
Ont. & Western	27⅛	27⅛	27⅛	27⅛	27⅜
O. Trans-Con	85¾	86⅞	85⅜	85⅞	86⅝
Pacific Mail	42⅜	43¼	42⅜	43¼	42⅝
P. P. C. Co.	132	132	132	132	132¾
Peoria, D. & E.	21¼	21¼	21¼	21¼	21¾
Reading	59⅝	59⅝	58	58⅝	59⅝
Rich. & Dan	64⅝	64⅝	64⅝	64⅝	......
Roch. & Pitts	20	20	19⅝	19⅝	20
Rock Island	125½	125½	124⅞	125	125½
S.L. & S.F. 1st pfd	57⅜	57⅜	57¼	57⅜	57⅜
St. Paul	105⅜	105⅝	104⅜	105⅛	105⅜
do pfd	120⅝	120⅝	120⅝	120⅝	120⅝
St. Paul & Omaha	46⅜	46⅜	46¼	46⅜	46⅜
do pfd	104⅜	104⅜	104⅜	104⅜	105⅜
St. Paul M. & M.	123	123⅝	122¾	123⅝	122¾
Texas Pacific	39	39⅛	38⅝	39	39
Union Pacific	95¼	96	94¾	95	95⅝
Wabash	30⅝	31¼	30⅜	30¾	30⅞
do pfd	45⅝	45⅜	44⅜	44⅝	45⅝
Western Union	87¼	87¼	87	87⅜	87¼

GOVERNMENT AND RAILROAD BONDS.

3s	103¾	St. P. & S. C. 1st	114
5s	103⅝	L. W. (ofd)	104
4½s	112¾	Tex. Pac. L. G.	64¼
4s	119⅜	Tex. Pac. R. G.	84⅜
Pacific 6s	127	Union Pac. 1st	113⅜
Central Pacific 1st	115⅞	Union Pac. L. G.	111
Erie 2nd	96	U. P. sinking fund	117½

STATE SECURITIES.

Louisiana con	65	Tenn. 6s, new	39½
Missouri 6s	102¾	Virginia 6s	36
St. Joe	109	Virginia con	39
Tenn. 6s	39½	Virginia 6s, defd	9

EXPRESS STOCKS.

Adams	129½	Fargo	126
American	89	United States	62¼

NEW YORK, June 18.—Money market easy at 2; prime mercantile paper, 4@5½; sterling exchange, banker's bills, steady at 485½; sterling exchange, demand, 488½.

THE CLEARING-HOUSE REVIEW.

BOSTON, June 18.—The following table, compiled from special dispatches to the *Post*, gives the clearings at twenty-five cities for the week ending June 16:

New York	$716,408,872	Columbus	$ 1,326,056
Boston	67,935,835	Cleveland	1,943,833
Philadelphia	58,531,389	Indianapolis	$ 1,994,000
Chicago	51,276,312	Hartford	1,652,738
Cincinnati	9,129,420	Peoria	839,199
St. Louis	15,328,324	Memphis	561,258
Baltimore	12,686,787	Portland	922,584
San Francisco	12,971,399	Springfield	704,624
New Orleans	7,559,361	Worcester	815,417
Pittsburg	10,749,122	Lowell	808,300
Louisville	8,042,216	Detroit	2,719,826
Milwaukee	3,252,500		
Providence	4,346,000	Total	$992,148,477
Kansas City	2,318,900		

The exhibit this week is again favorable. At New York, to be sure, there has been a heavy falling off as compared with last year, but nearly every other important city shows a gain, and some of them very handsome gains. At Boston in particular the change from last week is very marked. The gain of 25 per cent at Chicago is due to the break in provisions and the partial decline in grain, which have necessitated a great shifting of loans.

PHILADELPHIA.

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., June 18.—[Special.]—The bank statement shows a decrease in nothing but National-bank notes and circulation. The loans are the largest since last October. The reserve has not been so large since August, 1881, and the surplus is as large as it has ever been. There is a decline in National bank notes, but New York banks owe us more than $550,000, and, as usual, the funds of other cities are a drug. We owe nothing to other reserve cities, but they are all in our debt. There is not only a large increase in the amount due to other banks, but in the amount of individual deposits, which bring the total up to the highest figures ever known before. Such is the ease of money that the circulation has fallen off, and is rather smaller than it has been in seven months. And yet the clearings, while only 12 per cent ahead of last year, are the largest since the middle of last October. The disposition shown by the market Saturday to react from the fifteen days of uninterrupted improvement had not exhausted itself, as was generally anticipated, and, though prices opened well, they tended downward until the last hour, when a recovery took place, and they closed steady. The coal stocks, Reading and Jersey, were the immediate cause of the depression, being freely sold by New York, and declining ½. Pennsylvania also declined from 59¾ to 59¼, partly under straggling sales of long stocks, and partly under some judicious hammering, as it closed 59½ bid. Lehigh Valley, though not nearly so active, showed clearly, by the steadiness with which it is maintained, that the holders still cling to the idea that it will be associated in some way with Pennsylvania. The price declined today to 70½, but closed at 71 bid. Northern Central was quite neglected at 58¼, and so also was Buffalo. The Northern Pacifics showed very little spirit.

FOREIGN.

LONDON, June 18—5 p. m.—Consols, money, 100 7-16; consols, account, 100 11-16; Illinois Central, 1.36¼; Pennsylvania Central, 61¼; Erie, 38½; Reading, 30¼.

PARIS, June 18.—Rentes, 78f 80c.

NEW ORLEANS.

NEW ORLEANS, La., June 18.—Sight exchange on New York, $1.50 per $1,000 premium; do bankers' bills, $4.85½.

MINING STOCKS.

NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, June 18.—Mining stocks very dull. Sierra Grande sold at 120 and 115; Horn Silver, 675; Iron Silver, 300; Navajo, 225 and 230; Sutro Tunnel, 24 and 23; and Sonora Consolidated, 25 and 24. Sales of the day, 22,785 shares. Pipe-Line certificates very dull, and declined from 119½ to 116⅝, closing on call at 117½.

Homestake	15¼	Quicksilver	7½
Iron Silver	300	Quicksilver prefd	36
Ontario	25	Sutro	23

SAN FRANCISCO.

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., June 18.—Mining stocks closed as follows:

Alpha	$ 2.25	Northern Belle	$ 6.37½
Belcher	1.62½	Ophir	3.00
Best & Belcher	4.75	Potosi	1.50
Bodie	1.00	Sierra Nevada	5.50
California	30	Silver King	10.50
Con. Virginia	65	Union Con	6.25
Crown Point	1.62½	Yellow Jacket	4.37½
Exchequer	40	Navajo	2.25
Gould & Curry	3.00	Belle Isle	40
Grand Prize	25	Savage	2.50
Hale & Norcross	6.87½	Chollar	3.25
Mexican	3.62½		

REAL ESTATE.

The following instruments were filed for record Monday, June 18:

CITY PROPERTY.

Fourth av, bet Polk and Taylor sts, w f, 50x91 ft, dated April 24 (Philo Carpenter to Chicago & Western Indiana Railroad Co)	$ 11,250
Third av, s of and near Taylor st, e f, 50x104½ ft, dated April 30 (William C. Seipp to Andrew Crawford)	12,500
Crossing st, 115 ft e of North Paulina, s f, 25x125 ft, dated May 15 (C. H. Heger to F. Briesson)	380
Jane st, 136 ft w of Wood, s f, 26¾x82 ft, dated June 14 (W. E. Hatterman to W. Schoenholz)	400
West Ohio st, 200 ft e of Armour, s f, 25x125 ft, dated June 9 (John Baxter to Walter Lester)	220
Twenty-fourth st, s e cor of Butler, n f, 124x125 ft, with other property, dated March 27 (Louis A. Pfeifer to John P. Engel)	8,877
West Nineteenth st, 150 ft w of Morgan, n f, 25x100 ft, improved, dated April 16 (Frank Skarda to Vaclav Seyk)	3,125
West Thirteenth st, 48 ft e of Lincoln, s f, 24x125 ft, improved, dated June 11 (August Gillgasch to Daniel Weirauch)	1,325
Oak av, 161⅓ ft w of Vincennes, n f, 25x150 ft, dated March 10 (Elisha Lee to Isabella McChesney)	7,000
West Harrison st, 192 ft e of Western av, n f, 24x125 ft, dated June 18 (Thomas Pond to Martha Perkins)	4,700
Erie st, 48 ft w of Kingsbury, s f, 24x100 ft, dated June 14 (B. and M. O'Malley to Jason C. Easton)	6,000
Gilpin place, 25 ft w of Centre av, n f, 50x130 ft, dated May 21 (William A. Porter to David Pyne)	3,500
Hope st, 210 ft e of Morgan, s f, 20x74½ ft, improved, dated June 12 (estate of M. McGough to James Campbell)	800
Grant place, 100 ft e of Hurlbut st, s f, 25x120 ft, improved, dated June 18 (John Becker to Elizabeth Biease)	4,500
Dania av, n w cor of Bryson st, e f, 25x126 ft, dated March 5 (Jacobson & Page to Charles Kling)	700
Dania av, adjoining the above, 25x126 ft, dated March 5 (same party to Olaf Kling)	600
Wesson st, n w cor of Oak, e f, 24½x100 ft, improved, dated June 12 (E. and J. W. Anthon to Clemens Dziewior)	4,000
Irving place, 140 ft n of West Van Buren st, w f, 25x124 ft, improved, dated June 18 (M. F. and J. J. Bufton to William Mead)	8,000
Blue Island av, near Forquer st, e f, 24 ft to Morgan, dated June 18 (Patrick Magan to John F. Paulsen)	6,500
West Chicago av, 25 ft e of Bickerdike st, n f, 25x122 ft, improved, dated June 18 (Erick W. Egerus to Christian Olsen)	4,000
Elm st, 261 ft w of Lake Shore Drive, s f, 50x103½ ft, dated June 15 (George P. A. Healy to Anthony Kane)	5,000
Hermitage av, 150 ft s of Harrison st, w f, 25x125 ft, improved, dated April 14 (Joel D. Harvey to Hannah J. Turnbull)	1,600
West Twenty-second st, n w cor of Laflin, s f, 25x134 ft, dated April 10 (John Kralovec to George W. Kroll)	2,900
Third av, 322 ft s of Polk st, e f, 25x101 ft, dated June 18 (Joseph A. Barbier to Andrew Crawford)	16,000
West Madison st, 120 ft e of Hoyne av, s f, 30x124 ft, with building No. 813, dated May 1 (Cornelius Hughes to Albert S. Follansbee)	11,000

NORTH OF CITY LIMITS WITHIN A RADIUS OF SEVEN MILES OF THE COURT-HOUSE.

Ashland av, 47 ft n of Dunning st, e f, 25x125 ft, dated May 15 (C. W. Fullerton to J. Amen)	$ 280
Wrightwood av, 180 ft e of Racine, n f, 30x124½ ft, dated June 18 (A. and A. F. Blume to Antonie Walther)	1,000
Lot 4, of Shorey Lot 2, of Our Lot "D," Wrightwood, improved, dated May 5 (Raspin R. Cherry to Charlotte S. Givins)	2,000

SOUTH OF CITY LIMITS WITHIN A RADIUS OF SEVEN MILES OF THE COURT-HOUSE.

Bishop st, 216 ft n of Forty-eighth, e f, 24x124 ft, dated May 12 (C. Counselman to M. Condon)	$ 300
Paulina st, 106⅔ ft n of Forty-eighth, w f, 25x124 ft, dated June 15 (H. and F. Heinecke to F. Wilkie)	300
Sherman st, 250 ft s of Forty-fifth, w f, 25x125 ft, dated June 8 (Edward O'Mallie to Thomas Burke)	2,450
State st, near Forty-first, e f, 26x103 ft, dated May 22 (H. J. F. Wegner to John Vos)	1,475

WEST OF CITY LIMITS WITHIN A RADIUS OF SEVEN MILES OF THE COURT-HOUSE.

Heine st, 50 ft s of Wabansia av, e f, 50x115 ft, dated June 15 (F. G. Frank to Morris Eisenberg)	$ 1,000
Armitage av, 153 ft e of Buchanan st, n f, 25x125 ft, dated May 28 (John H. Carwell to William Kelley)	2,100
Milwaukee av, 99 ft s e of California, n e f, 50x100 ft, dated June 4 (C. A. Ekstromer to Theodore Johnson)	3,000

BUILDING PERMITS.

Yesterday building permits were issued as follows:

Louis Link, three-story store and flats, 25x75, No. 581 Blue Island avenue, to cost $8,000.

R. Kaiser, one-story cottage, 21x32, No. 491 Morgan street, to cost $1,000.

James Williams, three-story store and flats, 24x104, No. 607 Throop street, to cost $11,000.

H. Faltz, one-story cottage, 20x44, No. 560 Thirteenth street.

W. Walsh, one-story cottage, 20x45, No. 324 Henry street, to cost $1,200.

S. P. Wheeler, one-story storeroom, 24x90, No. 708 Thirty-first street, to cost $1,400.

Charles Wadin, basement, 20x13, No. 140 William street, to cost $1,200.

John Eger & Co., two-story factory, 35x85, Nos. 375 and 377 Illinois street, to cost $3,000.

Theodore Dyckman, three-story store, 25x59, Sixteenth street, near Lowe avenue, to cost $6,000.

Charles Allen, two-story dwelling, 22x40, Deering street, near Archer avenue, to cost $2,600.

D. Delaney, three-story flats, 22x64, No. 3603 Dashiel street, to cost $4,000.

COMMERCIAL.

The leading produce markets were very uncertain yesterday, though much less unsteady than many had expected. There was a heavy calling of margins early in the day, indicative of a good deal of distrust. The gatherings on the sidewalks seemed to be much more at ease than the people in their offices. The former generally talked as if they thought the trouble was over, and when the Open Board commenced business, and showed strength in grain quotations, the outside feeling was one of decided relief. The markets on 'Change opened steady, and there was soon a feeling of restored confidence, which lasted for about two hours, when orders to sell wheat carried down other markets in sympathy, and caused a great flutter, with the fear that some one else had gone under. The later feeling was firmer.

Provisions were fairly active, and steadier. Hogs were lower here, and the British telegrams quoted a decline of 1s all round in lard and meats. But these things were regarded as a natural consequence of Saturday's panic, and not as bad as might have been expected. The market for product here opened steady, with a fair volume of selling orders in hand, but parties standing ready to buy in case of a further break. The one thing that weighed on the minds of operators was the fear that certain banks would throw their holdings; and confidence revived when there were no signs of that lard coming on the market, while it was evident that the firms led by Armour, Fairbank, and Fowler were buying the offerings. The selling seemed to be mostly done on New York orders, and was chiefly of lard, other product being neglected. The market weakened about half-past 12 o'clock, when wheat turned off, and the closing tone on 'Change was decidedly unsettled. Packers reported that the shipping demand was better than on any other day in twelve months past. The decline in prices evidently brought out orders. Pork advanced 50c, fell back 25c, and closed on 'Change 20@25c above the latest prices of Saturday, at $17.60 for July and $17.75 for August. Lard sold down 5c, advanced 25c, and closed on 'Change 2½@5c higher than Saturday at $9.82½ for July and $9.92½ for August. Short ribs closed a shade firmer at $8.90 for July and $9.00 bid for August. On the afternoon call the market declined about 5c all round, but lard was firmer after the close of regular trading, there being considerable demand in private offices.

It seems that that "banker's lard" was sold after all, at least to the extent of about 42,000 tcs; and the trade can now breathe easier.

Flour was about as near to lifelessness as it ever was since there has been a market here. Only one lot was reported sold. The feeling was nominally weak, especially towards one o'clock. The coarse millstuffs were easier, being in larger supply.

Wheat was very irregular, but averaged weaker. It was steady during the greater part of the session, and sold up ½c, but closed on 'Change 1⅜c below the latest prices of Saturday, at $1.07⅛ for July, and $1.09⅜ for August, with September at $1.10⅜. The British markets were called dull and 3d per quarter lower, but our receipts were smaller than was generally expected, and operators were reassured by the improved tone in provisions. The market opened a little weak, but was soon steadied, as above noted, though there was considerable unloading in a quiet way by parties who expected to see prices settle back after the steadying phase had passed. Outside of this the trading was mostly in settling up outstanding deals and scalping. About half-past 12 o'clock a big line of wheat was thrown on the market, which broke prices rapidly, and the whisper went round that "some one has busted," but no one knew anything more about it. The pressure was soon over and the market reacted rather briskly, but did not hold strong to the close. The car-lot offerings sold quietly at about 1c decline. On the afternoon call the market was a shade easier, but later was quoted the same as at 1 o'clock, July being nominal at $1.07⅛.

Corn was quiet and weaker. It advanced ⅛c at the outset, declined 1⅛c, and closed on 'Change ⅝c below the latest prices of Saturday, at 54⅜c for July and 55⅛c for August or September. Liverpool was quoted dull at a decline of 3d per quarter, and our receipts were rather large, but the reports of recent bad weather in the Southwest tended to strengthen the market when provisions were found to be steadier. But the advance brought out a rather large line of July corn, with considerable offerings for August, which were taken mostly to fill local shorts. The shipping demand was very good up to about noon, though buyers of the lower grades insisted on concessions. It then fell off with a slight weakening in futures, and the latter declined rapidly with the offering of big blocks which nobody seemed to want, when wheat turned down. The closing feeling was steadier. On the afternoon call the market exhibited little change, but in the alley it advanced ⅛c, being quoted at 54⅝c for July.

Oats were weak in sympathy with the other grain markets, the almost general anxiety to sell early futures having a depressing influence on the trade. Prices opened at about the closing figures of Saturday, and subsequently declined ⅛@⅜c. There was a slight rally shortly after noon, but at the close the lowest prices of the day prevailed. Spot oats were in fair demand, No. 2 selling at 38⅛@38⅜c, and No. 2 white at 40¼@40½c. September delivery sold at 29⅝@30⅛c, closing at the inside. Year oats closed steady at about Saturday's price. Samples were fairly active and relatively lower. On the afternoon call prices were irregular, the longer futures closing ⅛@¼c higher.

Rye was fairly active and steady for spot, while futures, especially July, were irregular, closing at about Saturday's price. No. 2 spot sold at 58c. July ranged at 58¼@59½c, closing at 58½c, and August sold at 60@60½c. Nothing was done in September delivery.

Barley was quiet, the few samples offering ranging at 46@48c for No. 3, and 40@43c for No. 4.

There was a seasonable movement in staple and fancy dry goods, prices ranging about as before. Millinery goods are in fair request and are steady. Clothing and boots and shoes remain dull. The grocery market was steady. Orders by mail reached a liberal aggregate. Dried and canned fruits remain dull. Fish are still in good request and are firm. The cheese market remains lifeless, with prices still weak. Oils were generally steady, a decline of 2c in lard being the only change noted.

Broom-corn is going out slowly, prices continuing steady. Eggs were unsettled at 15½@16c per doz. In green fruits berries, especially strawberries and raspberries, were higher, though many lots of the former were in bad condition on arrival. Hides, grease, and tallow quiet and unchanged. Potatoes active at prices ruling at the close of last week. In seeds, flaxseed was 2c off from Saturday's price, selling at $1.36@1.36½. Others quiet. Hay was steady at about the figures ruling Saturday.

There was a sharp decline at the Stock-Yards yesterday in the price of hogs, the average reduction reaching fully 15c, which makes a total reduction since Friday of rather more than 30c. The receipts were moderate—only about 13,000—but not all sold.

The settling up of accounts during Sunday left a comparatively clear field for yesterday's trading, especially as the intervention of a Sunday gave more time to obtain responses from outside parties. The delay also enabled stronger firms to ascertain that they could help weaker ones without danger to themselves, and this was done in not a few cases, while it also permitted the making of other arrangements for preventing a flurry should any other show signs of incipient development.

Saturday's tumble shows that even Directors of the Board of Trade are not exempt from the lot of common mortals. Some of *them* had to face the music.

A party in the trade here is understood to have made his hogs into nothing but breakfast bacon, hams, and lard for three weeks past. He has turned out an average of some eighty pounds of lard per hog. At such a rate it needs no cotton-seed oil to make the article plentiful.

Some of the hardest pressed ones yesterday were parties who sold lard short at and near the bottom during the turmoil of Saturday. Some sales were made as low as $8.90 for July, or ⅞c per lb below the average price of yesterday.

Private telegrams in answer to inquiries from a firm in this city dealing in cotton-seed oil deny the report from Memphis in Sunday's TRIBUNE announcing a decline in that article of 15c per gallon as a result of the lard trouble in Chicago. These dispatches from New York, Memphis, and New Orleans state that the price of cotton-seed oil was the same Saturday as the previous days of last week, the market being reported steady.

The following table shows the range of the day on the leading classes of trade in provisions and grain; also the latest (regular) buyers' price for round lots Saturday, compared with the previous day. A star (*) indicates that sellers asked more than 2½c in provisions or ⅛c in grain above the figures bid:

MESS PORK—PER BRL.

	Closed Saturday.	Range Monday.	Closed Monday.
June	*$17.30	$17.45 @17.75	$17.45
July	*17.40	17.55 @17.85	17.55
August	17.60	17.70 @18.00	17.70
September	17.75	17.82½@18.15	17.85
Year	*15.60	15.75 @16.00	15.77½
LARD—PER 100 LBS.			
June	$ 9.80	$ 9.75 @ 9.87½	$ 9.75
July	9.80	9.75 @10.00	9.75
August	9.92½	9.90 @10.10	9.87½
September	10.00	9.90 @10.15	9.90
Year	9.45	9.47½@ 9.77½	9.47½
MEATS—BOXED 25 CENTS MORE THAN LOOSE.			
Short ribs, June	$ 8.87½	$....@......	$ 8.87½
July	8.87½	8.85 @ 9.10	8.87½
August	9.00	9.00 @ 9.22½	9.00
September	9.10	9.10 @ 9.32½	9.10
WHEAT.			
No. 2 red, cash	$1.10	$......@ 1.09	$1.09
No. 2 spring	1.07⅜	1.06 @ 1.06⅜	1.06⅛
No. 3 spring	91	......@ 90	90
Regular June	1.07¼	1.05⅜@ 1.08¼	1.06⅛
Regular July	1.08¾	1.06⅜@ 1.09⅜	1.07⅜
August	1.10⅝	1.08⅜@ 1.11⅛	1.09⅜
September	1.12⅜	1.10⅜@ 1.13¼	1.10⅜
CORN.			
No. 2 cash	55	54 @ 55⅛	54¼
High mixed	56	55½@ 56½	56
Rejected	46	45½@ 46¼	46
New mixed	52⅜	51 @ 52	51⅜
June	55	54 @ 55⅛	54⅜
July	55⅛	54⅛@ 55⅞	54⅜
August	55⅞	55 @ 56⅜	55⅜
September	55⅝	55 @ 56⅜	55⅝
OATS.			
No. 2 mixed	38¾	38⅛@ 38¾	38¼
June	38⅞	38⅝@ 39	38¾
July	38⅞	38 @ 39	38
August	31⅜	31 @ 31¾	31⅜
Year	29⅝	29⅛@ 29⅝	29⅜
RYE.			
No. 2	*58	....@ 58	*58
Rejected	....	....@	....
June	*58	....@	*58
July	*58⅛	58⅛@ 58⅜	*58⅛
August	*60	59⅜@ 60⅛	59⅜
BARLEY.			
No. 2 cash	80	....@	80
No. 3 cash	60	....@	60
No. 3 June	50	....@	50

The following are quotations which are often nearly nominal:

Salted shoulders, loose	$ 7.00 @ 7.10
Long clears, loose	8.80 @ 8.90
Short clears, loose	9.20 @ 9.25
Green hams (18@16 lbs)	9.50 @ 9.60
Sweet-pickled hams (18@15 lbs)	10.75 @11.00
Bacon, short ribs	9.75 @10.00
Bacon, short clears	10.50 @10.75
Bacon, hams	12.25 @12.50
Mess beef	11.75 @12.00
Beef hams	24.00 @24.50
Winter flours	5.50 @ 6.00
Patents	7.00 @ 7.50
Minnesota bakers'	4.75 @ 5.75
Supers	2.50 @ 3.75
Rye flour	3.40 @ 3.60

The following were the receipts and shipments of leading articles of produce in the city during the forty-eight hours ending at 7 o'clock Monday morning and for the corresponding time a year ago:

ARTICLES.	RECEIPTS. 1883.	RECEIPTS. 1882.	SHIPMENTS. 1883.	SHIPMENTS. 1882.
Flour, brls	8,565	6,915	9,471	10,230
Wheat, bu	48,188	10,017	9,892	101,706
Corn, bu	265,825	219,782	601,734	373,132
Oats, bu	125,525	83,689	166,809	104,571
Rye, bu	16,435	2,886	4,579	......
Barley, bu	5,596	5,788	1,067	2,528
Grass seed, lbs	64,069	28,320	12,625	25,217
Flaxseed, lbs	25,000	38,810	......	23,310
Broom-corn, lbs	54,000	......	12,650	1,870
Cured meats, lbs	224,820	301,170	2,007,368	2,065,060
Canned meats, c's	......	......	340	......
Dressed beef, lbs	......	......	443,638	......
Beef, tcs	......	......	75	7
Beef, brls	......	......	158	462
Pork, brls	19	......	1,947	1,374
Lard, lbs	640,274	117,750	602,210	974,350
Cheese, lbs	247,308	......	162,756	......
Butter, lbs	436,103	353,260	443,248	291,640
Live hogs, No.	8,500	8,303	2,422	5,426
Cattle, No.	1,802	1,365	1,590	1,803
Sheep, No.	225	432	......	......
Hides, lbs	270,010	196,376	188,850	442,890
Wool lbs	83,570	275,041	155,826	197,190
Coal, tons	10,314	7,735	1,450	2,290
Lumber, m ft	10,638	9,027	4,149	4,042
Shingles, m	4,025	5,860	1,458	835
Salt, brls	3,741	2,783	3,529	5,886

The following grain was inspected as "received" in this city yesterday morning: 8 cars No. 2 red wheat, 27 cars No. 2 spring, 52 cars and 5,430 bu lower grades (87 wheat); 362 cars and 3,000 bu contract corn, 67 cars new mixed, 207 cars lower grades (636 corn); 101 cars and 10,000 bu No. 2 oats, 69 cars low grades (170 oats); 33 cars and 200 bu contract rye, 7 cars and 1,500 bu rejected do (40 rye); 4 cars No. 3 barley, 2 cars No. 4 do. Total (939 cars) about 560,000 bu. Inspected out: 2,080 bu wheat, 301,640 bu corn, 132,302 bu oats, 59,085 bu rye.

Very little was done in lake freights in the uncertain condition of the grain markets. Two charters were reported to take 60,000 bu corn to Buffalo at 2⅛c.

Rail freights were quoted steady on the basis of 25c per 100 lbs of grain to New York.

The receipts of wheat reported yesterday at Chicago, Milwaukee, and Detroit aggregated 94,000 bu. The corresponding shipments were 24,000 bu. The shipments from New York, Philadelphia, and Baltimore footed up 8,000 bu.

The following table exhibits the receipts and shipments of wheat at the points named for last week and same time the three preceding years:

	Receipts, bu.	Shipments, bu.
Chicago	296,000	88,000
Milwaukee	245,000	67,000
St. Louis	37,000	14,000
Toledo	119,000	40,000
Detroit	77,000	27,000
Philadelphia	28,000	108,000
Baltimore	126,000	94,000
New York	671,000	344,000
Total	1,190,000	782,000
Same week 1882	3,137,000	2,041,000
Same week 1881	3,485,000	3,129,000
Same week 1880	3,781,000	5,813,000

The following table exhibits the foreign exports from the four principal seaboard points for the last week, and since Jan. 1, 1883, as compared with corresponding periods last year:

	Week ending June 9, 1883.	From Jan. 1, to June, 9, 1883.	Week ending June 10, 1882.	From Jan. 1 to June 10, 1882.
Flour, brls	10,450	6,810,922	84,438	2,356,485
Wheat, bu	524,686	17,809,011	356,242	13,188,871
Corn, bu	859,915	24,670,628	215,533	9,129,848
Oats, bu	2,355	44,047	2,245	83,999
Rye, bu	120,619	1,474,647	16,082	866,068
Barley, bu	......	329	......	6,626
Pork brls	3,121	100,287	4,014	117,900
Lard, lbs	3,525,624	98,639,192	3,301,979	104,927,227
Bacon, lbs	4,210,850	191,498,466	5,392,899	181,028,072

The following shows the receipts of the various articles of produce in Chicago from Jan. 1 up to Saturday last: Flour, 2,148,695 brls; wheat, 4,075,766 bu; corn, 28,474,563 bu; oats, 13,550,176 bu; rye, 1,383,407 bu; barley, 3,818,551 bu; flaxseed, 31,011,073 bu; hog meats, 65,181,906 lbs; lard, 36,732,189 lbs; butter, 22,193,271 lbs; hogs, 2,318,215; cattle, 748,460; sheep, 303,486; hides, 30,788,765 lbs; wool, 10,440,415 lbs; coal, 994,375 tons; lumber, 409,836,000 ft; salt, 193,926 brls.

The Bureau of Statistics gives the exports of provisions from prominent ports of the United States during the first five months of the year, as compared with those in the same period in 1882:

	1883.	1882.
Fresh beef, lbs	48,035,234	26,549,012
Salted beef, lbs	4,955,878	2,521,609
Bacon, lbs	154,811,565	172,735,212
Hams, lbs	26,632,863	13,467,105
Lard, lbs	91,009,307	100,021,453
Pork, lbs	25,874,947	35,220,977

From Jan. 1 to May 31 there were exported 20,426,964 lbs of tallow, against 23,518,602 lbs in the same time the year before. The butter exports for the same period aggregated 6,353,046 lbs, and those of cheese 15,138,467 lbs, as against 2,473,477 lbs of butter and 25,080,448 lbs cheese the first five months of 1882, showing the exports of butter thus far the present year to be more than twice as heavy as those of last in the same time.

The Produce Exchange gives the receipts and shipments for the last week compared with those of the corresponding period last year:

ARTICLES.	RECEIPTS. 1883.	RECEIPTS. 1882.	SHIPMENTS. 1883.	SHIPMENTS. 1882.
Butter, lbs	2,033,386	2,018,108	2,005,391	1,711,692
Cheese, lbs	1,325,916	1,065,950	952,410	703,577
Eggs, pkgs	7,905	8,058	1,028	2,387
Potatoes, bu	48,412	37,386	4,410	5,174
Beans, bu	160	3,006	....	1,492
Hay, tons	422	1,318	....	595

The exports of Japan teas since Jan. 1 to June 13 were 18,100 pkgs to each point—New York and Chicago—showing a decrease as compared with last year of 5,700 pkgs for New York and 6,600 for Chicago. Only three steamers had left Japan for San Francisco. Up to June 13, 1882, four steamers had left Japan for San Francisco, and the total decrease in exports to these two points, as compared with last year, is 25,990 pkgs.

PROVISIONS AND BREADSTUFFS.

SALES.

FLOUR—On 'Change, 200 sacks rye flour at $2.90.

OTHER MILLSTUFFS—On 'Change, 19 cars bran at $9.87½@12.00 (the latter sacks included) on track, and $10.00@12.25 (latter sacks included) free on board; 4 cars middlings at $12.25@13.00 free on board.

WINTER WHEAT—On 'Change, 2 cars No. 2 red at $1.09; 5 cars No. 3 white at 90c; 1 car No. 3 red at $1.00; 6 cars by sample at 90c for rejected red and $1.03 for No. 3 red free on board. Total, about 7,000 bu.

MIXED WHEAT—On 'Change, 1 car No. 2 at $1.07 free on board.

SPRING WHEAT—On 'Change, 12 cars No. 2 at $1.06@1.06⅛; 3 cars No. 3 at 90c; 19 cars by sample at 70@75c for rejected and 94@98c for No. 3 on track; 13 cars do at 75c for rejected and 95@99c for No. 3 free on board; 2 cars do at 95@97c for No. 3 switched; 70 bags not graded at 65c delivered. Total about 25,000 bu.

REGULAR WHEAT—On call, 15,000 bu seller June at $1.06⅛@1.06⅜; 785,000 bu seller July at $1.06⅝@1.07¼; 365,000 bu seller August at $1.09@1.09¼; 300,000 bu seller September at $1.10⅝@1.11; 155,000 bu seller October at $1.12⅛@1.12⅜; 25,000 bu seller November at $1.13; 30,000 bu seller the year at $1.06¼.

CORN—On 'Change, 209 cars and 30,000 bu No. 2 at 54@55⅛c; 72 cars high mixed at 55½@56½c; 91 cars rejected at 45½@47½c; 43 cars new mixed at 51@52c; 2 cars new high mixed at 54@54½c; 6 cars no grade at 40½@42c in special bin; 6 cars by sample at 40@42c for no grade on track; 118 cars do at 38@40c for rejected and 46½@52c for rejected free on board. Total about 307,000 bu.

Call sales: 10,000 bu seller June at 54¼c; 750,000 bu seller July at 54⅜@54⅞c; 440,000 bu seller August at 55¼@55½c; 80,000 bu seller September at 55¾@55⅝c; 25,000 bu seller the year at 49½@49⅝c.

OATS—On 'Change, 31 cars No. 2 at 38⅛@38⅜c; 25 cars No. 2 white at 40¼@40½c; 10 cars by sample at 36@38c for rejected, 39@40c for No. 2, and 40@41½c for No. 2 white on track; 64 cars do at 35½@36c for no grade, 36½@39c for rejected, 37½@40c for rejected white, 39c for No. 2, and 40½@42½c for No. 2 white free on board. Total about 90,000 bu.

Call sales: 330,000 bu seller July at 38@38⅛c; 30,000 bu seller August at 31@31⅛c; 10,000 bu seller September at 29¾c; 60,000 bu seller the year at 29⅛@29⅝c.

RYE—On 'Change, 17 cars No. 2 at 58c; 2 cars by sample at 51@52½c for rejected on track; 2 cars do at 51c for rejected switched. Total about 11,000 bu.

Call sales: 20,000 bu seller August at 59⅞@60c; 20,000 bu seller September at 60½c.

BARLEY—On 'Change, 2 cars by sample at 48c for No. 4 and 49c for No. 3 on track; 1 car do at 46c for No. 4 free on board. Total about 2,000 bu.

MESS PORK—On 'Change prices ranged at $17.45@17.75 for June, $17.55@17.85 for July, $17.70@18.00 for August, $17.82½@18.15 for September, $18.00@18.30 for October, $15.75@16.00 for the year, and $16.40 for January.

Call sales were: 1,500 brls seller July at $17.55; 2,500 brls seller August at $17.70@17.75; 2,750 brls seller September at $17.85; 4,250 brls seller the year at $15.75@15.80.

LARD—On 'Change sales of spot were made at $9.85@9.87½ for 3,000 tcs, futures ranging at $9.75@9.87½ for June; $9.75@10.00 for July; $9.90@10.10 for August; $9.95@10.15 for September; $10.05@10.15 for October; $9.55@9.77½ for the year; and $9.80@9.87½ for January.

Call sales: 6,000 tcs seller July at $9.82½@9.87½; 6,500 tcs seller August at $9.87½@9.92½; 1,000 tcs seller September at $9.90@9.95; 1,500 tcs seller October at $9.90; 1,000 tcs seller November at $9.70@9.85; 2,250 tcs seller the year at $9.47½@9.50; 3,500 tcs seller January at $9.62½@9.70.

MEATS—On 'Change sales ranged at $8.85@9.10 for July; $9.00@9.22½ for August; $9.10@9.32½ for September; $8.35 for the year; and $8.37½@8.40 for January.

Call sales: 200,000 lbs short ribs seller August at $9.00; 150,000 lbs seller September at $9.12½; 100,000 lbs seller October at $9.12½@9.15; 50,000 lbs seller January at $8.40.

GENERAL MARKETS.

BROOM-CORN—There is a fair trade at quotations:

Choice hurl and carpet	7 @8
Green, self-working	5 @6
Red tipped, self-working	4½@5¾
Inferior and common	3 @4
Crooked	2 @3

BUTTER—The market was fairly steady. The receipts continue liberal, but buyers are now taking hold with some freedom and the following quotations are being realized:

Creamery, fancy	21@22	Common grades	11@12
Do, fair to choice	17@20	Packing stock	8@ 9
Dairy, fancy	17@18	Inferior	7@ 8
Dairy, choice	15@16	Grease	5@ 6
Dairy, fair to good	13@14		

CHEESE—Is in very light demand. In fact skims are almost wholly neglected even at the low range of 6@7c. Stocks are large and increasing, and it looks as though prices would go still lower:

Full cream, cheddar	9 @ 9¾
Full cream, flat, two in a box	9½@10
Flat, slightly skimmed	6 @ 7
Skim, common to fair	3½@ 4½
Low grades	1 @ 3

COAL—But little demand exists, and prices are to a great extent nominal. We quote:

	Wholesale.	Retail.
Anthracite, egg	$6.16	$7.00
Do, grate	6.07	7.00
Do, range	6.38	7.25
Do, nut	6.38	7.25
Erie	5.00	6.50
Youghiogheny, pure	4.25	6.00
Pittsburg	4.00	5.50
Blossburg and Piedmont	4.25	....
Hocking Valley	3.75	4.50
Indiana block	3.00	4.50
Wilmington	3.00	4.00
Minonk	2.75	4.00

EGGS—Were weak at 15½@16c per doz.

FRUITS AND NUTS—In this branch of trade but little activity was developed. There was a light mail-order business at the following quotations:

FOREIGN.

Dates, light fards	$ 5 @ 5½
Prunes, Turkish, new	6⅜@ 7
Raisins, layers	1.85 @1.90
Raisins, London, layers	2.00 @2.10
Raisins, Valencias	7 @ 7¼
Raisins, loose Muscatel	1.75 @1.80
Zante currants	6 @ 6¼
Citron	17 @ 17½

DOMESTIC.

Apples, Alden	16½@ 17
Apples, evaporated boxes	15½@ 16½
Apples, sliced	10 @ 11
Apples, Southern	7 @ 7½
Apples, Eastern, quarters	9 @ 9½
Peaches, unpared, halves	8 @ 8½
Raspberries	38 @ 40
Blackberries	8¾@ 9¼
Pitted cherries	28 @ 30

NUTS.

Filberts	11½@ 12
Almonds, Tarragona	18 @ 19
Naples walnuts	16 @ 16½
California walnuts	13 @ 14
Pecans	8 @ 11

PEANUTS.

Wilmington	7½@ 8½
Virginia	10 @ 11
Red Tennessee	7½@ 8

GREEN FRUITS—Berries in fair receipt and higher for choice, while those in poor condition sold very low. Others quiet and firm:

Oranges, Messina	$6.50@7.50
Oranges, California, per box	4.40@5.00
Lemons, per box	5.00@6.00
Apples, per brl	3.50@4.50
Cranberries, per box	4.00
Bananas, per bunch	1.00@2.00
Cocoanuts, per 100	4.50@5.00
Pineapples, per doz	2.00@2.25
Strawberries, per case	1.50@4.00
Cherries, per case	2.50@3.00
Peaches, per box	1.75@2.00
Gooseberries, per ½ bu	1.75@2.00
Blackberries, per case	4.00
Red raspberries, per case	3.00

GROCERIES—Remain as previously quoted. Trade was reported fair at the prices given below:

RICE.

Carolina	6 @ 7
Louisiana	5¾@ 6¼

COFFEE.

Java	18 @23
Java, choice Mandaling	27 @28
Maracaibo	13 @14
Mexican, prime to choice	12¾@14
Mexican, fair to good	10¾@11¾
Rio, fancy	12 @12¾
Rio, prime to choice	10¾@11¾
Rio, fair to good	9¾@10
Rio, common	8¾@ 9
Rio, roasting	7¾@ 8¼

SUGARS.

Patent cut loaf	9¼
Powdered	9⅛@ 9¼
Granulated, standard	9⅛@ 9¼
Granulated, not standard	9
A standard	8⅝@ 8¾
A No. 2	8⅝
C No. 1	8¼
C No. 2	8⅛
C No. 3	8
Yellow	7⅝@ 7¾
Yellow, No. 7	7½

SIRUPS.

Corn	.35 @36
Sugar	.40 @50
Blackstrap	.22 @23
New Orleans molasses	.54 @55

HAY—Was quiet and steady:

No. 1 timothy, per ton	$12.00@12.50
No. 2 timothy, per ton on track	11.00@11.50
Mixed	10.00@11.00
Upland prairie	11.00@12.00
No. 1 prairie	6.00@ 8.00

HIDES—A fair demand and steady:

Green-cured, light, per lb	8¼@ 8½
Green-cured, heavy	8¼
Part cured	7¾
Damaged hides	6¾
Green salted, bulls	6
Calf, per lb	12 @12¼
Dry salted, per lb	12
Dry flint, No. 1	14 @15
Damaged, dry	11 @12
Sheep pelts	25 @28

Branded and horn-hooked 15 per cent off from these prices. Long-haired thin skins are classed as damaged hides.

OILS—Lard oil was off 2c, with which exception there were no changes in the quotations:

Carbon, Elaine	$ 19¼	Lard, No. 2	$ 66
Carbon, 175 test	14¼	Linseed, raw	55
Carbon, 150 test	11¼	Linseed, boiled	58
Carbon, 110 test	10¼	Whale, winter	72
Carbon, snow white and W. W., 150 test	13¼	Sperm	1.35
		Neatsfoot, pure	90
Carbon, Wis., W. W.	13¼	Neatsfoot, extra	83
Carbon, Wis., P. W.	11¼	Neatsfoot, No. 1	77
Carbon, Mich., W. W.	15¼	Bank	54
Carbon, Mich., P. W.	12¾	Straits	56
Lard, extra	85	Turpentine	41
Lard, No. 1	74	Miners', white	57

POTATOES—There are few old on the market, the best of these selling at 55@60c per bu by the car-lot on track. New in good supply at $2.75@3.00 per brl.

POULTRY—Steady at 10@11c for turkeys, 11@12c for hens, and $2.00@3.50 per doz for spring chickens.

SEEDS—Little was done in this market except in flaxseed, which sold at $1.36@1.36½, or 2c decline from Saturday. Others quiet and nominally unchanged. Sales were reported of 2 cars flaxseed at $1.36@1.37 on track; 102 bags Hungarian at 58c; 30 bags millet seed at 39c.

TALLOW—Dull at 7¾@8c for city and 7¼@7½c for country No. 1; No. 2, 6¾c.

WHISKY—Quoted on a basis of $1.16 for distillers' finished goods.

WOOL—Quiet at quotations:

WASHED.		UNWASHED.	
Tub, good medium	33@37	Fine heavy	16@19
Tub, coarse and d'gy	29@33	Medium	24@27
Fine	27@29	Low medium	22@25
Coarse	26@29	Coarse	18@22
Medium	37@40		
Low medium	33@35		

Hollowell & Coburn's (Boston) circular, June [illegible]: "The unsatisfactory condition of the woolen trade was further indicated Wednesday of this week by the public sale in New York of [illegible] pieces of woolens. Prices declined 10 to 15 per cent and it was made still more evident that complaints of over-production are well founded. The stoppage of many large mills seems to be the only feasible remedy, and it is now understood that this policy is to be adopted. The stock of old wool in Eastern markets is unquestionably limited, but small as it is there is more than enough to supply the demand; and as the new law by which the duty on foreign wool is reduced about [illegible] per lb goes into effect the 1st day of July, the present stock will soon be increased by a large amount of wool that is now held in bond. Sales of fleeces barely comprise enough to warrant quotations, and prices must be regarded as nominal, with a downward tendency."

PRODUCE EXCHANGE—Following shows the state of business at the Produce Exchange yesterday afternoon:

Articles.	Bid.	Asked.
Butter, extras in creamery	[illegible]	[illegible]
Butter, extras in creamery, seller June	[illegible]	[illegible]
Butter, extra firsts in creamery	[illegible]	[illegible]
Butter, extra firsts in creamery, seller June	[illegible]	[illegible]
Butter, firsts in creamery	[illegible]	[illegible]
Cheese—No trading.		
Eggs, firsts in fresh, Northern	[illegible]	[illegible]
Eggs, firsts in fresh, Southern	[illegible]	[illegible]
Eggs, firsts in fresh, seller the month	[illegible]	[illegible]
Eggs, firsts in fresh, seller September	[illegible]	[illegible]
Eggs, firsts in fresh, seller November	[illegible]	[illegible]
Eggs, firsts in fresh, seller the year	[illegible]	[illegible]
Eggs, firsts in fresh, buyer the year	[illegible]	[illegible]
Eggs, in ice-house, seller November	[illegible]	[illegible]
Eggs, in ice-house, seller December	[illegible]	[illegible]

LIVE STOCK.

CHICAGO.

CATTLE—Received during Sunday and Monday, 4,400 head; same time last week, 5,719; total last week, 33,916; shipped last week, 19,167. The light receipts had the effect to strengthen the market, but not to the extent of a quotable advance, excepting well-fatted light and medium weights, which in some instances found buyers at prices better by 5@10c than it was possible to get for similar qualities Saturday. There was a good demand on Eastern account, and the very moderate supply of desirable shipping cattle was closed out in good season at $4.75@6.00 for common rough lots to extra grades. Few sold to shippers at less than $5.10, nor were there many sales at a higher figure than $5.80. Exporters took a total of about 500 head at $5.85@6.00. George Adams and Burke sold 175 Missouri steers at the outside figure. Two bunches of choice stillers averaging [illegible] lbs, went at $5.75.

With a small supply of native butchers' stuff the market for that averaged stronger. There was a good demand from butchers and a fair inquiry from canners between whom the offerings were all taken at an extreme range of [illegible] for cows, at $3.00@4.75 for bulls, and at $4.75@5.25 for steers. Veals were scarce at $3.75@7.25. Milch cows were in good demand at $28.00@65.00 per head.

Stockers and feeders were in some demand, but there were few buyers who were willing to pay the ruling prices, and trading, therefore, was limited. Prices were weak with a downward tendency at [illegible] for the former, and at $4.65@5.00 for the latter. The views of buyers are about 50c below present prices.

Texas cattle were scarce and stronger. Less than 400 head were offered, and those, under a good [illegible] demand, went quick at an advance of 10c. Sales were at $3.75@4.40 for poor to fair qualities.

The Chicago & Atlantic Railway opened its live stock department on the south side of the Stock Yards for business to-day. The new line of sheds with pens attached that have been in course of construction for the use of this road for two or three weeks past, are now nearly completed.

The *Drovers Journal's* special cable from Liverpool this week quotes the cattle market better and sheep steady. Best American steers, ½c higher; [illegible] per lb. estimated dead weight, and top sheep 18c.

QUOTATIONS.

Extra Beeves—Graded steers, weighing 1,500 lbs and upwards	[illegible]
Choice Beeves—Fine, fat, and well-formed steers, weighing 1,300 to 1,500 lbs	[illegible]
Good Beeves—Well-fattened steers, weighing 1,200 to 1,350 lbs	[illegible]
Medium Grades—Steers in fair flesh, weighing 1,050 to 1,250 lbs	[illegible]
Butchers' stock—Poor to fair steers and common to choice cows for city slaughter, weighing 800 to 1,100 lbs	[illegible]
Inferior—Light and thin cows, heifers, stags, bulls, and scalawag steers	[illegible]
Veals, per 100 lbs	[illegible]
Milch cows	[illegible]

CATTLE SALES.

No.	Av.	Price.	No.	Av.	Price.
51	1,619	$6.00	51	[illegible]	[illegible]
73	1,580	6.00	40	[illegible]	[illegible]
51	1,588	6.00	35	[illegible]	[illegible]
116	1,299	5.80	77	[illegible]	[illegible]
96	1,454	5.85	38	[illegible]	[illegible]
18	1,385	5.85	74	[illegible]	[illegible]
84	1,232	5.75	33	[illegible]	[illegible]
60	1,532	5.85	19	[illegible]	[illegible]
39	1,609	5.75	37	[illegible]	[illegible]
16	1,292	5.75	40	[illegible]	[illegible]
17	1,198	5.75	18	[illegible]	[illegible]
65	1,408	5.80	21	[illegible]	[illegible]
37	1,349	5.65	18	[illegible]	[illegible]
20	1,174	5.55	18	[illegible]	[illegible]
15	1,235	5.45	22	[illegible]	[illegible]
12	1,450	5.70	19	[illegible]	[illegible]
16	1,406	5.75	21 feeders	[illegible]	[illegible]
18	1,253	5.60	82	[illegible]	[illegible]
17	1,243	5.40	19	[illegible]	[illegible]
17	1,183	5.37½	15 feeders	[illegible]	[illegible]
40	1,081	5.35	16 stockers	[illegible]	[illegible]
18	1,226	5.35	132 Texas	[illegible]	[illegible]
40	1,108	5.35	122 Texas	[illegible]	[illegible]
40	1,036	5.40	17 Texas	[illegible]	[illegible]
51	1,236	5.45	46 Texas	[illegible]	[illegible]
72	1,328	5.50	10 cows	[illegible]	[illegible]
40	1,077	5.40	14 stockers	[illegible]	[illegible]
35	1,080	5.30			
18	1,119	5.15			

HOGS—Received during Saturday and Monday, 13,500; same time last week, 15,526; total last week, 109,847; shipped last week, 21,429. Notwithstanding the very moderate receipts and the fact that reports from on 'Change quoted a substantial advance in hog products, the market for the live animal was in a condition bordering on demoralization. There appeared to be few buyers who would buy hogs at any price, and at the outset bids were so ridiculously low as to preclude the possibility of trading. After an exceedingly dull and panicky opening the market toward noon worked into a moderately active condition at a decline from Saturday's prices of [illegible], and at a decline from Friday of 30@35c. At the close there was a steadier feeling, though some hogs were left over. Sales were at $6.00@6.40 for poor to prime light (a few extra went at $6.45@6.50), at [illegible] for poor to good mixed, and at $6.30@6.55 for common to prime heavy grades. Skips and culls were salable at $4.00@5.90.

HOG SALES.

No.	Av.	Price.	No.	Av.	Price.	No.	Av.	Price.
42	304	$6.55	34	284	$6.35	39	[illegible]	[illegible]
41	313	6.55	43	291	6.35	43	[illegible]	[illegible]
34	300	6.50	49	246	6.30	47	[illegible]	[illegible]
43	294	6.50	42	267	6.30	109	[illegible]	[illegible]
38	287	6.50	127	269	6.30	34	[illegible]	[illegible]
39	174	6.50	43	232	6.30	62	[illegible]	[illegible]
74	156	6.50	73	182	6.30	42	[illegible]	[illegible]
43	267	6.45	127	204	6.30	67	[illegible]	[illegible]
57	264	6.45	68	187	6.30	62	[illegible]	[illegible]
43	260	6.45	58	116	6.30	34	[illegible]	[illegible]
46	288	6.45	72	231	6.30	46	[illegible]	[illegible]
139	242	6.40	41	249	6.30	34	[illegible]	[illegible]
67	273	6.40	124	249	6.25	71	[illegible]	[illegible]
48	288	6.40	37	269	6.25	56	[illegible]	[illegible]
108	266	6.40	72	232	6.25	82	[illegible]	[illegible]
44	205	6.40	54	174	6.25	37	[illegible]	[illegible]
65	209	6.40	63	182	6.25	29	[illegible]	[illegible]
42	206	6.35	41	181	6.25	41	[illegible]	[illegible]
47	183	6.35	48	281	6.25	43	[illegible]	[illegible]
44	202	6.35	72	279	6.25	24	[illegible]	[illegible]
49	196	6.35	39	158	6.30	28	[illegible]	[illegible]
48	278	6.35	59	173	6.20			

SHEEP—Received, 500; same time last week, [illegible]; total last week, 5,242; shipped last week, [illegible]. There was a good demand and prices were strong, the supply being small. Sales were at $2.75@5.25 for poor to choice.

SHEEP SALES.

No.	Av.	Price.	No.	Av.	Price.
117	86	$4.00	22	[illegible]	[illegible]
73	125	5.25	103	[illegible]	[illegible]
335 Texas	79	3.15	163	[illegible]	[illegible]
76	80	2.75	107	[illegible]	[illegible]
57	79	3.90			

NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, June 18.—CATTLE—Receipts, [illegible] head, making 13,470 for the week; quiet; a shade [illegible]; closing steady; poor to prime steers, [illegible] per 100 lbs, live weight; general sales, [illegible]; exporters used 103 car-loads, and paid $5.90@6.41 per 100 lbs for fair to good; shipments, 842 live cattle, [illegible] live sheep; shipments for week ending Saturday, [illegible] head live cattle, 3,658 qrs beef, 96 live sheep, 650 carcasses mutton.

SHEEP—Receipts, 10,000 head, making [illegible] for the week; a trifle firmer; higher; extremes, [illegible] for sheep; $4.75@8.12½ for lambs; general sales, [illegible]@6.00 for sheep; $7.00@7.75 for lambs.

HOGS—Receipts, 9,300 head, making [illegible] for the week; dull and lower; for live hogs, [illegible] per cwt.

BUFFALO.

BUFFALO, N. Y., June 18.—CATTLE—Receipts to-day, 1,600; market dull, and prices a shade lower; extra steers, $5.90@6.00; good to choice, [illegible]; fair to medium, $5.00@5.35; light butchers', [illegible]; mixed butchers', $3.85@4.35.

SHEEP—Receipts, 4,900; market steady and unchanged; fair to good clipped, $4.50@5.00; choice to fancy, $5.60@5.90; no lambs here.

HOGS—Receipts, 8,000; market dull, lower; good to choice Yorkers, $6.50@6.65; light do, [illegible]; good butchers' and mediums, $6.65@6.75; pigs, [illegible].

ST. LOUIS.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., June 18.—CATTLE—Receipts, [illegible] head; shipments, 500 head; fair demand for butchers' and light shipping steers, but heavy grades dull and weak, tending down; heavy shipping steers, [illegible]@6.00; light do, $5.00@5.40; good cows and heifers, [illegible]@4.75; common to medium, $3.50@4.00; grass Texans, $3.75@4.50.

SHEEP—Receipts, 630 head; shipments, 90 head; good grades wanted, but common neglected; fair to good muttons, $3.50@4.00; prime, [illegible]; Texans, $2.75@4.00; spring lambs, $1.25@2.75.

BALTIMORE.

BALTIMORE, Md., June 18.—BEEF CATTLE—Market more active; prices ½c higher; very best, [illegible]; first quality, $5.25@6.00; medium, [illegible]; ordinary, $4.50@4.62½; most sales from [illegible]; receipts, 1,087 head.

SWINE—Fair supply; moderate to good demand; receipts, 4,980 head; quotations, [illegible].

SHEEP AND LAMBS—Receipts, 4,227; quotations, sheep, $3.00@5.50; lambs, $5.00@7.00.

KANSAS CITY.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., June 18.—CATTLE—Receipts, 1,500 head; steady; steers, 1,100 to 1,400 lbs, [illegible]; cows unchanged at $3.00@4.50.

HOGS—Receipts, 1,700 head; weak; [illegible] of sales, $6.20@6.25.

SHEEP—Receipts, 200 head; unchanged.

EAST LIBERTY.

EAST LIBERTY, Pa., June 18.—CATTLE—Receipts, 5,187; market very dull at last Monday's prices.

HOGS—Receipts, 6,670; market dull; Philadelphias, $6.70@6.80; Yorkers, $6.50@6.75.

SHEEP—Receipts, 5,300; market fair at about last week's prices.

CINCINNATI.

CINCINNATI, O., June 18.—HOGS—Weak; common and light, [illegible]@6.30; packing and butchers', [illegible]; receipts, 2,100 head; shipments, 1,000 head.

LUMBER.

A fair inquiry existed at the cargo market, piece stuff being quotable at $10.00@10.25 and common lumber at $11.50@13.50. Shingles quiet at [illegible], with one or two choice grades selling at $2.50.

The yards report a good trade, both local and shipping, at the following quotations:

First, second, and third clear, 2@3 inch
Same, 1¼@1½ inch
A select, 1¼, 1½, and 2 inch
B select, 1¼, 1½, and 2 inch
2x4 clear and select
First and second and finishing
Third clear
B select
A stock boards, 12 inch, 12@16 feet
B stock boards, same length
C stock boards
D stock boards
A 10-inch stock, 12, 14, and 16 feet
A box boards
B box, 13 inch and upwards
C box, 13 inch and upwards
A dressed flooring, 6 inch
B dressed flooring, 6 inch
C dressed flooring, 6 inch
Fencing flooring, 6 inch
16-ft fencing flooring
Clear and A 4-inch flooring
B flooring, 4-inch
C flooring, 4-inch
First and second clear siding, tied, [illegible]
A siding
B siding
Fencing siding

Common boards, 13@14 ft.	16.00
Common boards, 10, 12, and 20 ft.	14.50
Common boards, 14@18 ft.	17.00
Common boards, 12-inch, 18@20 ft.	17.50
No. 2 boards, 18@20 ft.	19.50
First quality fencing	14.00
No. 2 fencing, 12@18 ft.	11.50
Four-inch common fencing, 12@16 ft.	14.00
First and second clear 6-in. flooring strips.	40.00
A siding strips	38.00
B flooring strips	31.00
C flooring strips	21.00
Pickets, flat, common	8.50
Pickets, flat, rough, good	11.00
Pickets, fancy head and dressed, selected	18.00
Pickets, 1½ in. square, D. & H., selected	21.00
2-in. battens, C. G. beveled, per 100 lin. ft.	50
2-in. joist and scantling, 12@16 ft.	13.00
Timber, 4x4 and 8x8, inc. 12, 14, and 16 ft.	14.00
2x6, 2x8, 2x10, 2x12,—18 ft.	14.50
18 ft., 2x4, 4x4 to 8x8, inclusive	14.00
2x4, 4x4, 20@30 ft.	15.00@20.00
2-inch cull plank	9.50
Shingles, extra A	3.10
Shingles, standard A	2.90
Lath	2.60

Discount for cash in ten days, 2 per cent; thirty, 1 per cent.

The *Mississippi Valley Lumberman and Manufacturer*, June 15: Dry pine in the Northwest is about obsolete, and the holders of remnants are feeling very stiff, since they have sold out about all they had. Driving notes are scarce but may be summed up in a few words. The bulk of the logs on all the main streams tributary to the Mississippi will be secured for sawing this year. There has never been so determined an effort made to get logs at any cost as there is being made now. We set down the probable log crop to be secured for use this year as follows:

Upper Mississippi	350,000,000
St. Croix	220,000,000
Chippewa	175,000,000
Black River	200,000,000
Wisconsin	210,000,000
Total	1,755,000,000

These figures may be varied a little, but are approximately right, as will be seen at the end of the season. This will make the crop nearly the same as last year.

BY TELEGRAPH.

FOREIGN.

LIVERPOOL, June 18—11:25 a. m.—PROVISIONS—Bacon—Long clear dull at 48s; short ribs dull at 50s; short clear dull at 51s 6d. Pork—Prime mess Eastern dull at 90s; prime mess Western dull at 82s. Lard—Prime Western dull and nominal at 56s. Beef—Prime mess dull at 85s; extra India mess dull at 106s. Hams—long cut dull at 63s.

CHEESE—American choice steady at 60s.

BREADSTUFFS—Corn—New mixed dull at 5s 2¼d.

Receipts of wheat for the last week from Atlantic ports, 25,250 quarters; Pacific ports, 61,000 quarters. Other sources, 13,000 quarters. Receipts of corn, 52,000 quarters.

LIVERPOOL, June 18—11:30 a.m.—FLOUR—11s@11s 6d.

BREADSTUFFS—Wheat—Winter, 8s 10d@9s 2d; spring, 8s 6d@9s; No. 1 California, 9s 2d@9s 4d; No. 2 California, 8s 9d@9s. Corn, 5s 3½d@5s 4d.

PROVISIONS—Pork, 82s. Lard, 56s.

LATER—5 p. m.—PROVISIONS—Pork, 82s 6d.

LIVERPOOL, June 18—Evening.—COTTON—Dull; easier; 5 11-16@5 13-16d; sales, 7,000 bales; speculation and export, 500; American, 5,800.

PROVISIONS—Prime mess, 85s. Beef—Extra India mess, 107s. American lard, 56s. Bacon—Long clear, 48s; do short clear, 51s.

CHEESE—Fine American, 60s.

LONDON, June 18—5 p. m.—Linseed oil, 20s@20s 10d; spirits turpentine, 30s 3d.

ANTWERP, June 18.—PETROLEUM—18f.

LONDON, June 18.—Eleven thousand two hundred bales of New Zealand and Port Phillip wool were sold today at unchanged prices.

The following were received by the Chicago Board of Trade:

LIVERPOOL, June 18.—Wheat dull. Corn weaker; 5s 3¾d. MARK LANE—Wheat and corn very dull. Cargoes off coast—Wheat and corn heavy. Cargoes on passage—Wheat and corn neglected. Country markets—English steady; French quiet. Farmers' deliveries English wheat during the week, 40,000@45,000 qrs. Fair average quality red winter wheat for prompt shipment by sail, 44s. Fair average quality red winter wheat for shipment during present and following month, 44s. Fair average wheat off coast—Red winter, 43s@43s 6d. Fair average American mixed corn off coast, 27s 3d. Arrivals off coast for orders—Wheat moderate; corn small. PARIS—Flour and wheat quiet.

LIVERPOOL, June 18.—Wheat dull. Corn dull and easier, 5s 3½d. Off coast—Wheat dull and heavy; red winter declined 3d; corn dull and heavy, 3d lower. To arrive—Wheat dull and neglected; red winter declined 3d; corn dull and neglected. Wheat and corn for the United Kingdom and Continent dull and neglected. Pork dull, 6d lower, 82s. Lard dull, 1s 6d lower, 56s. Long clear sides dull, 1s lower, 48s. Short clear sides, 51s. Beef dull, 107s extra India mess. Tallow, 42s. Cheese dull, 60s.

NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, June 18.—[Special.]—GRAIN—Wheat—Winter wheat very freely dealt in in the speculative line, but, following a slight hardening in values at the outset, partly on purchases for recovering purposes, the tendency most of the day has been to lower figures, resulting in a further loss of about ⅜@1¼c a bu. A moderate movement reported in winter wheat for prompt delivery, chiefly near the close, in graded red wheat for export and local milling account, but likewise on more liberal and urgent offerings, at reduced figures, No. 2 red wheat yielding about 1¼@1½c a bu, and other grades and qualities proportionately. The most important purchase for shipment was of—near the extreme close—a line of 80,000 bu No. 2 red wheat, delivered from store, at $1.20½ for Bordeaux, freight by steam 9c per bu. Spring wheat very quiet and quoted irregular. Sales: No. 1 red quoted as closing at $1.23 in elevator; No. 2 red at $1.20¾@1.21¼ afloat, and $1.20¼@1.20¾ in elevator, and $1.20½ delivered from store, closing at $1.20¾ afloat and $1.19¾ in elevator; No. 3 red, $1.15; No. 1 white, $1.17⅛, closing at $1.12½ in elevator; No. 2 white, $1.05; No. 2 Milwaukee spring for export, $1.15; No. 2 red futures: June, $1.18¾@1.19, closing at $1.18¾ bid; July, $1.19⅜@1.20⅛, closing at $1.19¾; August, $1.20⅞@1.22¼, closing at $1.21¼ bid; September, $1.23⅜@1.24⅜, closing at $1.23⅝ bid; October, $1.25⅛@1.26¼, closing at $1.25½; November, $1.27⅜@1.28⅛, closing at $1.27¾ asked. Corn—Unsettled in the option line, opening more firmly and hardening about ⅛@⅜c a bu, but reacting to heaviness on renewed urgency in the offerings in view of the break at the interior, and receding about ⅜@⅝c a bu on a fair business, mostly in the July to September deliveries, closing about steady at the reduced quotations. A moderately active movement reported for prompt delivery—in good part for export—however; lower prices; graded stock declining about ⅛@½c per bu, though in the instance of No. 2 leading off rather more firmly. Sales: No. 2 regular inspection quoted at about 65½c in elevator, and delivered from elevator at about 65½@65¾c, and afloat, 64@64½c, closing at 64¼c; No. 2 old crop, nominal; No. 3 in lots at 59½@60½c, closing at 59½c; No. 2 white at 68c in elevator; steamer yellow at 65c. No. 2 futures: June, 63⅝@64c, closing at 63½c bid; July, 63⅞@64⅜c, closing at 64c; August, 64⅜@65⅛c, closing at 64⅞c; September, 65⅜@66⅛c, closing at 65¾c; October, 66¾@67¼c, closing at 66⅞c; Oats—Business in the option line unusually active, but the market has been ruling heavy, and on decided eagerness on the part of sellers to place supplies, prices have been further depressed about ½@¾c a bu, closing irregularly. For prompt delivery the dealings were quite moderate and indicative of a reduction of ½@1c a bu. Sales: No. 1 white, new rule, quoted nominal at 53c; No. 2 white, new rule, 47@47½c, closing at 47c; No. 3 white, 45c, closing at 45c; No. 2, new rule, 43½@44c in elevator, closing at 43½c bid, and old rule at 44½@44¾c; No. 3, 42½@43c, closing at 43c asked; No. 2 Chicago quoted at 45c, afloat; No. 2 futures: June, closing at 43c; July, 43½@44¼c, closing 43¾c bid; August, 38⅞@40¼c, closing at 38⅞c; September, 37⅜@38c, closing at 37½c; October, 38c, closing at 38c asked. Rye dull and weak; prime Western at 70@71c. Barley and malt without reported movement and nominal as to price.

PROVISIONS—Trading in the local market, which reached a respectable aggregate in lard, was indicative of a calmer and more confident temper, and, though in the option line the fluctuations were again frequent and sharp, the final quotations showed a firmer range. An encouraging feature of the day's business was the notable revival in the export interest, which had so long suffered extreme prostration through the very adverse influence of the protracted manipulation of values, chiefly at the West, which placed the actual product much above the limits of export buyers. Western mess pork attracting a moderate share of attention for early delivery, leaving off at $18.75@18.87½ for ordinary. A very slow sale is yet noted for cut meats within previous range, including pickled shoulders in bulk at 8¼c; pickled hams, 12¾@13c; smoked hams, 13½@14c; smoked shoulders, 9¼c; pickled bellies, 9¾@10½c. Bacon scarce and dull here, with long clear quoted at $10.00. Western steam lard has been much more active for early delivery, especially in the way of contracts for early arrival from the West, which went chiefly to the credit of export buyers, serving to strengthen confidence, and prices gained a trifle for the day, closing firmly at $10.50 for round lots of contract grade, prompt delivery. Futures: June, $10.30@10.35, closing at $10.30 asked; July, $10.21@10.43, closing at $10.21; August, $10.27@10.47, closing at $10.29; September, $10.30@10.60, closing at $10.30 bid; October, $10.37@10.60, closing at $10.37; year, $9.86@10.15, closing at $10.00.

TALLOW—Has been in request and firm at 8c for prime city.

SUGARS—Raw dull but steady within previous range. Refined in light request; cut-loaf quoted at 9½c; crushed, 9½c; powdered, 9⅛@9¼c; granulated, 8 15-16c; mold A, 8⅝c; confectioners' A, 8½@8⅝c; standard A, 8⅜@8½c; off A, 8@8¼c; white extra C, 7¾@8c; yellow extra C, 7⅜@7½c; C, 6⅞@7¼c; yellows, 6¼@6⅝c.

FREIGHTS—A moderately active business reported on berth and charter contracts, and generally at unaltered quotations. The inquiry for accommodation has been mainly for grain, lard, and cheese—for lard, in good part for Liverpool and the Continent. For Liverpool—The reported engagements included by steam, flour at 1s@1s 6d, as to routes; local at 1s 3d; grain at 2d; do from Baltimore at 3d; provisions, through and local, at 10s@17s 6d; local at 12s 6d@17s 6d.

NEW YORK, June 18.—COTTON—Quiet; 10⅛@10¼c; futures closed steady; June, 10.53c; July, 10.50c; August, 10.57c; September, 10.31c; October, 10.01c; November, 9.92c; December, 9.94c; January, 10.02c; February, 10.12c; March, 10.23c.

FLOUR—Dull; receipts, 18,440 brls; exports, 5,479 brls; super State and Western, $3.45@4.10; common to good extra, $3.90@4.50; good to choice, $4.60@7.00; white wheat extra, $6.25@7.00; extra Ohio, $4.00@6.50; St. Louis, $4.00@7.00; Minnesota patent process, $5.60@7.50.

GROCERIES—Molasses quiet and unchanged. Rice steady, with a fair demand; domestic, 5¼@7¼c.

PETROLEUM—Dull and nominal; United, $1.16¾.

RESIN—Firm; 62½@67½c.

TURPENTINE—Dull and lower; 37¾@38c.

EGGS—Steady, with a fair demand; 18@18½c.

CHEESE—Quiet but steady; 8@10c.

LEAD—Dull; common, $4.40@4.45; refined nominal.

BALTIMORE.

BALTIMORE, Md., June 18.—FLOUR—Steady; quiet; Howard Street and Western super, $3.25@4.00; extra, $4.25@5.00; family, $5.25@6.25.

GRAIN—Wheat—Western easier, closing steady; No. 2 winter, spot, $1.18¼@1.18¾; July, $1.19⅛@1.19⅜; August, $1.21@1.21½; September, $1.22¾@1.23; October, $1.24¾@1.25. Corn—Western steady and dull; Western mixed, spot, 62½@62¾c; June, 62½c bid; July, 63@63¼c; August, 64¼@64½c; September, 65¼@65¾c. Oats steady, with better inquiry; Western white, 46@48c; mixed, 43½@45c; Pennsylvania, 45@48c. Rye dull; 65c.

HAY—Quiet and steady; prime to choice Pennsylvania and Maryland, $12.00@14.00.

PROVISIONS—Unsettled. Mess pork, $20.00@20.50. Bulk meats—Shoulders and clear rib sides, packed, 8½@10½c. Bacon—Shoulders, 9½c; clear rib sides, 11¼c. Hams, 16@16c. Lard—Refined, 12c.

BUTTER—Firm; Western packed, 10@18c; creamery, 19@23c.

EGGS—Higher and active; 18@19c.

PETROLEUM—Nominal; refined, 7¾@8c.

GROCERIES—Coffee quiet; Rio cargoes, ordinary to fair, 8½@9½c. Sugar steady; A soft, 8½c.

WHISKY—Quiet; $1.16½@1.17.

FREIGHTS—To Liverpool, per steamer, dull and unchanged.

RECEIPTS—Flour, 1,000 brls; wheat, 17,000 bu; corn, 24,000 bu; oats, 5,000 bu.

SHIPMENTS—Wheat, 6,000 bu; corn, 8,000 bu.

SALES—Wheat, 224,000 bu; corn, 19,000 bu.

ST. LOUIS.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., June 18.—FLOUR—Weak; some sales lower; family, $3.75@4.90.

GRAIN—Wheat active, unsettled, and sharply lower; No. 2 red sold down from $1.16¾ to $1.15 cash, $1.17¾ to $1.14¼ July, $1.16¾ to $1.14½ August, $1.18¼ to $1.16¾ September, $1.20 to $1.18¼ September, $1.15¾ to $1.14¼ year; No. 3 red, $1.09 bid. Corn lower; slow; 53¾@54¼c cash; 49⅝@50¼c July; 51¾@51⅞c August; 52½@52¾c September; 52⅝c October; 45½@45¾c year; closing at inside quotations. Oats lower; slow; 33c cash; 33¾@34c June; 37¼c July; 29¾c August; 28¼c year. Rye nominal. Barley—Nothing doing.

LEAD—Quiet; 4¼c.

CORN-MEAL—Lower; $2.45.

AFTERNOON BOARD—Wheat—$1.14¾ July; $1.14¾ August; $1.15⅜ September; $1.18¾ October; $1.14¾ year. Corn quiet, but firm; 49¾c July; 51¾c August; 52½c September; 53¾c October; 45⅝c year. Oats weaker, but wanted, at 37c for July; 29¾c bid for August; 28¼@28⅜c year.

NEW ORLEANS.

NEW ORLEANS, La., June 18.—FLOUR—Dull; high grades, $5.25@5.87½.

GRAIN—Corn in fair demand; white and mixed, 63c; yellow, 64c. Oats in fair demand but at lower rates; 47@48c.

CORN-MEAL—Dull; $2.60; fancy, $3.00.

HAY—Dull, tending downward; prime, $15.00; choice, $17.00.

PROVISIONS—Pork lower; $18.50. Lard easier; tierce, $10.75; keg, $11.00. Bulk meats quiet and weak; shoulders, 7⅝c. Bacon quiet; shoulders, 8⅝c; long clear, 10⅝c; clear rib, 10⅝c. Hams—Sugar-cured steady; choice canvased, 12¾@13½c.

WHISKY—Firm; Western rectified, $1.05@1.20.

GROCERIES—Coffee dull; Rio cargoes, common to prime, 7@10½c. Sugar—Demand good and tending upward; common to good common, 6¼@6⅝c; fair to fully fair, 7⅛@7⅜c; prime to choice, 7½@7¾c; yellow clarified, 8½@8¾c; choice white clarified, 8¾c. Molasses—Centrifugal in fair demand at 25@32c. Rice steady with a good demand; Louisiana, ordinary to prime, 5@6c.

COTTON-SEED OIL—Crude, 36½@40c; do summer yellow refined, 45@46½c.

PHILADELPHIA.

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., June 18.—FLOUR—Quiet; Minnesota extras, $5.50@6.25; Pennsylvania family, $5.00; Ohio, $5.90@6.25; winter patents, $6.50@6.75; Minnesota patent process, $6.75@7.25. Rye flour, quiet; $3.70@3.75.

GRAIN—Wheat opened higher, closed weak; steamer red, elevator, $1.12; No. 3 red, do, $1.14@1.14½; No. 2 red, do, $1.19½@1.19¾; No. 1 red do, $1.22@1.22½; No. 2 red, June, $1.19@1.19¾; July, $1.19½@1.19¾; August, $1.20¾@1.21½; September, $1.22¾@1.24. Corn opened steady, closed weak; sail yellow, 64c; steamer, 63@63½c; No. 3, 56c; sail mixed, June, 63@63½c; July, 63½@63¾c; August, 64½@64¾c; September, 65½@65¾c. Oats, unsettled; No. 2, mixed, 46c; white, 47@48c.

PROVISIONS—Dull and unsettled. Beef, mess, 15.00; India mess, F. O. B., $23.00; new mess pork, $19.20; prime mess, $18.00@18.50; hams, smoked, 13½@14½c. Lard, nominal; city refined, $11.50; steam, $11.00.

BUTTER—Firm; 16@20c.

EGGS—Steady; 18@20c.

CHEESE—Dull; creamery, 9½@10½c; fair to good, 9@9½c.

PETROLEUM—Dull and nominal; 7½@7⅝c.

WHISKY—Dull; $1.19.

RECEIPTS—Flour, 3,400 bbls; wheat, 4,500 bu; corn, 17,400 bu; oats, 44,000 bu.

SHIPMENTS—Corn, 63,000 bu.

TOLEDO.

TOLEDO, O., June 18.—GRAIN—Wheat weak; light trading; No. 2 red, cash, $1.15; July, $1.14¾; August $1.17¾; September, $1.18¾; October, $1.20¾; January, $1.23¼; No. 3 red, $1.07. Corn weak; No. 2, cash, 57c; July, 56⅝c; August, 58½c asked; rejected, 54c asked; no grade, 47½c asked. Oats dull; No. 2, cash, 39c; July, 40c asked; rejected, 37½c.

AFTERNOON BOARD.

GRAIN—Wheat firm, active; No. 1 white Michigan, $1.09½; No. 2, do 98c; No. 2 red winter, cash and June, $1.13; July, $1.13¾; August, $1.15¾; September, $1.17¾; October, $1.19¾; year, $1.15; January, $1.22. Corn steady; high mixed, 57½c; No. 2, cash or June, 56¾c; July, 56½c; August, 57½c; rejected, 53c; no grade, 47c. Oats steady; No. 2, cash and July, 39c; August, 33c asked; year, 32c asked.

RECEIPTS—Wheat, 14,000 bu; corn, 16,000 bu; oats, 3,000 bu.

SHIPMENTS—Wheat, 20,000 bu; corn, 2,000 bu; oats, none.

CINCINNATI.

CINCINNATI, O., June 18.—COTTON—Dull; 10c.

FLOUR—Dull; family, $4.75@5.10; fancy, $5.25@5.75.

GRAIN—Wheat dull and drooping; No. 2 red winter, spot, $1.13@1.14; September, $1.14¼. Receipts, 5,000 bu; shipments, 165 bu. Corn dull; 54c spot; 56⅜@57½c August. Oats dull and lower; 41c. Rye dull and lower; 60c. Barley dull; extra No. 3 fall, 70@72c.

PROVISIONS—Pork dull and nominal; $18.00@18.50. Lard dull; $9.75. Bacon quiet but firm; shoulders, 8c; clear ribs, 10¼c; clear, 10¾c.

WHISKY—Quiet but steady; $1.13.

BUTTER—Quiet; choice Western Reserve, 15c; choice Central Ohio, 13c.

LINSEED OIL—54@55c.

GRAIN IN STORE—Wheat, 89,000 bu; corn, 41,000 bu; oats, 25,000 bu; rye, 65,000 bu; barley, 8,000 bu.

KANSAS CITY.

KANSAS CITY, June 18.—GRAIN—Wheat—Receipts 1,000 bu; shipments, 5,000 bu; lower; No. 2 red fall 96¼c cash; 96c bid July; 95¼@96c August; 96¼c bid September. Corn—Receipts, 5,000 bu; shipments, 19,000 bu; steady; 42¾@43c cash; 43¼c bid July; 44@44⅛c August. Oats slow; 36¾c cash.

PEORIA.

PEORIA, Ill., June 18.—WHISKY—Scarce and firm at $1.15.

COTTON.

NEW ORLEANS, La., June 18.—COTTON—Easy; in good demand; middling, 9 15-16c; low middling, 9¼c; good ordinary, 8⅝c; net receipts, 940 bales; gross, 965; exports, coastwise, 1,200; Great Britain, 2,558; sales, 2,850; stock, 118,158.

GALVESTON, Tex., June 18.—COTTON—Quiet; middling, 9 15-16c; low middling, 9¼c; good ordinary, 8⅝c; net receipts, 194 bales; gross, 199; sales, 980; stock, 21,930.

MEMPHIS, Tenn., June 18.—COTTON—Easier; 10c; receipts, 180 bales; shipments, 68; stock, 23,825; sales, 200.

NEW YORK, June 18.—COTTON—Prices had advanced .01@.02c for June, July, and August above last Saturday's quotations, and .03 to .04c for later months, but before the third call there was a decline of .07 to .08c for June to September inclusive. At the third call only 100 bales of August were sold at 10.55c, and 200 April at 10.35c. Futures closed quiet but firm: June unchanged; July 1 higher; balance .03 to .04c higher than last Saturday. Spot cotton quoted at 1-16c lower; middling upland at 10⅛c. Sales, 329 bales to spinners and 300 bales delivered on contracts.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., June 18.—COTTON—Easier but not quotably lower; middling, 9⅝c; sales 400 bales; receipts, 250; shipments, 250; stock, 20,150.

PETROLEUM.

PITTSBURG, Pa., June 18.—PETROLEUM—More active; United certificates weak; closed $1.16¾; refined, 7⅝c, Philadelphia delivery. Afternoon session more active; opened $1.18⅜, weakened and declined to $1.16½; closed at $1.16¾.

BRADFORD, Pa., June 18.—PETROLEUM—Weaker; opens at $1.19; highest, $1.19¼; lowest, $1.16¼; closing at $1.16⅝. Total runs Saturday and Sunday, 87,306 brls; total shipments, 101,755; charters, 106,309; clearances, $4,763,000 brls.

OIL CITY, Pa., June 18.—PETROLEUM—Opened at $1.18¾; closed, $1.16¾; highest point, $1.19¼; shipments, 101,756.

TITUSVILLE, Pa., June 18.—PETROLEUM—Opened, $1.18½; highest, $1.19¼; lowest $1.16½; closed, $1.16⅝; charters, 106,309; shipments, 102,862; runs, 90,199.

DRY GOODS.

NEW YORK, June 18.—DRY GOODS—The general demand has been exceedingly light and shows the neglect usual to the closing days of the semi-annual season. The feature of the market has been the reduction of the price of Canton ginghams to 8½c to close the balance of stock, at which price they were quickly distributed.

TURPENTINE.

WILMINGTON, Del., June 18.—TURPENTINE—Steady at 34c.

A BLEEDING HEART.

The Lady to Whom It Is Said Dukes Was Last Engaged.

UNIONTOWN, Pa., June 14.—[Philadelphia *Press*.]—The death of Dukes reveals another sweetheart of his and develops how strongly women are mixed and mingled in this double tragedy. Miss Mary Beeson, of this city, appears to have been his latest conquest, or, at least, the one who stood true to him through all his troubles. Since his acquittal she seems to have been about the only woman who even tolerated his society, and with her, common report says, he has spent most of his evenings.

She is a modest, retiring lady, of something more than 30 years of age, and of one of the oldest and best families of the place. Her standing in the community is of the highest, and the wonder with all is that she could be so infatuated with such a villain as to receive his addresses at all. She is tall and graceful, and but for the evident traces of consumption would be very handsome. Some here think she and Dukes were engaged to be married, while others say she only received his visits because she sympathized with him.

Many believe that it was for her that Dukes desired to break his engagement with Miss Nutt, but her name never seems to have been publicly mentioned in connection with his until his death last night, when she gave vent to her sorrow, and desired of the Coroner his keys. This act introduced a new feature into the tragic scene, and revealed the fact that here was another heart to bleed for his misdeeds. She is much distressed over his death, and feels keenly the notoriety it seems likely to give her.

There are no doubt several more loves yet in the dark, for Dukes had many friends among women. It is well known that he has had several interesting letters written to him and about him. There is one since his acquittal that may soon come to light. It is from one of his sweethearts to another. It is a sharp, chiding letter, and contains, after acknowledging a degree of intimacy between them, this sentence: "You may win N. L. Dukes' passion, but his love is forever mine."

INDIAN TERRITORY PASTURE LANDS.

LITTLE ROCK, Ark., June 18.—[Special.]—A special from Indian Territory says: Jan. 8, 1883, the Council of the Cheyennes and Arapahoes leased the western portion of their reservation for grazing purposes for a term of ten years. The amount obtained per acre appears small, yet it will yield a much greater income than they ever did or could hope to receive for what has to them been idle land, and until this season no one appeared to require it for the purpose Nature designed it—that is, for pasture land.

The Council rented 3,117,880 acres to seven different parties. One party, living in Darlington, I. T., takes 138,240 acres; one from Muskatah, Kas, 318,720; another from St. Louis, 456,960; another from St. Louis, 500,000; two others, each 564,480; another from Washington City, 575,000 acres. This land rents for two cents per acre per annum, and the payment safely secured. This is thought to be one of the most important moves these two tribes ever made, and they believe it will result in placing herds of cattle in the hands of the tribes, as the payment is to be made in cash and cattle.

MIXING BEER.

A Process Invented by Democrats to Catch the German Vote.

Crocodile Tears and the Aloes of Wrath Worked into Seductive Paste.

Last Night's Anti-High-License Meeting a Comparatively Tame Affair.

If the managers of the Democratic party believe to get possession of the German vote by professing sympathy with the Germans on account of the passage of the Harper bill, the "mass-meeting of German citizens to protest against the Harper bill," called for last night at North Side Turner-Hall must have shown them that they are in error about the Germans, and that the latter don't want any sympathy in their alleged hour of affliction. For, notwithstanding advertisements in the German papers and handbills thrown from a noisy band-wagon all the afternoon, not over 500 people assembled at the Turner-Hall, and of those not more than fifty were others than saloonkeepers, barkeepers, or waiters. There was a notable absence of substantial, well-known German citizens, although the meeting on the whole wore quite a respectable look. Judging from remarks, heard in the crowd before and after the meeting, the reporter was led to believe that there were not fifty saloonkeepers present who would be offended were they charged with inability to pay the high license.

MAKING CAPITAL.

The purpose of the meeting was confidentially explained to the reporter to be no other than to make capital out of the license question for the Democratic party, and the prophecy was completely fulfilled. Gen. Herman Lieb, Mayor Harrison's adviser in regard to the German vote, opened the meeting with a reference to the love and admiration of the Democratic party for personal liberty and the Germans, denounced the Harper bill as the infamous handiwork of the fanatical Puritans in the Republican party, and proposed for Chairman a gentleman who, as he said, had helped found the Republican party in Wisconsin, but who had lost his standing with the Republicans on account of his liberal ideas, and had failed of reappointment for Lincoln Park Commissioner because he had joined last fall in the movement for personal liberty. This gentleman turned out to be no other than Mr. L. J. Kadish, who has lately started a small brewery.

CHAIRMAN KADISH.

Mr. Kadish assumed the chair with a speech overflowing with sympathy for the poor, hard-working saloonkeeper, who with wife and children prepared a place of pleasant recreation for the horny-handed sons of toil, and whose very existence would be threatened by this latest Republican outrage, the Harper bill, which was aimed exclusively at the foreign element to punish them for their turning their backs on the Republican party.

A Committee on Resolutions, consisting of Messrs. Beringer, Klemm, and Hepler, was appointed, and retired to read over the manuscript prepared by Gen. Lieb during his moments of leisure in the water office, and translated by one of his clerks.

EMIL HOECHSTER.

During the pro forma absence of this committee Mr. Emil Hoechster, who is in the habit of changing his political complexion more frequently than according to tradition the dyed-in-the-wool Democrat changes his shirt, was prevailed on to speak to the meeting.

His entire harangue was an appeal to "his thousands of hearers" to trust no one but the Democratic party and a denunciation of the Republicans as enemies of the Germans in general, and of Messrs. Cook and Stimming, the Republican North Side Representatives, in particular, as traitors to the men who elected them. The Harper bill was only the first step toward prohibition and so great was the love of the Democratic party for personal liberty that all Democrats who voted for the High-License bill would be forced to take a back seat in the future.

RESOLUTIONS.

Then returned the Committee on Resolutions and reported an endless communication to the City Council, in which the Harper bill was denounced in general terms; the Republican party was denounced as the enemy of the German element for having passed it; the Democratic party was praised to the skies as the friend of the German for having opposed it, and in which finally the Council was asked to pass such ordinances as would delay the enforcement of the law for twelve months at least, and thereby save 1,500 saloonkeepers, their landlords, bakers, butchers, brewers, and liquor dealers from heavy loss and utter ruination. In this resolution, so-called, the Republican press, especially THE TRIBUNE, was characterized as pervaded by a spirit of hatred and maliciousness for the foreign element and everybody who supported the Harper bill stigmatized as the enemy of the working classes.

A. METTE.

After this resolution had been adopted and the committee had been dispatched to the City Council, the Hon. A. Mette, the low-license leader of the House from Chicago, was given the floor to repel some attacks made on him by Mr. A. C. Hesing. He claimed to have been true to his colors from first to last, but more than suggested that Mr. Hesing's attempts to bring about a compromise had increased the vote for the Harper bill and especially been instrumental in bringing Mr. Stimming over to the temperance side of the House. Mr. Mette also put in a word or two for the Democratic party.

HERMAN LIEB.

The meeting then started to adjourn, but was detained by one of Gen. Lieb's employés, who wanted to have a speech from his master. This speech, consisting of the vilest denunciations and misrepresentations of the attitude of THE TRIBUNE towards the Germans, was given far more readily than it was listened to. It was particularly noticeable for the statement—coupled with the speaker's boast that he was in the confidence of the Mayor and could best tell what he would do—that the fifty gambling hells and the houses of prostitution connected with bars would gladly pay the $500 license which would beggar thousands of German families who at present lived on the sale of beer. The oration only closed when the General had become completely hoarse and could only whisper the exhortation, that the Germans deserved the hell of prohibition if they did not forthwith join the Democratic party.

THE CLOSE.

Mr. Kadisch closed the meeting with the wise remark that THE TRIBUNE seemed to have been hired by the Democrats to drive the Germans from the Republican party, and was doing its work well.

Then it was resolved to attend tonight's meeting in a body, and an adjournment was had.

"Well," said a portly saloonkeeper, when leaving the hall, to a friend, "I have told you right along that this is only our business and nobody else's concern. The people want high-license and we have got to pay it. There was no one here but saloonkeepers. That settles the business for me. Not another penny will I give to fight the license bill."

STORM-HAVOC.

Wind and Darkness Succeeded by Five Cloud-Bursts—Immense Damage to Crops and Property in Two Counties of Arkansas.

WATALULA, via OZARK, Ark., June 13.—[St. Louis *Globe-Democrat*.]—A most remarkable rain-storm passed over a portion of Franklin and Johnson Counties, Arkansas, last evening. There were five successive water-spouts, or cloud-bursts, which deluged the entire country and caused the streams to rise to a hight hitherto unknown to the oldest citizens of the country. The destruction in the valleys was immense.

At Watalula the first cloud appeared in the west and northwest about 1 o'clock p. m., developing into a tornado, which caused considerable destruction of fences, barns, stables, and outbuildings along the Mulberry Valley, four or five miles north and northwest of this place. The wind-storm was succeeded by an immense precipitation, which caused the mountain streams to pour out vast and destructive torrents. The destruction of property on the western and northern slopes of the high mountain ridge known as the Mount Ephraim range was very large.

About 4 o'clock in the afternoon heavy clouds began to develop in the same quarter, and moved rapidly in a southeast direction, bearing toward the east over the valley of the White Oak and extending some miles to the south. From this cloud the rain poured in torrents. Small streams and little drains were quickly converted into miniature Niagaras. Fields on slopes were swept by broad rivers which carried away the soil and uprooted the growing crops. Vast volumes of water poured into the narrow mountain valleys where many farmers had their fields. The channels of the streams proved insufficient to carry away the flood. The water spread over the valleys and fences; crops and all exposed buildings were consigned to destruction.

Five successive clouds, with brief intervals, passed, the last one about 7:30 o'clock. The discharge from each was unprecedented.

The Mulberry River Valley, one of the finest farming regions in Northwest Arkansas, is reported to have been entirely submerged by a raging torrent, which destroyed miles and miles of fence and totally ruined the crops. The wind at times blew a severe gale, and great loss was sustained by the farmers from that account on the higher grounds.

Persons familiar with the country estimate the losses sustained by the farmers of the Mulberry Valley will not fall below $100,000.

The Valley of the White Oak is one of the most beautiful and picturesque farming regions about this section. There is a continuous succession of farms for miles and miles. The stream rose with unprecedented rapidity. Vast surges of water poured through the valley. Wheat-fields, ready for the harvest, disappeared almost in an instant; fences were carried away, and fields were covered by vast masses of floating débris. Corn and cotton fields were swept clean and then converted into sandbars, which gleamed desolately in the sunlight of today. Huge bowlders, weighing many tons, were moved from their age-long resting-places in the small runs and rolled by the mighty tide to the valleys below. At Rosedale, five miles below here, the White Oak divides. At that point the valley widens to a mile or more, and there are some splendid farms, containing from 400 to 500 acres, covered with luxuriant crops of corn and cotton. These were devastated by the great flood. Mr. D. L. Bourland, John Williams, J. C. Milton, and others lost heavily. On the South White Oak, above, Mr. Stanley lost 200 bushels of wheat and a fine crop of growing corn and cotton. Above still was the splendid farm of Andrew Ransom, tenanted by a number of thrifty farmers. This place was consigned to destruction. Mr. F. M. Cannon, next neighbor above, had more than half his fences carried away, and lost fully half of his growing crop. The farms up the valley fared no better.

On the North White Oak the destruction was appalling. Mr. Gillespie, Mr. Russell, Mr. Hill, and Mr. Little, below Watalula, lost a vast amount of fencing, and Leopold Beck, half a mile above, had his farm completely devastated. There was very small damage sustained by the citizens of the hamlet of Watalula. All the farmers over a large area of country have suffered the loss of large portions of their crops, and an immense amount of fencing has gone on its way down the streams toward the Arkansas River. Full particulars from the regions north and northeast from here will show an immense destruction of property to have occurred. Considerable numbers of cattle, hogs, and sheep are supposed to have been carried away.

CRIME IN THE ENGLISH ARMY.

[*Pall Mall Gazette*.]—The criminal statistics of the army at home for the year 1882 show that upon an average strength of some 90,000 non-commissioned officers and men, representing about one-half of the army, there were 8,319 court-martials held and 131,434 minor punishments. The number of fines for drunkenness—for the most part included among the minor punishments—was 18,400. The total number of offenses dealt with by the 8,319 courts-martial was 11,927. There were two cases of mutiny, 1,308 of desertion, 1,639 of absence without leave, and 1,873 of making away with necessaries. The offenses in relation to enlistment, such as concealment of previous discharge, fraudulent enlistment while already belonging to the Queen's service, and making false answers on attestation, numbered 854; violence to and disobedience of superiors, 753; minor insubordination and neglect of orders, 376; quitting or sleeping on post, 290; drunkenness on duty, 969; drunkenness not on duty, 800; disgraceful conduct of various kinds, 292; while 2,271 offenses, not coming under any of the above heads, are classed as "miscellaneous."

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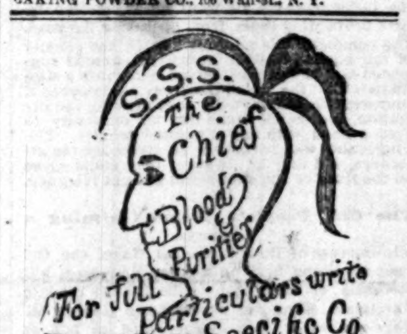

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Opens June 23, closes Oct. 1, 1883. Reduced rates. Unsurpassed accommodations. On main line of Pennsylvania Railroad, 2,200 feet above sea level, situated in a park of 160 acres amid the matchless scenery of the Alleghenies. Its accessibility, pure air, and freedom from malaria, flies, and mosquitoes render it the most desirable resort in the State.

Special rate round trip tickets on sale at all principal points.

During 1881 a new hotel was erected, first class in all its appointments, and capable of accommodating nearly 1,000 guests. Cottage residences may be rented by those desiring the quiet and seclusion of home. For descriptive circular, diagram and terms address
W. D. TYLER, Superintendent.

The celebrated Logan House, of Altoona, Pa., is also under Mr. Tyler's management. Send for circular.

THE WENTWORTH,
NEWCASTLE, N. H.,

Will open June 23. It has accommodations for 450 guests, and offers more attractions than any other seaside resort on the Atlantic Coast. Excellent advantages for boating, fishing, and bathing. Contains every modern appliance, spacious rooms, best spring beds, large parlors, passenger elevator, Music Hall for dancing and theatricals, Orchestra of 20 pieces, Bowling Alleys, Billiard Room, Steam Yacht for excursions, Sail and Row Boats, First-class Livery and Boarding Stable. Grounds illuminated by electric light. Western Union Telegraph station in the house. The stock-ticker gives constant reports of the stock market. Two miles from Portsmouth and two hours' ride from Boston by Eastern Railroad. Coaches of the Hotel always in waiting. Address Portsmouth, N. H. GEORGE F. THOMPSON, Manager.

Tower Hill House,
Narragansett Pier, R. I.

Situated on high ground overlooking Long Island Sound. Coolest hotel in New England. Free barge to and from beach all through the day. Perfect appointments, first-class table, and excellent livery. Opens June 23. Transient rates $3 per day. By the season, $15 to $18 a week. For particulars apply to
H. L. ROBINSON,
(Formerly of the Rockland House, Nantasket Beach) Tower Hill House, Narragansett Pier, R. I.

HOTEL SHREWSBURY,
SEA BRIGHT, N. J.,

Will open about June 1. It is a first-class family hotel. Has gas, electric bells, Herring's fire-proof safe, etc. Five hundred feet frontage on the Atlantic Ocean and 500 on the Shrewsbury River. The rooms are large, well ventilated, and face both the ocean and river. Surf and still-water bathing. Fishing, boating, lawn-tennis, and croquet. The views from the piazzas, both of the ocean and river, are unsurpassed. All letters and telegrams addressed to
C. STOKEM.

THE FAVORITE OF CHICAGO PEOPLE.

J. M. LEE, of Everett Hotel, Florida, the new manager, and CHAS. T. DICKSON, of Cincinnati, the new owner, will operate the Tonyawatha Spring Hotel, on Lake Monona, Madison, Wis., with the sole view of adding to its popularity and advertising the superior medicinal qualities of the water, which is now being placed on sale throughout the Union. "Elegant fare and very low rates." Write for full particulars.

THE OCEANIC.
Isles of Shoals, N. H.

OPEN JUNE 25th. No flies, no mosquitoes, no dust. Even temperature. Eight miles from main land. Beautiful ocean view from every window. Gas, electric bells, perfect drainage. Boating, fishing, bowling, billiards, nice hall, and of music. Hotel first-class. LAIGHTON BROS.

LONG BRANCH, N. J.
WEST END HOTEL, COTTAGES,
AND RESTAURANT.
COTTAGES and RESTAURANT WILL OPEN MAY 31.
HOTEL OPENS SATURDAY, JUNE 16.
D. M. HILDRETH, Proprietor.

SARATOGA SPRINGS.
United States Hotel.
SEASON OF 1883.
Open from June 16 to October 1.
TOMPKINS, GAGE & CO.

ADIRONDACKS.
BLUE MOUNTAIN LAKE,
HAMILTON COUNTY, N. Y.
PROSPECT HOUSE.
Open throughout the year. GEORGE W. TUNNICLIFF, Manager.

THE ALLAIRE
SPRING LAKE BEACH, N. J., opens June 23. A first-class family hotel. Electric bells, gas. Every room ocean view. Address
E. M. RICHARDSON, Spring Lake, N. J.

THE "OAKWOOD" RESORT, GREEN Lake. Write for illustrated circulars. DAVID GREENWAY, Dartford P.-O., Wisconsin.

DR. DEHAUT'S PURGATIVE PILLS.

THESE CELEBRATED PILLS have for 30 years been recommended by the leading Physicians of Paris as the BEST PURGATIVE known; full directions accompany them. The SIGNATURE "Dehaut" is pressed into the bottom of each GENUINE BOX. DEHAUT, 147 Rue du Faubourg St. Denis, Paris. E. FOUGERA & CO., 30 North William-st., N. Y.

Andrews' Parlor Folding Bed, 30 styles (Burr Pat. Imp'd.) Elegant, Comfortable, Portable. $22 up. A. H. Andrews & Co., 195 Wabash-av. Send for Ill. Catalogue.

IF YOU WANT A REALLY GOOD STEEL PEN Ask your Stationer or send 25 cents in stamps for a box containing two dozen of PERRY PENS Steel, NICKEL, AND GILT, Of Assorted Patterns, in a *Nickel-plated Match Box.* Sold by all Stationers. Ivison, Blakeman, Taylor & Co., SOLE AGENTS, NEW YORK.

CROWN OIL STOVE,
Four 5-in wicks.
Oven is removable, leaving four 8-in. holes for cooking.
Nothing equal in the market.
At wholesale at
83 & 85 Wabash-av.
MACLEAN & RETTERER.

ARRIVAL AND DEPARTURE OF TRAINS—EXPLANATION OF REFERENCE MARKS—†Saturday excepted. *Sunday excepted. ‡Monday excepted. §Daily.

Chicago & Northwestern Railway.

For Maps, Time-Cards, Sleeping-Car Accommodations, apply at 62 Clark-st., Grand Pacific, 47 Monroe-st., and depot corner Wells and Kinzie.

	Leave.	Arrive.
San Francisco Fast Line	*12:00 m	* 2:15 p m
Omaha Night Express	† 9:30 p m	‡ 7:00 a m
Denver Express via Cheyenne	*12:00 m	* 2:15 p m
Denver Short Line Express	† 9:30 p m	‡ 7:00 a m
Sioux City & N. E. Nebraska	*12:00 m	* 2:15 p m
Sioux City & N. E. Nebraska	† 9:30 p m	‡ 7:00 a m
Des Moines Day Express	*12:00 m	* 2:15 p m
Des Moines Night Express	† 9:30 p m	‡ 7:00 a m
Marshalltown Express	* 8:30 a m	* 6:30 p m
Cedar Rapids Express	*12:00 m	* 2:15 p m
Cedar Rapids Night Express	† 9:30 p m	‡ 7:00 a m
Algona & Webster City Express	† 9:30 p m	‡ 7:00 a m
Webster City & Algona Express	† 9:30 p m	‡ 7:00 a m
Northwestern Iowa Express	† 9:30 p m	‡ 7:00 a m
Rockford & Elgin—Special	* 7:15 a m	* 6:50 p m
Rockford Passenger	* 7:15 a m	* 6:50 p m
Freeport, Rockford & Dubuque	* 9:15 a m	* 2:40 p m
Freeport & Rockford	* 4:15 p m	*10:30 a m
Freeport, Rockford & Dubuque	*10:15 p m	* 6:15 a m
St Paul & Minneapolis Express	*11:30 a m	§ 2:00 p m
St. Paul & Minneapolis Express	§ 9:00 p m	§ 7:30 a m
St Paul & Minneapolis, via Milwaukee and Madison	*11:30 a m	* 2:00 p m
Beloit & Janesville Express	*11:30 a m	§ 2:00 p m
Madison Sunday—Special	8:30 a m	4:00 p m
Winona & Dakota Express	† 9:00 p m	‡ 6:00 a m
Pierre & Deadwood Express	§ 9:00 a m	§ 7:00 p m
Minnesota & Central Dakota	§ 9:00 a m	§ 7:00 p m
Winona & Dakota	† 7:30 p m	‡ 6:00 a m
Milwaukee Express	* 8:00 a m	§ 4:00 p m
Milwaukee Special—Sundays	8:30 a m	4:00 p m
Milwaukee & Green Bay	*11:30 a m	* 2:00 p m
Milwaukee Passenger	* 3:00 p m	* 7:15 p m
Milwaukee Passenger	* 5:00 p m	*10:30 a m
Mil., Green Bay & Marquette	§ 9:05 p m	§ 6:30 a m
Waukesha Express	* 8:00 a m	* 7:15 p m
Waukesha Exp—Sundays only	8:30 a m	4:00 p m
Waukesha Express	*11:30 a m	* 2:00 p m
Waukesha Express	* 3:00 p m	§ 4:00 p m
Waukesha Express	* 5:00 p m	*10:30 a m
Green Bay, via Janesville	* 9:30 a m	* 5:15 p m
Oshkosh, via Janesville	* 4:45 p m	*10:40 a m
Lake Geneva Passenger	* 8:00 a m	* 7:10 p m
Lake Geneva	* 3:15 p m	* 9:55 a m
Lake Geneva & Elgin	* 4:15 p m	*10:30 a m
Elgin & Rockford—Special	* 7:15 a m	* 6:50 p m
Elgin Express	* 9:15 a m	* 2:40 p m
Elgin Express—Sundays only	1:15 p m	10:15 a m
Elgin Express	* 4:15 p m	*10:30 a m
Elgin Express	*10:15 p m	* 6:15 a m
St. Charles Express	* 5:15 p m	* 8:45 a m

Chicago & Alton.

Union Depot, West Side, corner Madison and Canal-sts., between Madison and Adams-sts. bridges, and Twenty-third-st. Ticket Offices, at Depots, 39 South Clark-st., Grand Pacific Hotel, and 47 Monroe-st., near State.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Kansas City, Denver, Pueblo, Leadville & California Fast Ex	§12:30 p m	§ 3:30 p m
Kansas City, Colorado, New Mexico, Arizona & California Ex.	§11:30 p m	§ 7:45 a m
St. Louis, Springfield & Texas	* 9:00 a m	* 7:45 p m
St. Louis, Springfield & Texas	§ 9:00 p m	§ 7:30 a m
Mobile & New Orleans Express	* 9:00 a m	* 7:45 p m
Peoria, Keokuk & Burlington Fast Express } via Chenoa	* 9:00 a m §11:30 p m	* 2:30 p m § 7:30 a m
Pekin & Peoria Ex., via Joliet	* 9:00 a m	* 7:45 p m
Streator, Lacon, Washington Ex	*12:30 p m	* 2:25 p m
Joliet & Dwight Accommodation	* 5:00 p m	* 9:10 a m

*Sunday excepted. ‡Monday excepted. §Daily.

Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Railroad

Depot, corner of Van Buren and Sherman-sts. Ticket Offices, 56 Clark-st., Sherman House, Palmer House, and Grand Pacific Hotel.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Davenport & Peoria Express	* 9:45 a m	* 5:50 p m
Council Bluffs & Peoria Fast Ex.	*12:05 p m	* 2:30 p m
Kansas City, Leavenworth & Atchison Fast Express	*12:05 p m	* 2:30 p m
Minneapolis & St. Paul Ex.	§11:00 a m	§ 3:00 p m
Kansas City, Atchison & Leavenworth Express	§11:00 a m	§ 3:00 p m
Peru Accommodation	* 4:45 p m	*10:10 a m
Council Bluffs Night Express	† 9:15 p m	‡ 7:00 a m
Kansas City, Leavenworth & Atchison Night Express	†10:00 p m	‡ 6:20 a m
Peoria Night Express	†10:00 p m	‡ 6:20 a m
Minneapolis & St. Paul Fast Ex.	† 9:15 p m	‡ 7:00 a m

§Daily. *Daily except Sundays. †Daily except Saturdays. ‡Daily except Mondays. ‖Sundays only.

Illinois Central Railroad.

Depots foot of Lake-st. and foot of Twenty-second-st. Ticket Offices, 121 Randolph-st., near Clark, Grand Pacific Hotel, and 47 Monroe-st.

	Leave.	Arrive.
St. Louis & Texas Express	* 8:40 a m	§ 7:30 a m
St. Louis & Texas Fast Line	§ 8:30 p m	* 8:00 p m
Cairo & New Orleans Express	* 8:40 a m	§ 7:20 a m
New Orleans & Texas Fast Ex.	§ 8:30 p m	* 8:00 p m
Springfield Express	* 8:40 a m	§ 7:20 a m
*b*Springfield Night Express	§ 8:30 p m	* 8:00 p m
*b*Peoria, Burlington & Keokuk	* 8:40 a m	§ 7:20 a m
*c*Peoria, Burlington & Keokuk	§ 8:30 p m	* 8:00 p m
Pontiac Express	* 8:40 a m	* 8:00 p m
Chatsworth Express	* 4:20 p m	*10:00 a m
Gilman Passenger	* 4:20 p m	*10:00 a m
Dubuque & Sioux City Express	*10:00 a m	* 6:35 a m
Dubuque & Sioux City Express	* 9:30 p m	* 2:10 p m

b—On Saturday night to Gilman only.
c—On Saturday night runs to Peoria only.

Michigan Central Railroad.

Depots foot of Lake-st. and foot of Twenty-second-st. Ticket Offices, 67 Clark-st., southeast corner of Randolph, Grand Pacific Hotel, and 47 Monroe-st.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Mail (via Main and Air Line)	* 6:45 a m	* 6:50 p m
New York & Boston Express	* 9:00 a m	* 7:40 p m
Fast New York Express	§ 4:30 p m	......
Kalamazoo Accommodation	* 3:40 p m	*10:35 a m
Atlantic Express (daily)	§ 9:00 p m	§ 8:00 a m
Night Express	†10:00 p m	§ 7:30 a m
Grand Rapids & Muskegon Mail	* 9:00 a m	* 6:50 p m
Grand Rapids & Muskegon Ex	†10:00 p m	* 7:30 a m

*Sunday excepted. §Daily. †Saturday excepted. *a*Saturdays leave at 9:00 p. m.

Lake Shore & Michigan Southern R. R.

Ticket Offices at depots, Van Buren-st., head of La Salle, Twenty-second-st., and Forty-third-st. Ticket and freight office under Sherman House, and ticket offices in the Grand Pacific Hotel and 47 Monroe-st.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Mail (via Main Line)	* 7:35 a m	* 7:40 p m
Special New York & Boston Ex.	* 9:00 a m	* 7:40 p m
New York Fast Express (daily)	§ 3:30 p m	§10:20 a m
Atlantic N. Y. Express (daily)	§ 5:15 p m	§ 8:00 a m
*a*Night Express	*10:20 p m	* 5:50 a m
Michigan Express (daily)	......	4:40 p m

a—Saturdays leave at 11:20 p. m. §Daily. *Sundays excepted.

Wabash, St. Louis & Pacific Railway

Union Depot, Fourth-av., south of Polk-st. State-st. cable cars and Wentworth-av. cars pass within one block. Ticket Offices, 109 South Clark-st., 47 Monroe-st., and Grand Pacific Hotel.

	Leave.	Arrive.
St. Louis, Kansas City & Colorado Express	* 8:45 a m	* 7:55 p m
St. Louis, Texas & New Mexico Ex	§ 9:05 p m	§ 7:25 a m
Peoria, Burlington & Keokuk Ex.	* 8:45 a m	* 7:55 p m
Peoria & Pekin Special	§ 9:05 p m	§ 7:55 a m

§Daily. *Daily except Sundays.

NOTE—Palace Sleeping Cars from Chicago to St. Louis, Kansas City, and Peoria. Parlor Day Coaches, with revolving chairs, Reclining-Chair Sleeping Cars, Chicago to St. Louis and Kansas City. No change of Day Coaches Chicago to St. Louis or Kansas City.

Baltimore & Ohio.

Depots, Lake Front, foot of Monroe-st., and foot of Twenty-second-st. City Offices, 83 Clark-st., 47 Monroe-st., and Grand Pacific Hotel.

	Leave.	Arrive
Morning Express	* 8:10 a m	§ 5:40 a m
Fast Express	§ 5:10 p m	§ 8:35 a m
Night Express	§ 9:40 p m	§ 7:30 p m

§Daily. *Sundays excepted.

All the B. & O. trains run via Washington City, and the only line running its entire trains through from Chicago to New York without change.

The new and elegant B. & O. Sleeping-Cars between Chicago and New York daily at 8:10 a. m., 5:10 and 9:40 p. m.

Chicago & Grand Trunk Railway.

Depot Fourth-av., between Polk and Taylor-sts. Ticket-Offices 103 South Clark, 47 Monroe-st., Grand Pacific Hotel, Palmer House, and at Depot.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Mail & Chicago Passenger	† 9:10 a m	† 6:50 p m
Atlantic & Pacific Ex. (daily)	§ 5:30 p m	§ 8:00 a m
Night Day and Expresses	‡ 9:20 p m	† 7:45 p m
Valparaiso Accommodation	† 4:35 p m	† 9:00 a m
South Lawn Accommodation	†12:01 n'n	† 2:45 p m
Blue Island Accommodation	† 6:30 p m	† 6:40 a m

§Daily. †Except Sunday. ‡Except Saturday.

Pittsburg, Ft. Wayne & Chicago R. R.

Trains depart from and arrive at Union Passenger Station, corner Canal and Adams-sts., West Side. Ticket Offices at 65 Clark-st., 47 Monroe-st., Grand Pacific Hotel, and in the Station, Chicago.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Express	* 8:40 a m	* 6:55 p m
Limited Express	§ 5:00 p m	§10:40 a m
Atlantic Express	§ 5:40 p m	§ 6:40 a m
Express	§11:30 p m	* 8:00 a m

*Except Sunday. §Daily.

Louisville, New Albany & Chicago R. R. Company—"Monon Route."

Office, 122 Randolph-st. Depot, Fourth-av., near Polk-st. Ticket Offices, Palmer House and Grand Pacific Hotel.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Day Express	* 8:00 a m	* 8:50 p m
Louisville & Florida Express	§ 7:45 p m	§ 7:20 a m

ARRIVAL AND DEPARTURE OF TRAINS—EXPLANATION OF REFERENCE MARKS—†Saturday excepted. *Sunday excepted. ‡Monday excepted. §Daily.

Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad

For Maps, Time-Tables, Sleeping-Car Accommodations, apply at 39 Clark-st., Grand Pacific Hotel, 47 Monroe-st., Canal and Sixteenth-sts., and the Union Passenger Station on Canal-st., between Madison and Adams-sts.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Downer's Grove Passenger	*b* 7:00 a m	*b* 8:45 a m
Galesburg, Ottawa & Streator Ex	*b* 8:25 a m	*b* 7:10 p m
Freeport, Dubuque & S'x City Ex	*b*10:00 a m	*b* 3:10 p m
Amboy, Rock Falls & Sterling Ex	*b*10:00 a m	*b* 3:10 p m
Downer's Grove Passenger	*b*11:05 a m	*b* 1:40 p m
Council Bluffs Express	*b*12:15 p m	*b* 3:10 p m
St. Joseph, Atchison & Topeka Ex	*a*12:45 p m	*a* 2:15 p m
Denver Fast Express	*a*12:45 p m	*a* 2:15 p m
Montana & Pacific Express	*a*12:45 p m	*a* 2:15 p m
Kansas City & Denver Express	*a*12:15 p m	*a* 2:10 p m
Downer's Grove Passenger	*b* 1:30 p m	*b* 4:55 p m
Aurora Passenger	*b* 3:30 p m	*b* 7:40 a m
Downer's Grove Passenger	*b* 4:30 p m	*b* 7:30 p m
Mendota & Ottawa Express	*b* 4:45 p m	*b*10:40 a m
St. Louis Express	*b* 4:45 p m	*b*10:40 a m
Rockford & Forreston Express	*b* 4:45 p m	*b*10:45 a m
Aurora Passenger	*b* 5:30 p m	*b* 8:50 a m
Downer's Grove Passenger	*b* 6:20 p m	*b* 8:30 a m
Freeport & Dubuque Express	*b* 9:30 p m	*b* 6:35 a m
Des Moines, Omaha, Lincoln & Denver Express	*c*10:00 p m	*d* 6:55 a m
Southern Pacific Express	*a*10:00 p m	*a* 6:55 a m
Texas Express	*c*10:00 p m	*d* 6:55 a m
Kan. City & St. Joseph Night Ex.	*a*10:00 p m	*a* 6:55 a m
Downer's Grove Sunday Pas'ngr.	8:30 a m	6:20 p m
Aurora Sunday Passenger	1:35 p m	10:15 a m
*Downer's Grove Theatre Train.	*b*11:30 p m	....

a Daily. *b* Daily, except Sunday. *c* Daily, except Saturday. *d* Daily, except Monday. *Saturdays to Aurora.

Dubuque, Amboy, Rock Falls, and Sterling trains leave and arrive from Central Depot, foot of Lake-st.

Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railway

Union Depot: Corner Madison, Canal, and Adams-sts. Ticket Offices, 61 and 65 Clark-st., 47 Monroe-st., Grand Pacific Hotel, and at Depot.

	Leave.	Arrive.
La Crosse Special	* 8:00 a m	* 7:00 p m
Waukesha Express	* 3:05 p m	* 2:00 p m
Milwaukee Express	* 5:00 p m	*10:15 a m
Mil., Oconomowoc, Sparta, }	§11:30 a m	§ 3:00 p m
Winona, St. P., Minne'p'lis, etc. }	† 9:00 p m	‡ 7:00 a m
Green Bay, Menasha & Appleton	*11:30 a m	* 4:00 p m
Stevens Point & Ashland	† 9:00 p m	‡ 7:00 a m
Waukesha, Madison, Prairie du Chien, Iowa Dakota, & Min'esota	† 9:00 p m	‡ 7:00 a m
Waukesha, Palmyra, Madison, Prairie du Chien, and Way	*11:30 a m	* 7:00 p m
Janesville and Mineral Point	*11:30 a m	* 4:00 p m
Libertyville (Daily)	5:40 p m	8:50 a m
Rockford, Janesville & Madison	*12:05 p m	* 4:30 p m
Dubuque, Cedar Rapids, McGregor, Mason City, Algona & Mitchell	*12:05 p m	* 2:15 p m
Dubuque, Sioux City & Yankton.	† 9:30 p m	‡ 7:10 a m
Council Bluffs, Denver & San Francisco Fast Express	§12:25 p m	§ 2:15 p m
Council Bluffs, Omaha & Denver.	† 9:10 p m	‡ 7:10 a m
Elgin and Rockford	* 4:00 p m	*10:20 a m
Elgin Special Fast Express	* 5:15 p m	* 8:45 a m
Elgin Sunday	4:30 p m	10:20 a m

Chicago, St. Louis & Pittsburg R. R.
(Pan-Handle Route.)

Tickets, Sleeping-Car Berths, and particular information in regard to time of trains, etc., can be obtained at the Offices of the Company—65 Clark-st. corner Randolph, 121 Randolph-st., Grand Pacific Hotel, 47 Monroe-st. (opp. Palmer House), and at Union Passenger Station, Adams and Canal-sts.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Columbus, Pittsburg, Philadelphia & New York Express	* 9:10 a m	‡ 6:55 a m
Columbus, Pittsburg, Philadelphia, & New York Fast Line	† 9:00 p m	* 6:00 p m
Cincinnati, Columbus, Louisville & Indianapolis Express	* 9:10 a m	* 6:00 p m
Cincinnati, Columbus, Louisville & Indianapolis Express	§ 9:00 p m	§ 6:55 a m
Logansport Accommodation	7:00 a m	8:10 p m
Logansport Accommodation	* 3:00 p m	*11:25 a m

*Except Sunday. §Daily. †Except Saturday. ‡Except Monday.

Kankakee Line.

Depots foot of Lake-st. and foot of Twenty-second-st. Ticket Offices at Depots and 121 Randolph-st., Grand Pacific Hotel, and 47 Monroe-st.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Cincinnati, Indianapolis & Louisville Day Express	* 9:10 a m	* 6:10 p m
Do Night Express	§ 8:00 p m	§ 7:10 a m

Chicago & Atlantic Railway.

Depot Fourth-av., near Polk-st. Ticket Office 119 Washington-st.

	Leave.	Arrive.
New York Express	† 8:55 a m	* 7:40 p m
Atlantic Express	* 5:15 p m	† 8:10 a m
Huntington Accommodation	† 3:50 p m	†12:15 p m
Emigrant		* 6:40 p m

*Daily. †Daily except Sunday.

"The Nickel-Plate"—New York Chicago & St. Louis Railway.

Trains depart from and arrive at Union Depot, Van Buren-st., as follows:
Leave Chicago 7:55 a. m., Chicago time.
Arrive Chicago 8:00 p. m., Chicago time.
For rates or information call on nearest agent of the company, or address N. A. SKINNER, Commercial Agent, or CHAS. H. ROW, Agent. Office, 81 Clark-st., Chicago.

Goodrich Steamers.

TIME TABLES.
TWICE DAILY for Racine and Milwaukee. { 9 a m / 8 p m
DAILY for Sheboygan, Manitowoc, Ludington, and Manistee at 9 a m
DAILY for Kewa'ne, St'rgeon Bay, Menomne. at 9 a m
Saturday's Boat leaves at 8 p m
For Grand Haven, Muskegon, Grand Rapids, etc., Monday, Wednesday, and Friday at 7 p m
For Green Bay, Escanaba, etc., Saturdays at 8 a m
For Frankfort, etc., Tuesdays and Saturdays at 9 a m
*Sunday excepted. Office and Docks foot Michigan-av

Northern Michigan Line,

Taking freight and passengers to and from Chicago, Milwaukee, Manitowoc, Frankfort, Glen Haven, Leland, Charlevoix, Petoskey, Harbor Springs, St. James, St. Ignace, Mackinac, Cheboygan. Boats leave Tuesdays and Fridays at 8 p. m. Office and dock foot of La Salle-av. FREDERICK SEYMOUR, Agt.

ANCHOR LINE.
U. S. Mail Steamships
Sail from New York every Saturday for
GLASGOW via LONDONDERRY.
Ethiopia, June 23, 7 a. m. | Bolivia, July 7, 7 a. m.
Anchoria, June 30, 1 p. m. | Devonia, July 14, 12 m.
Cabin passage, $60 to $80. Second Cabin, $40. Steerage, Outward $28, Prepaid $21.
LIVERPOOL & QUEENSTOWN SERVICE.
FURNESSIA sails June 30, Aug. 4, Sept. 8.
CITY OF ROME sails July 14, Aug. 18, Sept. 22.
BELGRAVIA sails July 21, Aug. 25, Sept. 29.
Cabin passage $60 to $100, according to accommodation. Second Cabin and Steerage as above.
Anchor Line Drafts issued at lowest rates are paid free of charge in England, Scotland, and Ireland.
For Passage, Cabin Plans, Book of Tours, &c., apply to HENDERSON BROTHERS, 48 South Clark-st.

NORTH GERMAN LLOYD.
STEAMSHIP LINE.
BETWEEN NEW YORK, SOUTHAMPTON, LONDON, HAVRE AND BREMEN.
The steamers of this Company will sail every Wednesday and Saturday from Bremen Pier, foot of Third-st., Hoboken.
RATES OF PASSAGE—From New York to Southampton, London, Havre, and Bremen, First Cabin, $100; Second Cabin, $60; Steerage, $30; Prepaid Steerage Tickets, $22. Return Tickets at greatly reduced rates. Steamers sail from Pier between Second and Third-sts. Hoboken, N. Y.
OELRICHS & CO.,
2 Bowling Green, New York.
H. CLAUSSENIUS & CO., 2 South Clark-st., General Agents for Chicago.

THE OLD RELIABLE
CUNARD LINE.
Great Reduction in Rates.
Liverpool or Queenstown to America,
Only $21.00.
Send for your friends AT ONCE through our Agents or at Company's Office, 131 Randolph-st., Chicago.

HAMBURG AMERICAN STEAMSHIP CO.
HAMMONIA (new) June 14 | GELLERT..........June 21
RHAETIA (new) June 18 | WESTPHALIA....June 28
Rates to Plymouth, London, Cherbourg, Hamburg and all points in the south of England:
First cabin, $100; second, $60; steerage, $30; first cabin on Saturday steamers, $65 and $70; round trip at reduced rates. Prepaid steerage tickets from Hamburg or Havre, $24. C. B. RICHARD & CO., General Passenger Agents, 61 Broadway, New York. WILSENTHAL & KOZMINSKI, 80 and 82 Fifth-av., Chicago, Agents. Send for Tourists' Gazette.

DOMINION LINE.
Steamers sail regularly between Liverpool and Portland during the winter months.
Steerage tickets, either way, $20.00.
Drafts on the best banks of Great Britain and Ireland for sale at lowest rates.
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General Western Agent,
69 La Salle-st., Chicago.

ALLAN LINE MAIL STEAMSHIPS
Via Quebec, via Boston, via Baltimore. Direct ships from Liverpool, Queenstown, Glasgow, Londonderry, Galway, and Limerick. Shortest Ocean Voyage—Only 5 days from land to land.
Accommodations unsurpassed. Cabin, $70 and $80; intermediate, $40. Prepaid Steerage to Chicago, $22.35.
For further particulars apply to
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To Glasgow, Liverpool, Dublin, Belfast, and Londonderry, from New York, every Thursday. First Cabin, $60 to $75, according to accommodation. Second Cabin, $40. Steerage, $25.
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JOHN BLEGEN, Western Manager.

"NATIONAL LINE STEAMERS,"
Sailing from New York every Saturday for Liverpool and Wednesday for London. Saloon rates, $50 to $70. Return tickets at low rates. Steerage from principal British and Irish ports only $21. Tickets to and from Continental points at cheap rates.
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4 South Clark-st.

Fancy Needle Work for Summer.
The Chicago Society of Decorative Art offers new and original designs for Curtains, Portieres, Bed-Spreads, and general Fancy Needle Work.
OFFICE, 170 STATE-ST.

MARINE NEWS.

There Was but Little Demand for Grain Vessels, and Freights Took a Tumble.

Another Trial of Burning Hard Coal Will Be Made by the Tugs Today.

Mrs. Lynch Identifies the Apparel of the Body Found Off Evanston as Her Husband's.

The Tug Favorite Reported on a Reef Off Fascora—The Hercules Abandoned by Her Owner.

Lake Freights and Charters.

If vessel-owners ventured to indulge in any expectations of obtaining better grain freights yesterday they were disappointed, as there was scarcely any inquiry for room. In fact, shippers had not recovered from the effect of the lard excitement, and were not in good condition to engage vessel-room. There was an average amount of tonnage on the market, but loads were at a premium, and there was at least 200,000 bushels capacity offered for which there was no demand. Up to the closing hour on 'Change only two engagements had been made, and these were for only a small amount of corn. During the latter part of the afternoon there was a little better demand and several charters made. Rates took another tumble of a quarter of a cent—the rate on corn to Buffalo falling back to the same old rut of 2 cents. It seems that the little splurge of a few days ago was only spasmodic, and although the carriers made a desperate attempt to hold the advance up they were unable to do so. There were but few vessel agents who would admit that there had been a decline in freights, but a careful inquiry among some of the most reliable of them elicited the true state of affairs. The ridiculous attempt that is made by some of these agents to bolster up the market by making misstatements has often quite the reverse effect, and has certainly a tendency to mislead the public. Still, it is one of the tricks of the trade, and every trade must have its tricks.

CHARTERS.

To Buffalo.	*No. bu.*
Propeller Vanderbilt, corn and rye	40,000
Propeller Fountain City, corn	20,000
Propeller John Pridgeon, corn	55,000
Propeller Clyde, corn	63,000
Propeller R. A. Packer, corn	47,000
To Sarnia.	
Schooner Erie Belle, corn	22,000
Total	247,000

"The Pesky Little Tugs."

The tug-owners are on the fence at present, and are just a little anxious over the result of the impending suits which are being prosecuted by the City Health Department. They have secured able legal talent to represent them, and it is intimated that an attempt will be made to quash the charges on a plea that the smoke ordinance is illegal. A prominent tug-owner stated yesterday that he did not believe that the ordinance would "hold water" if thoroughly tested, from the fact that an act could not be constitutional which was law for one and not for another. In other words, he thought that the tugmen were being persecuted by the Health Department officials simply for the purpose of promoting the schemes of a smoke-consumer patentee, and that a wide discrimination was made against the tugs when hundreds of manufactories and thousands of business houses and residences were guilty of the same offense. He denied that the tugs created an unnecessary amount of smoke because the owners would not buy a better class of fuel, and said that instead of this being a question of expense, as had been alleged, it was entirely a question of practicability as to whether or not they could use hard coal. Today the tug-owners propose making another test of hard coal, and with that idea in view one of the Union Line tugs will be fired up with hard coal and give it a thorough trial. If it is demonstrated that it can be consumed and fulfill the necessary requirements, that line, and probably others, will continue its use.

The Unclaimed Dead.

The unclaimed body of the sailor found off Evanston last week and buried by the county for want of identification is now thought to be that of Ed Lynch, cook of the Wells Burt. It will be remembered that when the body was found it was clothed in two shirts, as if the unfortunate had been sleeping or had partially undressed to enable him to better battle with the waves in the event of the ship going down. Yesterday one of these shirts was fully identified by Mrs. Lynch as having belonged to her husband. The body will be exhumed in order to allow her to confirm her suspicions. It is indeed singular that a month should elapse since the Wells Burt went down without some of the bodies of her crew being recovered. Hundreds of craft are passing over the spot and around that locality every day, and the tugmen are keeping a close lookout, and yet since that stormy Sunday night four weeks ago, when twenty souls perished, but two bodies have been found, one the cook of the Jenny Lind, the other unrecognized. The life-saving crew at Evanston patrol the beach every morning at sunrise, but so far their efforts have been in vain, and it is feared that when the bodies are recovered they will be past all recognition.

Wanted—A Fog Signal.

Almost daily complaints are made at the Clearance Department of the Custom-House of the dangerous condition of the entrance to the Chicago harbor, and urgent requests are made by the vesselmen that a fog signal be placed on the Crib which will enable them to find the entrance on foggy nights. The Collector, although heartily in sympathy with them, has not the authority to lessen the difficulty beyond recommending that a signal be placed there, which he has already done. Yesterday he held a consultation with Capt. Watson, of the lighthouse steamer Dahlia, regarding the matter, although the result of their conference was not learned. Capt. Chron, of the propeller Perret, reported that he experienced great trouble in getting into port during the fog Sunday morning. He arrived off the harbor at an early hour with several large lumber barges in tow, but as the weather was so thick he was obliged to wait outside until the fog had partially lifted.

Dock and Other Notes.

The tug Rebel has been laid up for repairs on her boiler.

The tug Satisfaction has gone into the Chicago Dry-Dock to receive a new rudder.

The repairs on the schooner Wollin, which went ashore ten days ago at Grosse Point, will be completed today.

The Canadian propeller Celtic, of the Merchants' Line, is in port, and will take on a cargo of grain for Montreal.

The tug Winslow, which was libeled Saturday night, was immediately bonded so that she could return to Detroit without delay.

The propeller R. A. Packer is making first-class time this season, having completed her fourth round trip from this port to Buffalo since May 1.

A survey will be held today on the wrecked schooner A. G. Morey, which is on the blocks at Miller's shipyard. She is in a pretty bad condition, and it will cost considerable to fix her up.

The first sea-serpent lie of the season is telegraphed from Erie about a horrible monster which made its appearance in the lake off that port Sunday. This is the result of summer beer-gardens.

Numerous complaints are made by vessel Captains that the river needs dredging badly. They say that it is almost impossible for a vessel drawing fourteen feet of water to go up the river without running aground.

The steamship Thomas W. Palmer is on her way from Escanaba towing the schooners Ogarita, S. V. R. Watson, Gooshawk, and Frank Perew. The combined cargoes of the fleet will aggregate about 6,500 tons of iron-ore.

Mr. D. B. Linstead, Agent of the Chicago & Ogdensburg Line, received notice yesterday that the new propeller Walter L. Frost would leave Detroit for this port June 25 with a full cargo of salt. The Frost is said to be one of the finest craft ever built at Detroit.

After having suffered many delays and much hardship the schooner Kate Howard is at last in a fair way to again be placed in commission. The carpenters have completed their work, and she has been towed out into the basin. A force of painters is now at work giving her a new coat of paint, and she will be ready for sea by the last of this week.

Lake Erie.

BUFFALO, N. Y., June 18.—[Special.]—Arrived from Chicago—Propellers J. R. Whiting, corn, flour, etc.; Idaho, corn, flour; Starucca, corn, flour; Avon, corn, flour, etc.; Russia, corn, oats, etc.; Clarion, sundries; schooners Guiding Star, corn; North Cape, rye; F. A. Georger, corn. From Duluth—Propeller Empire State, flour etc. From Whitehall—Schooner D. S. Austin, ties. From Escanaba—Schooner M. J. Cummings, ore. Cleared for Chicago—Propellers Clarion, coal, etc.; Jay Gould, sundries; Nebraska, sundries; schooner G. S. Hazard, coal. For Milwaukee—Propeller Anna Smith, coal; schooners J. C. King, coal; Thomas Gawn, coal. For Duluth—Propellers Empire State, sundries; Toledo, sundries; schooner Red Wing, rails.

Coal freights today were rather active on the basis of 75 cents to Chicago and Milwaukee. The market is in an easy condition just now, the supply of coal being about equal to the supply of tonnage. No less than twenty-one vessels were placed today for various ports. Two of these will load for Evanston, the first shipments to that place in years. Engagements for Chicago—Steamers H. E. Packer, Clarion, J. R. Whiting, D. C. Whitney, schooner Guiding Star, F. A. Georger, coal at 75 cents. For Milwaukee—Schooners Thomas Gawn, R. L. Fryer, S. E. Marvin, coal at 75 cents. For Evanston—Schooner Cammanch, M. J. Cummings, coal at $1. For Racine—Steamer W. H. Gratwick, coal at 85 cents. For Duluth—Steamer Glasgow and consorts Eureka, India, Dashing Wave, Jane Ralston, coal at 95 cents. For Saginaw—Barges Commodore, Gould, Peck, coal at 35 cents. For Port Huron—Barge Star of Hope, coal at 30 cents. Canal freights were quiet at 4 cents on wheat, 3½ cents on corn, and 2¾ cents on oats to New York. Some boat-owners are holding back for an advance.

CLEVELAND, O., June 18.—[Special.]—Arrived—Schooner Wayne, wheat, Chicago. Departed—Propeller Argonaut, schooner Trumpff, coal, Chicago; Fannie Neil, coal, Chicago. Freights were quiet and unchanged today. There was an effort on the part of shippers to reduce the rate to Milwaukee to 60 cents. Vessels are offering at 65 cents, the going rate, and will probably gain their point. Chartered—Schooner Emma Coyne, for ore from Escanaba to Cleveland at $1 per ton.

ERIE, Pa., June 18.—[Special.]—Entered—Schooners H. C. Richards, Chicago, light; Thomas Quale, Escanaba, ore. Cleared—H. C. Richards, Milwaukee, coal.

Lake Huron.

DETROIT, Mich., June 18.—[Special.]—The schooner Hercules, sunk over a week ago by the Anchor Line propeller Clarion, is still on the bottom. J. M. Jones, her owner, considers her a total loss, and she will not be raised unless the insurance companies or the Anchor Line officials see fit to raise her. The schooner William Shupe has been engaged to take wheat to Buffalo at 2 cents per bushel.

CHEBOYGAN, Mich., June 18.—[Special.]—The schooner John Miner arrived in port in tow of the tug Mocking Bird. She leaks considerable, and a portion of her cargo is badly damaged. She pounded heavily on the shoal for two days, her crew continually pumping to keep her free. The tug will tow her below. Arrived—Propellers Lawrence, Van Raalte, Colin Campbell; schooner Ada Medora, Pensaukee. Southerly winds; squally, with rain.

ALPENA, Mich., June 18.—[Special.]—Arrived—Propeller Araxes and schooner Pomeroy, from Chicago.

Cleared—Propeller Lowell and consort.

Wind—Southwest and fresh.

EAST TAWAS, Mich., June 18.—[Special.]—A southwest gale is blowing. At anchor in the harbor are the steam-barges Mary Mills, A. E. Wilds; schooner Higgie, barges Clement, Little Jake, and Worthington.

Lake Michigan.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., June 18.—[Special.]—Arrived from below coal-laden—Schooners C. P. Minch, Angus Smith; steam-barges W. H. Barnum, Columbia and consort Comrade. Cleared—Schooners Alice B. Norris and S. H. Foster, for Escanaba. Although there are 2,300,000 bushels of grain in store here, against 200,000 at this time last year, shippers do not feel inclined to ship, owing to the present condition of the market. Heavy shipments and higher rates are looked for as soon as the market becomes firm. Vessel-owners are sending their vessels for ore at $1 per ton from Escanaba to Ohio ports rather than accept the present rates.

SAUGATUCK, Mich., June 18.—[Special.]—Capt. R. S. Rodgers, who until recently has been master and part owner of the steam-barge J. S. Seaverns, has severed his connection with the Seaverns, and is now, in company with Charles E. Bird, making arrangements for the construction of another boat. Her dimensions has not yet been fully determined, but will be about as follows: Length of keel, 98 feet, breadth of beam 19 feet, and depth of hold 7 feet. It is reported that she will be put on the Chicago and Saugatuck line, thus making a daily line again. Capt. Rodgers, who is now making the plan, will build her. Work will be commenced about Sept. 1.

Lake Superior.

DULUTH, Minn., June 18.—[Special.]—Arrived—Propellers United Empire, Peerless, China, Manistee; barge Iron Chief; schooner David Dows. Departed—Propeller United Empire; barge Iron Age; schooner J. Couch.

MARQUETTE, Mich., June 18.—[Special.]—Arrived yesterday—E. B. Hale with A. Bradley, J. C. Harrison, Republic with Magnetic. Passed up—Propeller China. Passed down—City of Fremont, St. Paul. Arrived today—Havana with Helena, Continental with Grace Holland, propeller N. K. Fairbank. Cleared—Republic with Grace Holland, E. B. Hale with Alva Bradley, James C. Harrison, propeller N. K. Fairbank, Havana with Helena. Passed up—Propeller St. Louis. Passed down—Badger State.

Canadian Ports.

PORT COLBORNE, Ont., June 18.—[Special.]—Passed down—Schooner Atmosphere, Detroit to Ogdensburg, wheat; J. M. Scott, Chicago to Kingston, corn. Up—Steam-barge S. C. Baldwin, Oswego to Duluth, coal.

PORT DALHOUSIE, Ont., June 18.—[Special.]—Passed up—Schooner Nassau, Oswego to Chicago, coal. Down—Schooner Samana, Chicago to Kingston, corn. A very heavy storm passed over here this afternoon, moving from west to east.

The Tug Favorite in Trouble.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., June 18.—[Special.]—At about 11 o'clock last night, during the prevalence of a heavy fog, the tug Favorite, with three lumber barges in tow, went hard aground on the reef off Fascora. The report reached here at a late hour tonight, and it is not known whether or not she was released. When last seen the coal used for fuel on the tug was being transferred to the barge Lone Star, one of her consorts. The Favorite is one of the largest tugs on the lake and is owned at Chicago by the Kirby Carpenter Lumber Company. Her valuation is $15,000 and her registered tonnage 409. She is engaged in towing the lumber barges of the company from Menominee to Chicago.

Port of Chicago.

The arrivals and clearances at this port yesterday were as follows:

ARRIVALS.

Prop City of St. Joseph, Benton Harbor, sundries.
Prop Maggie Marshall, Manistee, lumber.
Prop Lora, Benton Harbor, sundries.
Prop Mary Groh, South Haven, sundries.
Prop I. M. Tarrant, Muskegon, lumber.
Prop Menominee, Muskegon, sundries.
Prop Lehigh, Buffalo, sundries.
Prop Commodore, Buffalo, sundries.
Prop New York, Buffalo, sundries.
Prop Clinton, Milwaukee, light.
Prop J. C. Perrett, Marinette, towing.
Prop S. D. Caldwell, Oscoda, lumber.
Schr H. C. Albrecht, Muskegon, lumber.
Schr Cape Horn, Muskegon, lumber.
Schr Minerva, Muskegon, lumber.
Schr Reindeer, Muskegon, lumber.
Schr Jessie Phillips, Muskegon, lumber.
Schr William Jones, Muskegon, lumber.
Schr Fleetwing, Muskegon, lumber.
Schr Rouse Simmons, Muskegon, lumber.
Schr S. Anderson, Muskegon, lumber.
Schr A. Bradley, Muskegon, lumber.
Schr Ray S. Farr, Muskegon, lumber.
Schr Bernaie, Muskegon, lumber.
Schr Henry Cowles, Muskegon, lumber.
Schr Willie Loutitt, Muskegon, lumber.
Schr S. P. Wilson, Muskegon, wood.
Schr J. Bean, Muskegon, lumber.
Schr Annie Dall, Muskegon, lumber.
Schr Ralph Campbell, Muskegon, lumber.
Schr Charles E. Wyman, Manistee, lumber.
Schr Evening Star, Manistee, lumber.
Schr Cuba, Manistee, lumber.
Schr Horace Tabor, Manistee, lumber.
Schr Ella Ellenwood, Solitte Lake, lumber.
Schr A. J. Crowell, Solitte Lake, lumber.
Schr George Steele, Menominee, lumber.
Schr Menekaunee, Menominee, lumber.
Schr M. E. Perew, Menominee, lumber.
Schr City of Grand Rapids, Grand Haven, lumber.
Schr Ida Keith, Buffalo, coal.
Schr Belle Mitchell, Buffalo, coal.
Schr Clyde, Milwaukee, light.
Schr Grimsby, Milwaukee, light.
Schr Our Son, Cleveland, coal.
Schr Metropolis, Grand Haven, wood.
Schr Moselle, Escanaba, lumber.
Schr Isaac Stephenson, Marinette, lumber.
Schr E. E. Tyson, Marinette, lumber.
Schr Luke Corry, Marinette, lumber.
Schr Lumberman, Black Creek, lumber.
Schr Ramedary, Racine, cobblestones.
Schr Ellen Williams, Clay Bank, lumber.
Schr Gilbert Knapp, Traverse Bay, lumber.
Schr L. A. Law, Buffalo, coal.
Schr Potomac, Allen Bay, telegraph poles.
Schr Helen, Red River, lumber.
Schr R. Halloran, Buffalo, coal.
Schr Cecilia, Jacksonport, cedar posts.
Schr B. B. Buckout, Bay City, lumber.
Schr James F. Joy, Bay City, lumber.
Schr Monitor, Oscoda, lumber.
Schr C. North, Kenosha, cobblestone.
Schr Dan Hayes, Onehama, lumber.

CLEARANCES.

Prop Queen of the West, Buffalo, 42,000 bu wheat.
Prop Buckeye, Muskegon, light.
Prop Albert Soper, Muskegon, light.
Prop E. E. Thompson, Muskegon, light.
Prop I. M. Tarrant, Muskegon, light.
Prop Nellie Torrent, Manistee, light.
Prop Lora, Benton Harbor, sundries.
Prop Maggie Marshall, Manistee, light.
Stmr Chicago, Manitowoc, sundries.
Schr Andrew Jackson, Muskegon, light.
Schr H. C. Albrecht, Muskegon, light.
Schr Minerva, Muskegon, 40 cords stone.
Schr Levi Grant, Muskegon, light.
Schr Carrier, Hamlin, light.
Schr Niagara, Ashtabula, light.
Schr Alice, Menekaunee, light.
Schr Libbie Carter, St. Joseph, light.
Schr C. O. D., Grand Haven, light.
Schr City of Grand Rapids, Grand Haven, light.
Schr Wolverine, Grand Haven, light.
Schr Mars, Ludington, light.
Schr Telegraph, Oconto, light.
Schr A. J. Covell, White Lake, light.
Schr Ella Ellinwood, White Lake, light.
Schr R. P. Mason, Pine Lake, light.
Schr W. H. Dunham, Manistee, light.
Schr Leo, Grand Haven, light.
Schr Eagle Wing, Duncan City, light.
Schr S. A. Irish, Grand Haven, light.
Schr Orphan Boy, St. Ignace, merchandise.
Schr Cape Horn, Muskegon, light.
Schr Rouse Simmons, Muskegon, light.
Schr S. Anderson, Muskegon, light.
Schr J. B. Wilber, Cedar River, merchandise.
Schr C. C. Trowbridge, Ogontz Bay, light.
Schr A. J. Dewey, Charlevoix, light.
Schr George C. Finney, Traverse City, light.
Prop Mary Groh, South Haven, sundries.
Prop Menominee, Muskegon, sundries.
Prop Swallow, Muskegon, light.
Prop Maine, Muskegon, light.
Prop Vanderbilt, Buffalo, 16,000 bu rye, 21,976 bu corn.
Prop Waverly, Buffalo, 3,000 brls flour, 200 brls pork, and merchandise.
Prop St. Joseph, Grand Haven, 20 tons soft coal.
Prop C. W. Moore, Muskegon.
Stmr Muskegon, Milwaukee, sundries.
Schr M. L. Wilcox, Ashtabula, light.
Schr Resumption, Ford River, merchandise.
Schr Caledonia, Racine, light.
Schr Empire State, Menominee, light.
Schr Marinette, Menominee, light.
Schr Kate Darley, Marinette, light.
Schr D. L. Filer, Marinette, light.
Schr William Grandy, Marinette, 15 kegs nails.
Prop R. C. Brittain, White Lake, merchandise.
Prop T. W. Snook, Montague, light.

DORSEY

Rises to a Personal Explanation.

[Special Dispatch to Cincinnati *Enquirer.*]—WASHINGTON, D. C., June 16, 1883.—Ex-Senator Dorsey's letter in regard to the records of the Republican National Committee is looked upon as the beginning of an active warfare on his part against the members of that organization who "had not the courage or manhood to resent the miserable cowardice of an ambitious hypocrit."

Mr. Dorsey was asked this evening whom he meant by "ambitious hypocrit."

"I meant Senator Logan," was the reply, "and I can prove the assertion. Let me tell you a significant circumstance, which is directly in the line of corroboration of what I have said. Last January the National Republican Committee met at the Arlington Hotel in this city. Before it adjourned Logan had a resolution passed thanking Charles A. Hooker, Assistant Secretary, and Sergeant-at-Arms of the House of Representatives of the Forty-seventh Congress, for his services during the campaign of 1880. My name was not included in the resolution. I did not care much about that fact, but it was a deliberate insult to me. Hooker did the work during the campaign, while every politician of note, including Garfield and Arthur, had personally thanked me for valuable services rendered the party. In view of the fact that I was charged with all the dirty and mean work in Indiana, perhaps I was entitled to some little recognition at that time. Logan acted in this manner from purely selfish motives. There was an understanding between Logan and Hooker. The latter was to give Logan the Vermont delegation in the next National Republican Convention. Logan was to give Hooker his support for Sergeant-at-Arms of the Senate to succeed Col. Dick Bright. I do not think Hooker can deliver the vote of the Vermont delegation to Logan. A more treacherous and bigger demagog does not exist than the senior Senator from Illinois. If he should get the Presidential nomination next year I will give him one of the worst rackets that ever a politician got in this country. He would not be able to stand one moment before my batteries. Everything I say I will prove. The country does not know Logan in his proper light. It will know him when I get after him. This is all I care to say."

AN AFTER SCENE.

A sequel to the late star-route trial growing out of the verdict of acquittal was begun in Judge Wylie's court this morning. It was simply another act in the farce. It is remembered that Montford C. Rerdell pleaded guilty to the charge of conspiracy, but the verdict left him without a conspirator. So this morning Martin F. Morris, a law partner of Mr. Merrick, appeared in court and asked that Rerdell might withdraw his plea of guilty and substitute one of not guilty. The court-room was almost deserted. A few lawyers straggled in and took seats within the bar. The spectators were limited to only a small number, and formed an indifferent crowd. The attraction of the last six months was gone. Even the old counsel had disappeared, and new ones took their place in the star-route case when it was called for the last scene. His Honor said that Rerdell would have to come into court himself and make the plea, and asked to have him present Monday.

"If your Honor will wait ten minutes," said Mr. Morris, "I can have him here. I will telephone him."

"I will wait that long for you," replied Judge Wylie, when Morris started out, but was called back by the Judge, who suggested the best thing to do would be to enter a motion in arrest of judgment. Under the law it required at least two to form a conspiracy. One could not do it by himself. As the other defendants had been acquitted of the charge the court would find itself unable to pass sentence upon the plea that had been entered. Mr. Morris accordingly gave notice that it was the intention of the Government to enter a nolle prosse on that plea. The Judge advised him to look up the authorities and come in Monday, and immediately after adjourned the court.

THE BIG BRIDGE.

Continued Decline in the Traffic—No Change in the Footway.

[New York *Herald*, June 17.]—Business on the big bridge improved yesterday, owing to the fact that it was Saturday and that a good breeze tempered the sun's rays. Some men were busy tying the suspension cables attached to the main cables with those that fall obliquely from the tops of the towers. Others were at work on the railroad tracks, and thousands of passengers stopped to look on in a few minutes of lazy enjoyment.

The engines and dynamos which are to supply the electric light for the bridge are now running. The supply up to date has been obtained from the Elm street building of the United States Illuminating Company. The new engines, two in number, with four dynamos, are on the Brooklyn side, between Prospect and Main streets. During the coming week they will be connected with the lamps, and the illuminating company has to run the lamps at its own expense for thirty days, until the bridge trustees are satisfied and are ready to purchase the machinery. Steam was up on one of the dummy locomotives on the Brooklyn approach yesterday, and Superintendent Martin said they were testing them and insuring their good condition by the time that the railroad is in running order. Some wedge-shaped piles of brick at either end of the bridge have excited the curiosity of many passengers. They are to be used in keeping the wire rope tight when it is employed to draw the cars. Any slack in the rope would give the cars a jerk each time they were started.

"And do you consider the footway problem settled?" the reporter asked of the Superintendent.

"Certainly. We are carrying 30,000 persons instead of 160,000 daily. When the cars are running we will carry on them fully one-third of the number who walk and a good many who do not now cross the bridge at all."

"You are no longer considering any plan for widening the footway?"

"We do not think it necessary."

"Shall you erect an awning over the footway?"

"No, we have abandoned that idea. It would be useless to put canvas or any other light material up there, for the wind would tear it to tatters. We don't think it would be feasible to put up a heavy awning."

Passenger-travel was even a little lighter than it was during the week preceding. The figures for Friday and Saturday were not made up, but for the first four days of the last three weeks the travel was as follows:

	Week ending		
	June 2.	*June 9.*	*June 16*
Monday	120,300	39,000	26,300
Tuesday	99,000	30,400	28,200
Wednesday	144,500	24,400	16,600
Thursday	86,900	15,000	29,700
Totals	449,700	108,800	100,000

OCEAN ETIQUET.

[Boston *Traveller.*]—Eighty thousand Americans annually visit Europe. Of this number 50,000 sail from the port of New York. They spend upon an average while abroad $2,500 apiece. The greater number are ladies. Such is the statement made by a Broadway traveling commission-firm to a journalier. The importance of these annual pilgrimages, which are increasing year by year, has developed a system of ocean etiquet that governs the conduct of what may be termed the best circles of "maritime society." Nowadays the Captain of a crack ocean steamer must not only be a first-class sailor, but he must also be a man of infinit tact and method, with a thorough knowledge of what "society" requires at his hands. To sit at the "right of the Captain" at table at once accords to the occupants of that distinguished honor the highest place in the social scale on board ship, and the position is competed for with an amount of anxiety that is very amusing. The Senior Surgeon and his assistant (when two are carried) act as deputies, and rank socially next in importance to the Captain himself. How to accommodate the various claims for this coveted position is a matter of serious moment. The personnel of the passenger-list is closely searched at least forty-eight hours before the vessel sails. Very often the purser is called into consultation, and the difficulty is finally settled by placing a card bearing the passenger's name upon his or her plate. From this decision there is no appeal. It frequently happens, however, that one or more persons may consider themselves slighted, and where it is probable that the imaginary slight may disturb the social harmony the Captain escapes by taking his meals in his own room.

EVANS HAD BETTER GO SLOWER.

[New York *Times.*]—It is incredible that Mr. Evans, who is hardly yet warm in the seat of the Commissioner of Internal Revenue, is revising the lists of Special Agents of his bureau for the purpose of finding places for the horde of applicants that have come up from his State. In the first place, Mr. Evans was selected undoubtedly as the fittest man for the responsible position to which he has been appointed, and no man who was even moderately fit for the place would think of prostituting his office to such unworthy purposes. In the next place, it was said, at the time of his unexpected appointment, that he was capable of strengthening the party in Kentucky, and nothing so weakens a party as much as giving of offices, because for every man gratified by this process a score are rendered sore and sulky. Finally, Mr. Evans must know that any such action on his part would be highly offensive to President Arthur, who is an avowed believer in the principle of civil-service reform, and could not fail to be chagrined if an officer whom he had gone so far out of his way to seek should so grossly violate that principle. Obviously, the report that Mr. Evans is doing so is a great injustice to that gentleman and to his official superiors.

THE COURTS.

Three Jurors File Affidavits that One of the Panel Accepted a Bribe.

The Rymal-McKay Litigation Comes to an End—The Chicago & Evanston Railroad.

A Charitable Institution Claims a Peculiar Legacy—Claims, Judgments, Etc.

Proceedings Begun Against an Alleged Crooked Juror.

About ten days ago Judge Gary heard the case of P. J. Walsh and others against Daniel A. Walsh, which was a suit to recover about $1,600 for work done on a row of buildings at the corner of Erie and La Salle streets. The case was given to the jury June 6, and after they had been out several hours ten of them signed a paper to the effect that they could not agree, and they believed that the remaining two of their number—James McMahon and F. Witte—had been tampered with by the defendant. The jury was finally discharged on failing to agree, and steps were taken to see whether any of the jurors had been bribed. The most that could be urged against McMahon was that he had been talking with the defendant, but the Judge refused to issue any rule against him. Three affidavits, however, were filed yesterday, made by three jurors—W. T. Baker, J. C. Hyde, and S. J. Conley—against Witte, in which it was stated that Walsh, the defendant, and Witte had been seen drinking in a saloon together at No. 55 North Clark street, Walsh paying for the drinks, and that Witte subsequently said there was more in the defendant's case than he thought, and he did not know how it would come out. Before that time he had expressed himself to the effect that Walsh was crooked, and his testimony could not be believed. On the strength of these affidavits, Judge Gary issued a rule on Daniel A. Walsh to show cause why he should not be punished for contempt in tampering with a juror, and a similar rule was issued against Witte for conduct unbecoming a juror. The case was to have come up yesterday morning, but Walsh's attorney wanted time to prepare counter affidavits, and the matter went over to Thursday.

The Rymal-McKay Contest Practically Ended.

In the case of Peter H. Rymal against W. F. McKay, before Judge Moran, an affidavit was filed yesterday by Rymal in which he states that the 23d of May his wife assigned to him 246 shares of the capital stock of the American Stock-Food Company, and W. F. McKay assigned fifty shares, so that now he owns a majority of all the stock of the company. McKay also agreed to transfer the remaining 202 shares if it should be found that he was indebted to the company. The expert accountant has reported that McKay owes the company $2,866 over all credits, but McKay, instead of transferring the stock as he agreed, has mysteriously disappeared. The 14th inst. a meeting of the stockholders was held, at which time Peter H. Rymal, Staff Brady, E. B. Payne, and George Sawin were elected Directors, and at a meeting of the Directors Rymal was elected President of the company. He now finds himself in possession of the company's affairs without opposition, and asked to have the suit dismissed as to all but McKay, and the Receiver, George Wright, discharged. No opposition was made, and an order was entered calling on the Receiver to file his final report by tomorrow.

The Chicago & Evanston Railroad.

The attorneys in the case of J. J. Hill against the Chicago & Evanston Railroad Company were before Judge Drummond yesterday morning to argue the question of the bond which Judge Blodgett had decided should be given if the defendants did not want an injunction issued preventing them from operating the road. The complainant's attorney wanted the penalty of the bond $200,000. Judge Drummond suggested that the parties should enter into a stipulation that the defendants pay all damages if they went on and built the road pending the litigation, and then it would not be necessary to give a bond with any stipulated penalty. The suggestion was favorably received by the attorneys, and they left to see if they could agree on the form of the stipulation and get it signed.

The Old People's Home Claiming a Legacy.

In the case of Russell against Gage, the Old People's Home filed an answer and cross-bill yesterday, claiming that the bequest by the late Narcissa A. Barney of her estate to George M. Gage was valid. Mrs. Barney died in 1878 at Arlington Heights, leaving an estate worth $7,000, which she bequeathed to Gage to be converted into money and the proceeds paid over to the Fidelity Savings Bank. The bank was directed to invest the money and use the "income" to aid and relieve the necessities of such aged, poor, and deserving women as the bank might ascertain or know to merit such assistance. The heirs of Mrs. Barney contest the will on the ground that the bequest is void because it is so vague as to the beneficiaries that they cannot be ascertained. The Old People's Home, however, thinks the will amply exact and specific as to terms, and claims that it is just such a beneficiary as meets the requirements of the will, and ought to have the legacy.

The Christy-Rae Case Finally Disposed Of.

Judge Blodgett yesterday overruled the motion for a new trial in the case of Margaret Christy, the Pennsylvania woman who employed Robert Rae to collect the insurance upon the vessel Harvest Queen, and then sued him because she found that he charged $3,200 for fees and expenses, when he only collected $8,000. A jury decided against Mrs. Christy, and her counsel then moved for a new trial, for the reason, among others, that the jury had been influenced by a remark of Judge Blodgett in his charge, to the effect that a person who got into litigation must expect to pay well for it. Considerable interest was taken in the case among members of the bar, in consequence of the bad blood existing between Mr. Rae and Mr. Condon, which has several times nearly resulted in a personal encounter between the gentlemen in open court.

Divorces.

Fay Etta Taylor filed a bill in the Circuit Court yesterday against Clarence W. Taylor, asking for a divorce on the ground of desertion.

The Coda divorce case came up before Judge Tuley yesterday morning on a motion of the defendant' Dommick Coda, to be relieved from payment of $44 a month alimony to his wife. A mass of affidavits were read, an abstract was given in Sunday's TRIBUNE, but the Judge declined to let the defendant off. He held that as the defendant's charges of misconduct against his wife were denied by her he must be compelled to support her until the case was finally decided.

Judge Gardner yesterday granted a decree of divorce to Philip Heppel from Helena Heppel on the ground of adultery, and to Maria Sturm from Conrad Sturm for the same cause.

Probate Court.

In the estate of Martha J. Zimmerman, who died June 14, 1877, failing to mention her husband in her will, Judge Knickerbocker decided yesterday that the husband was entitled to one-third of the estate after the debts were paid, and caused an order to that effect to be entered. It is a new question, and one of some interest, especially since it was held a husband's right was in the nature of a dower, and could not be defeated.

A decision out of the usual order was also rendered in the matter of the estate of Annie De Forest Boomer, deceased. She had lived at the corner of Wabash avenue and Twelfth street, and after her death the heirs at law conveyed the chandeliers on the premises to B. P. Hutchinson. The administrator, however, inventoried the chandeliers as part of the personal estate, and asked that Mr. Hutchinson be compelled to surrender them. The court held that they were a part of the realty, being in the nature of permanent fixtures, and since they had been legally passed by the heirs to Mr. Hutchinson they should be stricken from the inventory.

Items.

The case of the Open Board of Trade against the Western Union Telegraph Company was transferred to the United States Circuit Court yesterday, and Judge Blodgett allowed the transcript of the record to be filed, no objections being made, but without prejudice to the right of the defendants to move to remand the case to the State courts.

Judge Moran yesterday afternoon appointed A. G. Averell, George H. Rozet, and B. W. Thomas appraisers in the case of the Continental Life-Insurance Company against Clara S. Mason, and others. This was a bill filed to fix the value of the land at the southwest corner of Michigan avenue and Fourteenth street, covered by the houses Nos. 1400 to 1416 Michigan avenue, so as to ascertain the ground rental which should be paid.

July 2 and 3 Judge Barnum will hear motions in the Circuit Court, and will commence to call upon his old calendar July 9 where he left off.

Judge Tuley dissolved the temporary injunction in the case of Fritz Benzli against Conrad Seipp, which was a bill to restrain Seipp from putting Benzli out of his saloon because he would not use the defendant's beer.

Judge Anthony is hearing the case of Jennie E. Salisbury against the Pittsburg, Fort Wayne & Chicago Railroad Company to recover $5,000 damages. She claims that when the company was relaying the sidewalk on the approach to the Madison street bridge some boards and planks were carelessly left over the openings so that she was tripped up and broke a rib, besides sustaining a severe nervous shock.

W. E. Langdon commenced a suit in trespass yesterday in the Circuit Court, against Edward Kohm to recover $5,000 damages.

Andrew J. Briggs brought suit for $2,000 damages against Edward Roach and John Duffey.

Joseph Charbanneau commenced an action in trespass against the Chicago West Division Railway Company, laying damages at $10,000.

Timothy Cronin began an action to recover $5,000 damages of Henry W. Hilmes.

Missouri Supreme Court.

JEFFERSON CITY, Mo., June 18.—The Supreme Court met today, pursuant to adjournment. Opinions were delivered in the following cases:

By Hogh, Chief Justice—William Baldwin, plaintiff in error, vs. Prisley Whaley, defendant in error; Platte Circuit; reversed and remanded.

Benjamin F. Webster, appellant, vs. Joseph Smith, respondent; Court of Appeals; reversed.

By Henry, J.—The State, respondent, vs. George E. Burgess, appellant; Platte Circuit; affirmed.

The State, respondent, vs. Clay Snell, appellant; Clinton Circuit; affirmed.

By Norton, J.—The State, defendant in error, vs. John L. Ramsey, plaintiff in error; Stoddard Circuit; affirmed.

By Ray, J.—R. S. Watson, respondent, vs. E. J. Crandall, et al., appellants; Court of Appeals; affirmed.

Edward L. Hornblower, respondent, vs. Eli J. Crandall et al., Court of Appeals; affirmed.

By Sherwood Jr.—the State, respondent, vs. Thomas T. Dickson, appellant; Stoddard Circuit; affirmed.

The State, respondent, vs. Alfred Jones, appellant; Randolph Circuit; affirmed.

By Phillips, Commissioner, the State, respondent, vs. Michael Hayes, appellant; Green Circuit; affirmed.

William S. Gregory, appellant, vs. James H. Chambers, respondent; Court of Appeals; affirmed.

John W. Rutledge et al., respondents, vs. the Hannibal & St. Joseph Railroad Company, appellant; Shelby Circuit; affirmed.

The State, appellant, vs. Daniel Honig, respondent; Court of Appeals; affirmed.

By Martin, Commissioner, J. M. Hurley, appellant, vs. Meredith Taylor, respondent; Jasper Circuit; affirmed.

James Hull et al., respondents, vs. Rufus Davis, appellant; Buchanan Circuit; appeal dismissed.

Catherine E. Hanley, appellant, vs. John C. Vogel, executor of Randolph Bircher, respondent; Court of Appeals; affirmed.

Insurance Companies Responsible for the Collection of Premiums.

DENVER, Colo., June 18.—[Special.]—A decision of great importance to insurance companies was rendered by Judge McCrary, of the United States Circuit Court, today. Messrs. Frankle & Butler are wholesale clothing and gentlemen's furnishing merchants in Denver. A branch house of this in Leadville was destroyed by fire about a year ago. The firm held an insurance policy of $1,598 in the Pennsylvania Fire-Insurance Company. It so occurred that at the time of the fire a certain part of the premium was not paid, but the collection of the dues was merely an optional matter with the insurance company. After the fire the company refused to pay the amount of the policy, and suit was brought in the United States Court for recovery. In his opinion Judge McCrary held that the merchants were entitled to their pay because not responsible for the neglect of the insurance company to collect their bills.

A Case for Over Five Millions.

KEOKUK, Ia., June 18.—Argument was commenced today before the Hon. Samuel Miller, of the United States Supreme Court, and the Hon. H. C. Caldwell, Judge of the United States District Court for the Eastern District of Arkansas, on a case involving the liability of the Little Rock & Fort Smith and other railroads in Arkansas for bonds issued to them by the State to aid in their construction, which bonds have been declared by the Supreme Court of Arkansas to be invalid, and amount to $5,350,000. John R. Dospassos, of New York, and ex-Chief-Justice McClure, of Arkansas, represent the bondholders. The Hon. John F. Dillon, of New York, and C. W. Huntington, of Boston, the railroad companies.

Heavy Verdict Against a Railroad.

PLYMOUTH, Mass., June 18.—In the suit for $50,000 of George W. Humphreys vs. The Old Colony Road for injuries received by the abrupt stoppage of a train, the jury gave a verdict of $10,500 for plaintiff.

Michigan Supreme Court.

LANSING, Mich., June 18.—[Special.]—The Supreme Court reconvenes tomorrow. The call includes all State cases.

THE RECORD.

United States Circuit Court—New Suits.

18,592—Jacob Oberholser et al. vs. Galesburg Gas-Light & Coke Company, J. K. Mitchell, Mary Mitchell, R. H. Whiting, and George Churchill. Creditors' bill on judgment for $2,828.40. J. Blackburn Jones and R. H. McMurdy, solrs.

18,593—Charles A. Rusco et al. vs. George D. Baldwin. Bill to restrain infringement of patent issued Dec. 22, 1868, to V. E. Rusco for improvements in gambrels and their supports for slaughtering purposes.

JUDGE BLODGETT—Chancery orders—Harding vs. Clark; order for recr. to pay $330.32 to redeem lands from taxes.—Chicago Open Board of Trade vs. Western Union Telegraph Company; mo. W. U. Tel. Co. lv. to file and docket cause without prejudice to complt. to move to remand.—Mass. Home Missionary Society vs. Chase; order that Commissioner issue June 26 to take testimony of Charles Demond; cross-interrogatories to be filed by June 25.—Fogarty vs. Fogarty; inj. as prayed and order for writ.—Pope Mfg. Co. vs. Fairfield; dem. to bill heard and ovld. and lv. to ans.—765, Hoyt vs. Knowlton; mo. for bond for costs withdrawn; mo. for recr. ovld.; defts. Hanbury and Rork enjoined from making any sales of property as named in bill.—803, Ray vs. Church; dem. to bill ovld. and rule to ans. in 20 days; Adams and Dietrich enjoined from applying for deed, and Hanchett enjoined from issuing same.

Law orders—344, Christie vs. Smith; mo. for n. t. ovld. and judgt.—83, McChesney vs. N. E. Mut. L. Ins. Co.; lv. to amend dec.—Gilman vs. Crighton; mo. to file and docket ovld.

United States District Court—Orders.

JUDGE BLODGETT—Chancery orders—Cook vs. Smith; pleas of A. J. Galloway sustd.; dem. of Williams, Barker, Galloway, Nat. Life Ins. Co., and Keith ovld.; lv. to pld. or ans. in 20 days.

Criminal—United States vs. T. J. O'Malley; plea not guilty.

Superior Court—New Suits.

87,299—E. W. Tabor et al. vs. McGeoch, Everingham & Co.; attcht., $50,000. E. A. Storrs, atty.

87,300—Henry Botsford vs. Peter McGeoch, G. S. Everingham, F. A. Crittenden, J. H. Peacock, and W. H. Harvey; confession of judgment, $5,462.50. O. M. Williams, atty.

87,301—Andrew J. Briggs vs. Edward Roach and John Duffey. Trespass, $2,000. William Law Jr., atty.

87,302—Joseph O. Glover vs. Jacob Johnson. Asst., $2,500. Lawrence, Campbell & Lawrence, attys.

87,303—Sarah J. Hughes vs. Mary Hopkinson and Williamson Hopkinson and Mary Hopkinson, executrix of the last will of Charles Hopkinson, deceased. Bill to foreclose trust deed for $18,460 on the S. W. ¼ of the S. W. ¼ of Sec. 7, 37, 14, also Lots 130, 150, and 151 in Crane & Wesson's Subdivision of Blocks 27 and 28 of the Canal Trustees' Subdivision of the S. E. ¼ of Sec. 17, 39, 14, also the undivided half of Block 5 and the undivided ½ of Block 39 in Hilliard & Dobbin's Subdivision of part of Sec. 6, 37, 14, and the undivided half of Lot 2 in the Subdivision of the N. E. ¼ of Block 40 in Carpenter's Addition to Chicago. J. Blackburn Jones, solr.

87,304—Henry Botsford vs. Peter McGeoch, Geo. S. Everingham, Frank A. Crittenden, John H. Peacock, William R. Harvey, Geo. M. Irwin, Walter C. Hough, Wallace W. Boynton, Geo. W. Miley, Owen H. Roche, James P. Sherwin, The Corn Exchange Bank of Chicago, James A. Edwards, Wm. E. Webbe, and The Bank of Montreal. Creditors' bill on judgment for $5,462.50 against McGeoch, Everingham & Company. O. M. Williams, solr.

87,305—Edwin A. Beers vs. Washburn & Moen Manufacturing Company, Isaac L. Ellwood, Joseph F. Glidden, and The Thorn Wire Hedge Company. Bill for injunction and accounting. Geo. C. Try, solr.

87,306—James Lynch vs. J. F. Lynch and B. J. Lynch. Confession of judgment, $832.75. Francis T. Colby, atty.

87,307—J. P. Rumsey et al. vs. Peter McGeoch, Frank Crittenden, G. S. Everingham, and John S. Peacock. Attcht., $1,878. R. B. Bacon, atty.

87,308—Joliet Steel Company vs. Peter McGuire, Bernard Mines, M. W. Bonfield, and Margaret White. Debt, $8,000. Lyman & Jackson, attys.

87,309—John Clifford et al. vs. John E. Van Pelt. Asst., $1,000. W. W. Gurley, atty.

87,310—Joseph Charbanneau vs. The Chicago West Division Railway Company. Case, $10,000. A. B. Baldwin and D. M. Ball, attys.

87,311—David Strong vs. August W. Schaefer. Asst., $1,000. J. C. & J. S. Scovel, attys.

87,312—Timothy Cronin vs. Henry W. Hilmes. Trespass, $5,000. Rudolph D. Huzzagh, atty.

87,313—R. H. McCormick et al. vs. Peter McGeoch, S. G. Everingham, Frank Crittenden, J. H. Peacock, and W. R. Harvey. Attcht., $912.50. J. H. Krebs, atty.

87,314—Alexander Geddes vs. William H. Alcock, Peter McGeoch, G. S. Everingham, F. A. Crittenden, and John H. Peacock. Bill for injunction. Dupee & Jadah, solrs.

87,315—Max W. Ihda vs. Philip Wuerfel. Trespass, $1,000. M. A. De Lany, atty.

87,316—Andrew Langdon et al. vs. Frederick Koehler. Asst., $4,000. Frank S. Weigley, atty.

Suppressed Saturday—87,284—John J. Bryant vs. John C. McCord, Lizzie D. McCord, Joseph T. McCord, Mary R. McCord, and Henry W. Phillips. Creditor's bill on judgment for $895.12 against J. C. McCord. Thomas H. Hood, solr.

87,288—Charles Schwartz et al. vs. Peter McGeoch, G. S. Everingham, Frank A. Crittenden, John H. Peacock, and William R. Harvey. Attcht., $10,000. Lawrence, Campbell & Lawrence, attys.

87,296—Nelson W. Clark vs. Esther E. Taylor, Douglas S. Taylor, Catherine Miesch, J. A. W. Kirz, Charles H. Nix, and Charles O. Ten Broeke. Bill to redeem. Bisbee, Ahrens & Decker, solrs.

ORDERS.

JUDGE GARY—Orders—4,349, Smith vs. Boggs; judgmt. satisfied—4,350, same vs. same; same ord.—4,351, same vs. same; same ord.

Judgments—8,175, Siegel vs. Ball; demr. to narr. quod. and judgt. vs. plff. for costs.

JUDGE ANTHONY—Orders—8,161, Fendt vs. Berthoud; by agreet. ver. and judgt. set aside, and sub. to court for June 25—7,151, Salisbury vs. P., Ft. W. & C. Ry. Co.; lv. to amd. by disg. as to city.

JUDGE WILLIAMSON—Orders—9,050, Wheeler vs. Cleveland Coöperative Stove Works; by stip. time to file bill ex. extnd. to July 7.—9,574, Roper vs. Kehoe; mo. deft. lv. to file notice of defense instr.—8,916, Ryan vs. Tucker; mo. deft. time to file bond and bill ex. extnd. five days.—2,290, Morrisey vs. Fargo; I. N. Stiles ents. appr. for deft.

Judgments—8,312, Head vs. Farner; ver. for deft.; mo. n. t.

JUDGE GARDNER—Orders—2,429, W., St. L. & P. Ry. Co. vs. Jansen; demr. of Binkert overrid.—688, Rudinski vs. Bryinski; rule on defts. to close proofs in 30 days.—3,345, Brown vs. Sinsheimer; lv. to Felix J. Rosenberg et al. to file interven. petn., and rule to ans. in 20 days after notice.—203, Eames vs. Kinney; rule on complt. to pay bal. of master's fees.—98, Kohn vs. Smith; rule on all defts. to ans. amd. and suppl. bill in 30 days.—743, McCord vs. Herrick; demr. to bill sustd.—2,122, Cole vs. Cole; dic. amended.—87,304, Botsford vs. McGeoch; J. R. Bensley apptd. Recvr.—3,523, Graham vs. Agard; rule to ans. cross bill in 30 days after notice.—3,649, Schaffner vs. Kaehler; mo. for Recvr. con. to 23d.—3,262, Reens vs. Reens; ans. stricken from files and deflt.—1,175, Manning vs. Reinhart; dis. n. e.—1,597, Lye vs. Thomas; deft. of S. M. Thomas set aside and rule to ans. in 30 days and demr. to bill overrid.—56, Tulley vs. Hecht; ref. to Custer.—3,510, Jandor vs. Crane; W. Caffern apptd. guard. ad lit. and demrs. of Suckey et al. sustd. and lv to amd.—3,327, Daw vs. Millett; dis. c. e.

Decrees—3,301, Carr vs. Drieske; hearing and decree; appl. by Bertha Drieske.—3,224, O'Byrne vs. O'Byrne; comn's. rep. confd. and decree of sale.

Divorce cases—3,519, Philip Heppel vs. Helena Heppel; decree of divorce on ground of adultery.—3,543, Maria Stumn vs. Conrad Stumn; same on ground of adultery.

Circuit Court—New Suits.

45,086—Fay Etta Taylor vs. Clarence W. Taylor; bill for divorce for desertion. J. L. Taylor, solr.

45,087—F. G. Frank et al. vs. Frank and Valentine Moninger; appeal.

45,088—Samuel Myers et al. vs. Jeremiah E. Buckley; appeal.

45,089—Henry Oberdorfer vs. Sadie Richards; attcht, $185.50. J. A. Griffin, atty.

45,090—W. E. Langdon vs. Edward Kohn. Trespass, $5,000. Martin & Atchinson, attys.

45,091—George W. Hess vs. Charles Moeschler. Confession of judgment, $120. George F. Sugg, atty.

45,092—N. Matson et al. vs. Davidson Dalziel. Appeal.

45,093—Mary S. Sawyer vs. W. H. H. Thomas. Appeal.

ORDERS.

JUDGE ROGERS—Orders—2,356, Chlumickey vs. Polidna; by stip. time to file bill ex. extd. 10 days.—3,623, Village of Evanston vs. Kimball; rule to file objectns. by 20th.—5,016, Howe vs. Howe; rule to justify bail or give new bond by 22d; bail justifies and rule dischgd.—5,119, in re. applctn. of S. Park Comns; rule to file objctns. by 20th.—2,857, in re est. of Merserve; time to file bill ex extd. 30 days.—2,847, Johnson vs. Vreeland; same to 30th.—4,931, Griffith vs. Reinhart; appl. dis.—2,098, Matthews vs. Grimes; sub. to court and partly heard.

Judgments—2,751, Thompson vs. Rouse; findg. for deft. and judgt.—4,145, David McMaster vs. Joseph H. Brinton; judgt. on award. for $1,039.90 and on ans. of H. H. Shufeldt, garn., $900.

JUDGE HAWES—Orders—226, Sullivan vs. Race; time to file bond and bill ex. extd. to June 20.—880, Tulley vs. Volz; dis. as to all defts. except Volz; given to jury with lv. to seal ver.—936, Sacks vs. Fleming; sub. to court on one day's notice.

JUDGE TULEY—Orders—1,940, Coda vs. Coda; mo. deft. to be relieved from payt. of alimony denied.—2,012, Fitzgerald vs. Fitzgerald; ord. for deft. to pay $4 per week alimony and $25 solrs. fees.—Kitty Hogan vs. James Hogan; lv. to prosecute as a poor person.—1,540, Smith vs. Dederick; ref. to Waller.—1,536, O'Brien vs. O'Brien; rule to ans. petn. to modify decree for alimony in 10 days after serv.—2,006, Benzli vs. Seipp; inj. dissolved and lv. to sug. des.; set for calr.—1,997, Richardson vs. Handy; petn. of Palmer and ans. ref. to Winder.

JUDGE MORAN—Orders—1,859, Rymal vs. McKey; ord. for recvr. to file final rep. by 20th.—1,997, Gray vs. Gray; rule on deft. to show cause by 20th for non compl. with ord.; mo. to increase alimony to be heard at same time.—3,036, Hieber vs. Hieber; ref. to Waller.—1,473, Spaulding vs. Coml. Nat. Bk.; ord. for recvr. to deposit certn. moneys with Nat. Bk. of Ill.—1,916, Keith vs. Kendrick; demr. overruled and 10 days after serv. to ans.—3,079, Coml. Ins. Co. vs. Mason; ord. for appointment of appraiser.—417, Brunswick vs. Potwin; ord. reinstating inj. and lv. to withdraw sug. clas.

County Court—New Suits.

4,090, Catherne Baldwin vs. William Phelan. Appl.

4,091, Casman Eisendrath to Simeon Strauss. Assignment for benefit of creditors (removed from files).

4,092, Petn. of Daniel Ross et al. to adopt child.

ORDERS.

JUDGE PRENDERGAST.—Orders—4,040, Barrett vs. Stevens; time to plead extd. 10 days.—4,039, N. W. Trans. Co. vs. Race; time to plead extd. two days from date.—3,889, in re Sylvan; assignee's rep. confd. and ord. for 30 per ct. div. nisi 10 days.—3,734, In re McFarren; final rep. compd. nisi 10 days, notice to be served on E. H. Wacks in two days.—4,018, Malzacher McKinnon; dumr. to petn. confsd. and lv. to amd.—3,911, C. & W. I. R. R. Co. vs. Wilson; petn. dis. p. c.—3,932, Same vs. Alcock; same ord.—2,764, In re Wolfsohn; objctns. to rule of June 9 withdrawn, and rule made absolute.—3,930, Zarhill vs. Rinehert; by stip. dis. each to pay own costs.—4,093, In re petn. of Kloos; dic. of adoption.

Insanity Cases.—1,914, Jennie Stafford; ver., insane and not a pauper.

Probate Court.

JUDGE KNICKERBOCKER—Orders—Est. Charles A. Haviland; inv., appr., and awd. appd.—Est. William H. Duckett; inv. and appr. appd.—Est. John Pierce; inv., awd., and children's awd. appd.—Est. Henry Bannister; adjn.—Est. Julia Herrington; same ord.—Est. August Mitt; same ord.—Est. Charles Oertli; adjn. and clm of Muelhoefer & Schnadt, $60.40, alld.—Est. Absolam Herring; adjn. and clms. E. C. Sawyer $20, H. E. Sawyer $52.52, W. C. Hunt $11, R. W. Alavord $16, Thomas Huckelford $4, and C. H. Jordan $124.75, alld.—Est. Adolphus C. A. Rosing; adjn.—Est. Elizabeth P. Daniels; adjn.—Est. John F. Grasser; adjn.—Est. Robert Ralston; adjn.—Est. William H. Reed; adjn.—Est. Samuel J. Hayns; adjn.—Est. James Wallace; adjn.—Est. Frederica G. Hornburg; adjn.—Est. Benjamin W. Raymond; adjn.—Est. Mary C. Thompson; adjn.—Est. Charles Lampman; adjn.—Est. Gottlieb Schultz; adjn.—Est. John Hubner; adjn.—Est. Edward J. Smith; guard s. inv. appd.—Est. Emma J. Lawrence; adjn. and clm. C. H. Jordan $131.30 alld.—Est. John Paehlsen; adjn.—Est. Benjamin F. Murphy; adjn.—Est. Junah J. Whitehouse; lv. to conservator to withdraw petn. in re. cit. to Mary Whitehouse without prej. at p. c.—Est. Isaac S. Lewis; lv. to admr. to withdraw petn.—Est. John Peirce; lv. to sell per. prop. at private sale.—Est. Evelyn Brainerd; ord. for decliners.—Est. Lucius B. Boomer; children's awd. appd.—Est. Magdalena Klos, adjn., and clm. Henry Klos $1,000 alld.—Est. William Bode; adjn.—Est. Mary B. Hale, adjn., and clms. Mary J. Slade, $55.40; Dart & Soper, $29.35; Calvin Stone et al., $280; Annie Eyrman, $16; Smith Bros. & Co., $52.46; E. B. Wheelock, $13; People's Gaslight & Coke Co., $9.25; Ann Froley, $13.50; W. Rankin et al., $28.80; John C. Colby, $9; and Philip Bropey, $10 alld.—Est. Nicholas Schaeffer; adjn.—Est. A. L. Gloeckin; Louis Glanz appears and turns over prop. in compl. with ord.—Est. Johanna Juergens; adjn.—Est. Anne L. Beeson; sep sale real. est. appd.—Est. Thomas Madeleg; proof heirship.—Est. Philip E. Walter; adjn.—Est. Herman Keeler; adjn.—Est. John Hart.; adjn.—Est. Charles N. Populorum; adjn.—Est. Anna F. Brown; cit. to B. P. Hutchinson dis.—Est. Lucy A. Cottrell; adjn.—Est. Ole Petersen; adjn. and clms. L. J. Kobson, $50; Mumm Lyney, $150; H. Dahl, $100; Z. Mickelson, $175; P. Peterson, $200; J. Olsen, $75, alld. Est. Michael Carroll; adjn.—Est. Christian Mars; adjn.—Est. Charles N. Populorum; inv. appr., and awd. appd.—Est. Helen M. Riley; adjn.—Est. Christian Seidenchway; adjn. Est. Thomas Clayton; adjn; Est. A. Bushnell; adjn.—Est. Charles A. Phelps; adjn. and clms. Nellie Griffin $42.50, J. I. M. Angear and $5 alld.—Est. B. Kaiser; adjn.—Est. J. Haas; adjn.—Est. J. Goldstein; adjn.—Est. G. Raesner; adjn.—Est. J. Rytesk; adjn.—Est. William Elson, adjn.—Est. J. Klaisen; adjn.—Est. Fred. Mogenstadt; adjn.—Est. A. A. Hamberstein; adjn.—Est. William Lingswile; adjn. and clms. A. H. Sheldon, $57 alld.—Est. Anton Fauber new apprs apptd. Est. G. Gruse; resig. of Anna Gruse accepted; rep. to stand as final acct. and appd.

Administrations—Est. John Hingst; letters adm. to Caroline Hingst, bond $1,700 appd.—Est. Charles Dartwell; same to Mina Dartwell, bond $2,000 appd.—Est. Leopold Stein; same to Sigmund Stein, bond $40,000 appd.—Est. Catherine Schneider, same to Catherine Kentoff, bond $6,000 appd.—Est. Herman Bariets; same to collect to Theodore Bartozewictz, bond $500 appd. Est. Elizabeth S. Peterson; letters adm. to Alexander E. Peterson, bond $1,000 appd.—Est. George Bastaber; same to Walter Bastaber, bond $700 appd.

Guardianship—Est. Franz Herschell; letters guard. to Alexander Cirronet, bond $300 appd.

The Criminal Court.

JUDGE BARNUM—No. 494, Isidor Davidson, lary., contd. by deft.; 705, John Rice, ass. etc., ord. con. set aside and strkn. off; 1,467, Mattie Fields, larcy., strkn. off; 1,410, John Wash, alias, etc., pt larcy, sent 10 days to jail; 1411, Aug. Brockhoff, larcy., sent 1 year to peny.; 1,445, Joe Martin, larcy., sent 2½ years to peny.; 935, George A. Reynolds, asst. to injure, tried by ct. and fd. not guilty.

JUDGE JAMESON—Chas. J. Beattie, mo. for change of venue ent. and granted; prejudice, Hon. John A. Jameson; 1,333, Thos. Fitzpatrick and Jas. Lynch, pettit larceny, tried by ct. and fd. guilty, sent 1 year to House of Correction; 1,279, John Crowley, asst., plea guilty and fined $100 and costs; 1,274, John Wurfel, asst., tried by ct., fd. guilty and fined $10 and costs; 1,147, Thos. Culom, bmg., jury trial, vdt. insane and sent to asylum at Kankakee; 1,263, James O'Brien, murder, on trial.

The Call.

JUDGE DRUMMOND—In chambers.
JUDGE BLODGETT—General business.
APPELLATE COURT—Motions.
JUDGE GARY—Nos. 567, 572, 580, 581, and 585 to 617. No. 560, Dinet vs. Martin, on trial.
JUDGE ANTHONY—Cases from Judge Gary's call. Term No. 7,151, Salisbury vs. P., Ft. W. & C. Ry. Co., on trial.
JUDGE WILLIAMSON—No first call. Trial call term Nos. 8,072, 7,618, 9,202, 9,248, 7,772, 8,854, 9,024, 8,972, and 8,376. No. 8,400, Carlson vs. Village of Hyde Park, on trial.
JUDGE GARDNER—Nos. 3, 5, 6, 8, 9, and 10. Passed case on hg.
JUDGE ROGERS—No first call. Trial call Nos. 411, 412, 413½. Dalton vs. Scoville Mfg. Co., 413¾; Reese Mfg. Co. vs. same, and 414. No case on trial.
JUDGE HAWES—No call. No. 622, in re est. of O'Hara, on trial.
JUDGE TULEY—Nos. 32, 34, 36, and 37. No. 22, Kraus vs. Brown, on hearing.
JUDGE MORAN—Nos. 47, 49, 41, and 50. No case on hearing.
JUDGE PRENDERGAST—Gen. No. 3,907. No. 3,976, S. C. R. R. Co. vs. B. & O. R. R. Co., on trial.
JUDGE KNICKERBOCKER—General business.
JUDGE BARNUM—Nos. 521, 1,100, 1,115, 1,257, 1,262, 1,236, and 1,267.
JUDGE JAMESON—Nos. 1,285, 18, 1,286, 1,287, 1,290, 1,365, 1,300, 1,303, 1,305, 1,309, 1,307, 1,308, 1,311, and 1,312.

ABOUT ELOQUENT DICK MERRICK.

["Gath" in New York *Tribune.*]—Mr. R. T. Merrick, who has been making a fierce speech in the star-route cases for the Government, belongs to a family in the old slave counties of Maryland, in which at least two brothers have become distinguished at the bar. Merrick went to Chicago in the time of Douglas, and became in Northern Illinois a sort of rival of John A. Logan, as Douglas' oratorical lieutenant. When the sectional rupture occurred, however, he foreswore his Northern alliances and returned to the District of Columbia, where he married the daughter of J. C. McGuire, a wealthy retired bookbinder and auctioneer, who had been a patron of many artists and had a house filled with artistic things. Mr. McGuire thought much of his son-in-law and took a country seat on the Patapsco with the idea that his son might be sent to the Senate. Mr. Merrick has, perhaps, the largest practice in Washington City individually. He is never quite out of politics, and has been considered as a possible Attorney-General if the Democracy should come to power. He has a large family of children, and preserves his agile, scintillant, stinging temperament very well. It is said that he desired to be counsel for Mrs. Surratt, but was prevented by his father-in-law, though he afterward went to the defense of her son. He is a Roman Catholic.

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PALPITATION OF THE HEART,
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3. Disappearance of spots, blotches, pimples; the skin looks clear and healthy; the urine changes from its turbid and cloudy appearance to a clear cherry or amber color; water passes clear from the bladder through the urethra without pain or scalding; little or no sediment; no pain or weakness.

4. Marked diminution of quantity and frequency of involuntary weakening discharges (if afflicted in that way), with certainty of permanent cure, increased strength exhibited in the secreting glands, and functional harmony restored to the several organs.

5. Yellow tinge on the white of the eyes, and the swarthy saffron appearance of the skin changed to a clear, lively, and healthy color.

6. Those suffering from weak or ulcerated lungs or tubercles will realize great benefit in expectorating freely the tough phlegm or mucus from the lungs, air-cells, bronchi or windpipe, throat or head; diminishing the frequency of the cough; general increase in strength throughout the system; stoppage of night sweats and pains, and feeling of weakness around the ankles, legs, shoulders, etc.; cessation of cold and chills, sense of suffocation, hard breathing, and paroxysm of cold on lying down or arising in the morning. All these distressing symptoms gradually and surely disappear.

7. As day after day the SARSAPARILLIAN is taken new signs of returning health will appear; as the blood improves in purity and strength diseases will diminish, and all foreign and impure deposits, nodes, tumors, cancers, hard lumps, etc., will be resolved away, and unsound made sound and healthy; ulcers, fever sores, chronic skin diseases, gradually disappear.

8. In cases where the system has been salivated, and Mercury, Quicksilver, Corrosive Sublimate have accumulated and become deposited in the bones, joints, etc., causing caries of the bones, rickets, spinal curvatures contortions, white swellings, varicose veins, etc., the SARSAPARILLIAN will resolve away these deposits and exterminate the virus of the disease from the system.

9. If those who are taking these medicines for the cure of Chronic Scrofulous diseases, however slow may be the cure, "feel better," and find their general health improving, their flesh and weight increasing or even keeping its own, it is a sure sign that the cure is progressing. In these diseases the patient either gets better or worse—the virus of the disease is not inactive; if not arrested and driven from the blood it will spread and continue to undermine the constitution. As soon as the SARSAPARILLIAN makes the patient "feel better," every hour you will grow better and increase in health, strength, and flesh.

The great power of this remedy is in diseases that threaten death, as in

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of the Lungs and Tuberculous Phthisis, Scrofula, Syphiloid Diseases, Wasting, Degeneration, and Ulceration of the Kidneys, Diabetes, Stoppage of Water (instantaneous relief afforded where catheters have been used, thus doing away with the painful operation of using these instruments), dissolving Stone in the Bladder, and in all cases of

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Constipation, Inward Piles, Fullness of the Blood in Head, Acidity of the Stomach, Nausea, Heartburn, Disgust of Food, Fullness or Weight in the Stomach, Sour Eructations, Sinkings or Flutterings in the Pit of the Stomach, Swimming of the Head, Hurried and Difficult Breathing, Fluttering at the Heart, Choking or Suffocating Sensations while in a lying posture, Dots or Webs before the Sight, Fever and Dull Pain in the Head, Deficiency of Respiration, Yellowness of the Skin and Eyes, Pain in the Side, Chest, Limbs, and sudden Flushes of Heat, Burning in the Flesh.

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